



Migration flows in Latin America and the Caribbean

Situation Report No. 5



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

June 2019

Over 4 million

No. of Venezuelans living abroad, including:

Approx. 3.2 million

No. of Venezuelans in countries within Latin America and the Caribbean

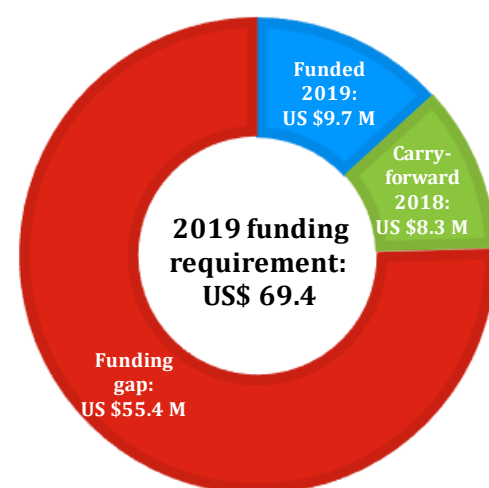
(Source: IOM/UNHCR, June 2019)

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.

Highlights

- As of June 2019, the number of Venezuelans leaving their country reached 4 million, with Colombia, Peru, Chile, Ecuador and Brazil hosting the vast majority of Venezuelans in Latin America.
- The end of the first half of the year was marked by the announcement of tighter immigration measures in Peru and Chile, which triggered a significant peak in flows from Venezuela entering Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. In response to this, UNICEF Country Offices activated contingency measures and capacities for registration and provision of services were rapidly increased, in coordination with relevant authorities, to face the increased demand.
- Concerns arise regarding the new restrictions as the use of irregular routes may increase, therefore exposing the most vulnerable to protection risks.
- Since the launch of the response, UNICEF has been on the ground in seven countries affected by the increased migration flows, providing migrant children and families with protection support, lifesaving and development assistance.
- Between January and June 2019, over 41,000 children have been reached with health support, over 75,000 caregivers have received counselling on appropriated feeding of their children, more than 70,000 children have accessed formal or non-formal education opportunities, at least 2,349 families received cash transfers and thousands have been reached with key messages to prevent xenophobia and promote inclusion of migrant children across countries in the region.

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	23,143
Nutrition: # of boys and girls (6-59 months) receiving nutrition supplementation to prevent undernutrition	26,600	10,265
WASH: # of people with daily access to WASH services at service delivery points	63,700	82,493
Education: # of girls and boys on the move, including adolescents accessing non-formal learning activities	57,600	12,232
Child Protection: # of children provided with psychosocial support including access to CFSs	59,800	45,606

Situation Overview & Needs

In June 2019, the number of Venezuelans leaving their country reached 4 million, according to UNHCR and IOM based on data from immigration authorities and other sources. Colombia, Peru, Chile, Ecuador and Brazil are hosting the vast majority of Venezuelans in Latin America, with 2.8 million between these five countries.¹

The situation in June was marked by the announcement of tighter immigration measures by the Peruvian and Chilean authorities. Since 15 June, migrants aiming to enter Peru need to apply for a "humanitarian visa" at Peruvian consulates in Venezuela, Colombia or Ecuador. Restrictions were also put in place for refugee applications in Peru, including now a pre-admission phase on the border, which may prevent many from accessing the international protection procedure.

Before these measures came into effect, Venezuelan migrants were able to apply for a visa at the Peruvian border. With this announcement, some 200,000 people crossed the Colombia-Venezuela border - which was reopened on 8 June after nearly four months - over the course of a week. Concerns arise about the potential rise in the proportion of pregnant women, families with children, the elderly and people with disabilities arriving in Peru, as these population groups are currently exempt from the humanitarian visa requirement thanks to exceptions established by the Peruvian government, in line with international standards for the protection of children, however, greater clarity on the implementation - and period of validity - of these exceptional measures is needed.

Chilean authorities announced that will start requiring tourist visas for Venezuelan visitors who plan to stay in the country for short periods. Previously, Venezuelans could arrive without tourist visas and stay for 90 days. These stricter measures - that may be also adopted by other governments in the region - demand documents that in many cases cannot be secured such as valid passports or criminal records. Moreover, these restrictions may trigger an increase in the use of irregular routes, further complicating the monitoring of migrant's situation, depriving them of accessing regular status and exposing the most vulnerable to protection risks such as trafficking and exploitation.

In June, the Organization of American States (OAS) Working Group to Address the Regional Crisis caused by Venezuelan Migrant and Refugee Flows issued a report analysing the current humanitarian and protection context of Venezuelans in recipient countries, and proposing recommendations for a regional response to assist Venezuelans fleeing their country.² The Working Group praised efforts made by different countries in the region who have implemented legal instruments to grant temporary protection to about 1.8 million Venezuelans who, with this condition, receive access to health, education and opportunities to enter the labour markets. The report also stresses that Venezuelans should be granted refugee status at the regional level, according to the Cartagena Declaration.³ It also calls on the entire international community to give a global response, highlighting the considerable funding gap of the Regional Response Plan for Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees in comparison with other global migrant and refugees' crises.

Estimated Population in Need of Assistance (2019)									
Date of UNICEF's appeal "Children on the move: Migration flows in Latin America and the Caribbean": January 2019 ⁴									
	Colombia	Peru	Ecuador	Brazil	Panama	Trinidad and Tobago	Guyana	Others	TOTAL
Total Population in Need ⁵	1,424,000	1,793,000	623,000	290,000	90,100	69,000	56,700	628,900	4,974,700
No. of Children in need (Under 18) ⁶	427,200	268,950	186,900	87,000	22,525	13,800	22,680	157,225	1,186,280

Response Strategy

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

- **Rights of Migrant and Refugee Children:** Advocate to ensure that the rights and protection of migrant and refugee children and their families (including civil and political rights) are at the core of the actions by national and regional stakeholders, including national authorities, civil society organizations and humanitarian actors.
- **Humanitarian Action:** Ensure access to services for affected populations (especially children) and host communities related to child protection services, inclusive education, holistic health and nutrition services, safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Response actions must be in fulfilment of humanitarian principles and the framework of international protection applicable to migrant children and their families.

¹ UNHCR - IOM, 'Refugees and migrants from Venezuela top 4 million: UNHCR and IOM', Press release, 7 June 2019, <<http://bit.ly/2Geb1Zg>>, accessed 8 July 2019.

² Organization of American States (OAS) Working Group to Address the Regional Crisis Caused by Venezuelan Migrant and Refugee Flows, 'Report June 2019', 28 June 2019, <<http://bit.ly/2Gbr18L>>, accessed 8 July 2019.

³ Non-binding agreement which was adopted by the Colloquium on the International Protection of Refugees in Latin America, Mexico and Panama, held at Cartagena, Colombia from 19-22 November 1984. Cartagena declaration on refugees <<http://bit.ly/2YaaCIW>>.

⁴ UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children 2019 – Children on the move: Migration flows in Latin America and the Caribbean, <<https://uni.cf/2O1nJP3>>.

⁵ Population in need figures estimated by the Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela.

⁶ 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

In June, UNICEF's **Regional Director** for Latin America and the Caribbean, carried out a mission to Colombia with three main objectives: holding high-level meetings with national authorities and partner organizations to strengthen joint work on migration issues; launching the initiative 'Child Friendly Cities' (Territorios Amigos de la Niñez) and visiting field interventions in La Guajira department. The visit included social media activation and production of multimedia material, including five videos for social media and a web story featured on ICON site.⁷

The Regional Office (LACRO) **Child Protection** team carried out support missions to Colombia and Peru. In Colombia, the LACRO and Country Office teams - in coordination with the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) - conducted trainings on the procedure to follow up cases of unaccompanied and separated migrant children, aimed at strengthening knowledge and capacities of local Ombudsman, Family Commissioners and other key authorities, in Nariño and La Guajira, two departments with some of the highest reception rates in the country. In addition, in a joint action with UNHCR Colombia, a workshop was conducted with journalist to raise awareness on the approach of migration issues. In Peru, advocacy work with the Peruvian authorities focused on establishing clear exceptions for access to territory for migrant children and their families, under the recently adopted measures. UNICEF LACRO and Peru Country Office teams visited Tumbes (Ecuador border), to better assess the impact of these new measures and to identify how these may entail a shifting in UNICEF's response strategy.

In Ecuador, UNICEF and the International Detention Coalition (IDC) - in coordination with the Government of Ecuador - held an "International knowledge exchange workshop on alternatives to detention of migrant children and adolescents".⁸ Participants discussed appropriate modalities of alternative care of children on the move in South America, including the prevention of closed-door institutionalization.

In the **Education** sector, the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) project was launched in early June covering four countries (Colombia, Brazil, Peru and Ecuador) with a regional component led by UNICEF LACRO. The ECW allocation aligns with the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP), through the agreed Regional, Sub-Regional and National Platform coordination mechanisms led by IOM and UNHCR. The overall regional ECW contribution aims at benefiting over 84,000 children and youth, focusing primarily on out-of-school children and adolescents from Venezuela and host-communities to get them back in protective, quality learning environments.⁹ The project includes four key components: Effective coordination, technical backstopping and monitoring of activities across the four countries; cross-country collaboration; a platform for exchanging good practices and learning from each other; strengthening the availability of relevant data and facilitating policy dialogue to ensure the inclusion of children in national education systems.

Regional support in the **water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)** sector has focused on knowledge sharing, linking experiences between countries, including a thorough exercise to document the overall WASH response in Ecuador. LACRO and the Global WASH Cluster have started the implementation of the Quality Systems for Humanitarian WASH Response project, the main goal is to improve de quality of the WASH response incorporating indicators on the quality of interventions besides the coverage indicators. The quality is assessed on the sustainability of actions and through Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) mechanisms. The project has been launched in Colombia and results are expected to be extrapolated to other countries in the region.

Regarding inter-agency initiatives under the Regional **Coordination Platform** for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (R4V), the **Support Spaces Working Group** (co-led by UNICEF, UNHCR and UNWOMEN), after completing a regional mapping of over 1,000

⁷ UNICEF, 'Latin America and Caribbean Regional Director visits Colombia in support of migrant children', 1 July 2019, <<http://bit.ly/3zJQOW2>>, accessed 10 July.

⁸ Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores Ecuador, 'Ecuador lidera debate sobre problemática de detención migratoria de niños, niñas y adolescentes', 18 June 2019, <<http://bit.ly/2SHEDEB>>, accessed 10 July 2019.

⁹ ECW, 'Education Cannot Wait allocates us\$7 million to support educational responses in countries affected by the Venezuela crisis', 4 June 2019, <<https://www.educationcannotwait.org/venezuela-response/>>, accessed 10 July 2019.

services available for migrants and refugees across the region and in migration routes, has identified at least 80 potential sites for the establishment of Support Spaces in four priority countries: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. The Support Spaces initiative aims at promoting a coordinated network of sites that provide a package of basic services for migrants, refugees and vulnerable host communities, including: information, identification and case referral, emergency health and psychological care, family reunification, connectivity and child-friendly spaces. In June, a comprehensive toolbox was finalized and socialized with country Platforms, with technical guidelines for the implementation of Support Spaces. A series of workshops and visits will be conducted in the coming months to promote and support the operationalization in priority countries.

The **R4V Communications Group**, under UNICEF's leadership, has produced a first inter-agency human interest story highlighting the joint response in Norte de Santander (Colombia). The story will be released in the coming weeks aiming at the donor and general audience. UNICEF also leads the **R4V Communication with Communities / Communication for Development Working Group (CwC/C4D)** which is preparing for a Co-Creation Workshop to be conducted in early July 2019. This workshop is the kick-start activity for the implementation of a multi-partner / multi-country U-Report on the Move, a platform that will provide refugees and migrants with access to information, feedback and complaints mechanisms. The workshop will be held in Colombia, coordinated by UNICEF, UNHCR and IFRC. Participants from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru have been invited.

Colombia

Situation Overview & Needs

As of June 2019, the R4V reports a total of 1.3 million Venezuelan refugees and migrants living in Colombia, including over 515,000 people without regular status.¹⁰ The context in June was marked by the opening of the border on the Venezuelan side on 8 June and the announcement by the Peruvian authorities about the imminent requirement of a “humanitarian visa” to enter the country. As a result, between 8 and 16 June 2019, Colombian border crossings were overwhelmed by the magnitude of the mass movement of migrants entering at both Paraguachón (La Guajira) and Cúcuta (Norte de Santander) borders. Some 200,000 persons entered through Norte de Santander department hoping to reach the southern border with Ecuador, and many of them thence to Peru before the 15 June deadline. The numbers of Caminantes (“walkers”) in transit across Colombian territory toward Ecuador and Peru, increased from an average of 300 per day to over 700 per day along the single most popular route between Cúcuta and Bucaramanga. The flow of commuter migrants also increased, as the number of women crossing over to vaccinate their children spiked the weekend of 8-10 June. The number of pregnant women coming from Venezuela to access prenatal control or delivery in Colombia rose as well, evidence of this trend is the increased number of formal legal requests by Venezuelan pregnant women (Tutelas) to the Colombian Ministry of Health to demand assistance. Health authorities have agreed to provide care for them even when they do not have national health insurance coverage to access services in Colombia.

Meanwhile, the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD) informed that the shipment of international aid originally aimed to be distributed in Venezuela, which has been stored in Colombia (Tienditas, Cucuta) since February 2019, will be distributed to Venezuelan families and Colombian returnees living in host communities, in order to ensure that these supplies reach the most in-need.¹¹

Also in June, the National Department of Statistics (DANE) published the results of the 2018 national population census, which indicates that the current population of Colombia is 48,258,494 people, with 20.1 million concentrated in the 32 departmental capitals.¹² Although the census does not provide in-depth information about the Venezuelan migrants, it reveals that by July 2018, 965,015 foreigners were living in Colombia, including 355,339 Venezuelans who had arrived between July 2017 and July 2018. The DANE also highlights that the majority of foreigners who arrived in the country in recent years are between 20 and 34 years old, therefore their contribution to the labor market of the host country.¹³

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.

Among recent coordination achievements, UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM met the ICBF to discuss burning issues affecting the situation of migrant children: statelessness and unaccompanied / separated children. Regarding stateless children, the Colombian Government has put in place a legal framework (in coordination with the Registrar's Office) to guarantee Colombian nationality to children born on national territory. UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM will support the Government's response to the statelessness issue among Venezuelan children born in Colombia. The Government is developing a decree that will grant Colombian nationality to over 23,000 children of Venezuelan parents born in the territory.

¹⁰ R4V - GIFMM Colombia, 'Colombia - Refugiados y Migrantes Venezolanos - Julio 2019', 5 July 2019, <<https://r4v.info/en/documents/download/70247>>, accessed 20 July 2019.

¹¹ UNGRD, 'Boletín informativo UNGRD', 30 May 2019, Press Release, <<http://bit.ly/2Z07u3m>>, accessed 20 July 2019.

¹² DANE, 'Resultados Censo Nacional de población y vivienda Colombia 2018', <<http://bit.ly/2yqCAvc>>, accessed 20 July 2019.

¹³ Revista Semana proyecto Migración, '¿Qué nos dice el censo sobre los migrantes venezolanos?', 5 July 2019, <<http://bit.ly/2Yi67GY>>, accessed 20 July 2019.

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 vaccination, 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.

In response to the historic spike in migratory flows during the week of 8-15 June, UNICEF and key partners rolled out rapid response in all sectors. A campaign of emergency C4D interventions was launched to alert migrants about distances, times and risks along the migration routes. Information materials (posters and flyers) were placed at key facilities where UNICEF services were provided and were distributed by partners, also key messages on safe behaviours were displayed on IOM's digital screens set up at strategic locations. UNICEF ensured that WASH facilities in Cúcuta were available during extended hours and maintenance was performed on a more frequent basis, with the support of partners. UNICEF's Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) operated by Terre des Hommes-Italy, in Puerto Santander and Cúcuta municipalities, functioned at double capacity with an average daily attendance of 50 persons, compared to regular attendance of 25-30 per day. UNICEF's partner "Horizontes de Juventud" carried out protection activities in the CFS, reporting an increased participation of approximately 120 children per day.

By 13 June 2019, migratory influx had reached Ipiales (Nariño department) at the southern border with Ecuador. In order to support authorities to cope with the increased demand, UNICEF expanded WASH services through partners Action Against Hunger and Terre des Hommes-Italy, increasing water and toilet services, expanding the water storage tank capacity and installing stronger pump systems. UNICEF also supported the Extramural Team of Ipiales' Public Hospital to ensure 12-hours continuous service (8 am to 8 pm), and psychosocial care was provided for 140 girls, boys, adolescents and pregnant women, mainly for cases of anxiety, anguish, or panic attacks.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

With the spike in migration flows through the Colombia-Ecuador border (Ipiales), UNICEF supported the local Extramural Team to ensure 12-hours continuous service, reaching a total of 472 girls, boys, adolescents and pregnant women during the week, doubling the number of patients reached per day, from 35-45 to 87. The most common diagnoses identified included cases of intestinal infections, respiratory infections, high-risk pregnancies, and malnutrition. During the 8-15 June week, 2,722 medications and medical supplies were dispensed, and more than 7,000 doses of vaccines were applied. Additional vaccines were distributed to the extramural team, including Hepatitis A and B, Yellow Fever, Pneumococcus, pentavalent, MMR, polio and BCG.

The six UNICEF-supported extramural health and nutrition teams continued to function in June (Arauca, Ipiales, Villa del Rosario, Uribia, Maicao and Cesar departments), providing services for 4,141 people, 60 per cent of them children. A total of 91 cases of children under five at risk of malnutrition were identified and received nutritional growth monitoring support, counselling on adequate feeding and case follow-up. Eleven children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), 4 girls and 7 boys, were identified and received treatment with Ready-to-Use-Therapeutic-Food (RUTF); two boys presented severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and were referred to secondary level hospitals for malnutrition management with F75 formula, followed by nutritional recuperation at a specialized centre. Aiming at expanding the coverage of nutrition services, UNICEF will support the operations of two additional extramural teams for Bolivar (Cartagena) and Atlántico departments (Barranquilla).

During the reporting period, a total of 1,085 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers received care, including 109 girls under 18 years. Services provided included nutritional counselling, psychosocial support, basic primary lab tests and distribution of micronutrient. The main reason for medical consultation remains urinary infections, which were referred to hospital for treatment, with subsequent control by extramural teams. Also, through extramural teams, 3,789 people were vaccinated, 82 per cent of them Venezuelans (including 1,023 girls, 1,095 boys and 989 adults). In addition, the extramural health/nutrition team in Arauca department has reinforced capacities for vaccination and is serving a higher number of pregnant women seeking pre-natal care. During June, the team served 1,132 children, including 555 girls and 577 boys.

UNICEF continued providing early childhood development (ECD) services in seven ECD-focused CFSs in Arauca (3), Norte de Santander (2), La Guajira (1) and Nariño (1) departments, working on five dimensions of child development: cognitive, aesthetic-artistic, corporal,



©UNICEF Colombia/2019. Breastfeeding, "A link of love". "Whoever invented this space invented heaven. We used to arrive at 5:00 in the morning and form a queue to get a ticket for the hospital, we had to sit on the ground to breastfeed our babies or rest. Now we arrive here happy at 7:00 am and wait together feeling solidarity and companionship", mother in Puerto Santander, Norte de Santander.

socio-emotional and communicative. UNICEF and partners reached 6,954 girls and boys under five (93 per cent Venezuelans), family members and caregivers with activities to raise awareness on co-responsibility regarding child rights to survival, development, participation and protection.

With the goal of improving capacities for management of malnutrition, UNICEF has established a cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the National University, which aims to introduce technical improvements to the national guidelines for management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition in girls and boys under five, including training of health workers at national level and in six priority departments with the highest prevalence of acute malnutrition.

WASH

In June, UNICEF increased the standing capacity in WASH services to reach at least 5,111 people (1,716 girls, 1,569 boys, 1,021 women and 805 men), benefiting from the rehabilitation of toilets and waterpoints in the community feeding centre in La Guajira, installation of new water points in Rumichaca, Nariño, and provision of adapted solutions (i.e. filters) to guarantee safe water in community centres in Norte de Santander and Arauca departments.

Reinforced support was needed in response to the increased flows at the border crossings of Rumichaca (Nariño) and Villa del Rosario (Norte de Santander) during the week of 8-15 June. In Rumichaca, UNICEF jumped from providing water for 440 beneficiaries to a daily provision of water for 8,970 beneficiaries. As the demand of sanitation infrastructure tripled, toilets remained open 24 hours per day, and went from serving 2,527 people daily to 7,850. Five additional portable toilets were situated to serve the increased influx of migrants. In addition, UNICEF and partners distributed 129 family hygiene kits, 150 boy's hygiene kits, 75 girl's hygiene kits, 263 hygiene kits for pregnant women and 645 mattresses.

For the National Border Center at Villa del Rosario (Norte de Santander), demand at UNICEF's water point rose from 300-400 persons per day to over 1,500 persons, toilets were open 24/7, and four additional portable toilets (3 female, 1 male) plus two handwashing sinks were installed. Partners distributed 2,000 pamphlets with key messages on family hygiene and 500 flyers on other WASH activities. In addition, other WASH-related educational/play activities were conducted with children in transit.

In both border sites, cleaning and disinfection work days were organized and public health teams were set up, comprised of professionals from the Departmental Health Institutes, supported by other specialists identified by UNICEF and its partners (incl. local WASH authorities -EMPOOBANDO, Fundación HALU and other WASH cluster partners). These teams ensured permanent presence to guarantee the operation of WASH services and rapid response to other WASH needs.

Education

The Ministry of Education reported no significant changes in June in the number of Venezuelan children entering the educational system. The national enrolment of Venezuelans in Colombia remained at around 161,000 children, with the largest concentration in the cities of Bogotá (23,884), Medellín (10,728), Cartagena (8,389) and Norte de Santander (7,619). The national Government has increased significantly the coverage of the school feeding and the school transportation programmes, benefitting 18,065 and 930 children respectively across the country.

Despite great progress in the sector, additional efforts are needed to ensure that every child access education. It has been estimated that 170,000 Venezuelan girls and boys have joined the more than 1.5 million Colombian children who are currently outside the country's educational system. UNICEF continues with active search for children out of school, identifying more than 4,000 unenrolled Venezuelan children in main capital cities. UNICEF and the local Secretariats of Education have jointly managed to identifying slots for children out of school, including 550 in Bogotá, while works continues for the implementation of flexible educational models to address the demand. There are currently 700 children in the process of enrolment in Arauca, Norte de Santander and La Guajira departments.

Although progress has been made in guaranteeing the right to education for all, the need to strengthen socio-emotional and development strategies to prevent xenophobia and violence in the schools, remain priorities for UNICEF and partners. In response to this, UNICEF has initiated the implementation of a model of school integration focused on strengthening competencies outside the regular school schedules in Norte de Santander and La Guajira. UNICEF also initiated enrolment of 172 children to participate in the Learning Circles project in neighbourhoods of Barranquilla city.

Child Protection

During June, a total of 17,984 children (51 per cent girls, 49 per cent boys) benefited from UNICEF-supported strategic protection interventions in six departments, including awareness workshops, psychosocial support and dissemination of key messages on how to prevent recruitment, gender-based violence and landmines accidents. In Arauca, La Guajira and Nariño, UNICEF continued supporting the operation of 25 CFs, each one reaching at least 40 children per day. In the departments of Norte de Santander, Nariño and Putumayo - some of the most conflict-affected regions in the country - UNICEF and partners implement the project "I care for myself and others" to prevent recruitment, gender-based violence and landmines/ unexploded ordinance accidents. Of the total of children and family members reached, 75 per cent were Venezuelans and the rest Colombian host communities.

Care for unaccompanied boys and girls from Venezuela continued in Maicao, with the support of NGO SOS Villages, as did the specialized services to children from Venezuela at risk of violence, especially sexual violence and abuse in Riohacha, through a partnership with local NGOs Significarte and Renacer. The services included legal orientation, family reunification, psychosocial accompaniment, identification of GBV and other health risks, and activation of the corresponding institutional routes. Through these activities, UNICEF has supported 557 boys and girls.

UNICEF and the ICBF continued conducting training of inter-disciplinary teams composed of Family Defenders and other migration authorities, in the implementation of the protocol for attention to unaccompanied or separated children, created jointly by UNICEF and ICBF, and with ICRC joining this month. Additional training sessions were conducted in Nariño (Pasto) and La Guajira (Riohacha), reaching 80 officials, a total of 410 officials have been trained so far. Trainings were carried out in Antioquia, Bolívar and Cesar departments, with the participation of administrative authorities, international cooperation agencies and civil society organizations specialized in the area of migration issues.

UNICEF has also contributed actively to the Working Group on Children in Norte de Santander, with IOM, ICBF and the Mayor's office, in response to the growing issue of children living on the street in the border location of La Parada (Villa del Rosario municipality, Norte de Santander).

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

In response to the massive influx during the second week of June, UNICEF organized a rapid initiative to deliver key information to migrants in transit, reaching an average of 400 people per day with messages on water and sanitation practices, protection risks, nutrition, health and safe routes. UNICEF partners engaged with families at the border, using maps and workbooks, to promote safe behaviours; and with children, through games and ludic activities, to recognize them as agents of change.

UNICEF continued to work with host and migrant communities to increase community integration as a strategy to prevent xenophobia. A new initiative of a travelling art school has been launched aiming at training 6,000 adolescents and young leaders to promote positive narratives about migration through photography, hip hop and graffiti, as leaders of community activities and role models to their peers. These activities include capacity strengthening of teachers as promoters of discrimination-free spaces in schools.

Regarding Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), UNICEF held four workshops to strengthen partner's capacities to identify achievements, lessons learned in the response and practices to measure the quality of services delivered (including treatment of the humanitarian worker, cultural relevance of the actions and timely response to feedback).

Media and External Communication

During the last week of June (24-28), UNICEF and UNHCR inaugurated in Bogotá the first of 12 training workshops for media on xenophobia and discrimination against Venezuelan migrants; some 25 journalists met directly with migrants, gaining sensitivity about their situation.¹⁴

Supply and Logistics

The total value of supplies in the Bogotá warehouse by 31 June was US\$185,990.

Peru

Situation Overview & Needs

Peru is currently the second country of arrival of Venezuelans worldwide after Colombia, with over 850,000 living in the country, and has become the main host country for Venezuelans seeking asylum.¹⁵ In June, the average daily influx of Venezuelan migrants fluctuated between 1,500 during the first 10 days of the month, up to 8,100 during the following 10 days, and 400-500 during the last 10 days of June. This variation was a consequence of the implementation of the 'humanitarian visa' requirement that came into effect on 15 June. In response, UNICEF and other actors with activities at the Bi-national Border Services Center (CEBAF) - in the Ecuador/Peru border (Tumbes) - activated a joint contingency plan to scale up efforts to address the increased needs during the peak flow.

Despite the reduction in total entries through the CEBAF by late June, the proportion of children and adolescents increased. Pregnant women, families with children, the elderly and people with disabilities were exempt from the humanitarian visa requirement and entered Peru in increased numbers. The migrant profile has thus become highly vulnerable, with an increase in unaccompanied and separated children arriving at the CEBAF, as well as more people arriving on foot. In the days leading up to 15 June, people had to stay for up to three days at the CEBAF due to lack of public transportation to Tumbes.

Leadership and Coordination

The Government of Peru leads the response of the CEBAF through the Special Commission for Refugees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Commission manages asylum-seekers' cases and the Migration Office processes migrants' cases.

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 level, UNICEF participates in the GBV working group at the CEBAF, providing technical assistance to ensure compliance with international standards.

¹⁴ Agencia Pandi, 'Cubrimiento periodístico respetando los derechos de los niños, niñas, adolescentes y personas adultas venezolanas refugiadas y migrantes en Colombia', July 2019, <<http://www.agenciapandi.org/home/encuentro-nacional-de-periodistas-bogota-d-c/>>, accessed 19 July 2019.

¹⁵ R4V - GTRM Peru, 'Situation Report – June 2019', 19 July 2019, <<https://data2.unhcr.org/es/documents/details/70388>>, accessed 20 July 2019.

Response Strategy

UNICEF's response targets vulnerable migrants and refugees, particularly children and adolescents. Being Peru 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.

After 15 June, when the new humanitarian visa requirement came into force, the daily influx of Venezuelan migrants reduced to around 400 to 500 people (approximately one third the numbers in previous months). UNICEF is evaluating the possible outcomes of a reduced influx with a potential higher proportion of children, as well as an increase in informal entries. Based on this analysis, in coordination with IOM and UNHCR, monitoring strategies for the main informal entry points will be developed.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

Aiming at improving the quality of service provision in Lima, where many migrant families have settled, UNICEF and implementing partner PRISMA are developing content for training modules directed at primary health care workers in Carabayllo and San Martín de Porres (districts of northern Lima). The modules focus on health rights, service pathways and quality of care, and C4D, aiming to strengthen their capacities to work with and address the health care needs of the Venezuelan migrant population. UNICEF is also advocating with local authorities to incorporate this content in the Northern Lima Health Directorate's training programme for health care workers, to ensure replicability and sustainability. The training is expected to start in August.

In Tumbes (northern border), UNICEF continues supporting the Regional Health Directorate's vaccination efforts at the CEBAF, by ensuring presence of three nurses.

Nutrition

During June, UNICEF, through implementing partner PRISMA, continued conducting active identification and nutritional assessment of children under 5 at the CEBAF, as well as providing infant and young children feeding counselling, promoting the consumption of protein, vitamin and mineral-rich foods. During the activation of the contingency plan to face the fluctuating migration flows, UNICEF established an additional space for nutritional evaluations and personnel worked two shifts each day. During this contingency, the response strategy focused on rapid triage system to identify the immediate risk factors, as well as the most urgent health and referral needs of Venezuelan children arriving to Peru.

UNICEF assessed the nutritional status of 1,714 children (including 838 girls and 876 boys) and 65 children with MAM were referred to health services. In addition, 2,289 caregivers of children under 2 (2,245 female and 44 male) received infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling, 310 lactating women with children under the age of 2 received nutritional cereal bars, and zinc tablets were distributed to 140 children under 5 undergoing treatment for diarrhoea.

WASH

At the CEBAF, UNICEF and implementing partner COOPI continued promoting hygiene practices among migrants, delivering 1,093 hygiene kits that benefitted 3,558 people (1,115 women, 324 men, 1,042 girls, 1,077 boys). In addition, UNICEF-supported shower services were reinforced in June, benefitting 4,546 people (1,763 women, 163 men, 1,382 girls and 1,238 boys).

UNICEF also continued working with the CEBAF authorities to increase the coverage of sanitation and hygiene services. The CEBAF now has capacity to provide WASH services to 2,095 people per day, compared to the 1,333-person capacity it previously held. During the activation of the contingency plan, service hours were extended to 24-hours a day.

Preparation works started for a UNICEF-supported campaign for solid waste management, to be launched during the first weeks of July at the CEBAF. This campaign is linked with the hygiene-promotion strategy, promoting hygiene practices and providing hand-washing gel and other items in exchange for collection of solid waste at the CEBAF premises.

Thanks to UNICEF's advocacy, on June 20, biohazardous waste at the CEBAF was collected for the first time by the Regional Health Directorate, establishing a precedent for future practice. Also, as a result of advocacy work, the CEBAF now uses untreated water for gardening, which optimizes the use of purified water for human consumption. Furthermore, as of the last week of June, Peru's national water and sanitation services authority (OTASS) in Tumbes authorized greywater to be poured into the nearby Zarumilla's sewage system. Previously, the CEBAF poured its greywater out into an open ditch. Sanitary conditions at the CEBAF and its surroundings will be improved by these new measures, benefitting both Venezuelan migrants and host community.

Education

During June, UNICEF finalized the selection of 50 focalized schools in San Martín de Porres district (northern Lima) that will receive teacher training on integration and healthy coexistence. UNICEF also identified 131 education specialists, school principals and network coordinators who have committed to participate in the Steering Group in charge of delivering cascade training to other teachers. UNICEF continued working with the Ministry of Education in developing the training modules and materials, validating the content of the modules and the information leaflet for directors. This process is especially relevant in the Peruvian context, as there

is no precedent of massive integration of migrant children in the school system. Working with the Ministry guarantees the strategy's sustainability and scalability.

In Tumbes, an Education Coordination Table has been established with the participation of UNICEF and other local and UN agency partners. The Regional Government requested UNICEF's assistance to draft a proposal for additional public funds to meet the increase in education demand. Considering the limited availability of information on Venezuelan students enrolled in schools, UNICEF will carry out a study of the main barriers for access in Tumbes and Lima.

The Ministry of Education's information system has registered a total of 42,050 Venezuelan children enrolled in schools in Metropolitan Lima, which results in part from UNICEF's support in updating regulations to guarantee enrolment of migrant children and disseminating the information on available spaces.

Child Protection

In June, UNICEF accompanied and provided technical assistance to the Migration Office in developing guidelines for assisting unaccompanied and separated children as they enter the country. According to the guidelines, unaccompanied children are to be referred to the Special Protection Unit for assessment and granted special migratory status. Peru Country Office will provide assistance to ensure its application.

UNICEF is also helping the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Migration Office provide clear instructions on how to interpret and apply the Ministry's guidelines on separated children. Interpretation has not been consistent among officials at the CEBAF, specifically in cases of children who arrive with a family member of up to a fourth degree of kinship, or with non-family members who can demonstrate ties with the child and are seeking family reunification. Moreover, in order for children to be reunified with their parents, migration authorities require parents to have legal migrant status, which further complicates their situation. Furthermore, UNICEF has provided technical advice to the Migration Office at the CEBAF on the application of exceptions to the humanitarian visa requirement and is helping to develop guidelines to ensure that children can exit the country regardless of how they entered.

Through a multi-year agreement with the Migration Office, UNICEF will have access to official information on Venezuelans who hold a Temporary Residence Permit in Peru. Through this agreement, UNICEF is providing technical assistance for redesigning the permit application form to incorporate additional variables regarding education, medical history, and children's protection status. This information will help to better assess the profile of migrants and therefore design programmes more aligned with their needs.

During the activation of the contingency plan due to increased influx, UNICEF supported the Special Protection Unit to transport unaccompanied children to residential care facilities in Tumbes. UNICEF also helped streamline family reunification, advocating for children to be transported to their family members in Lima instead of waiting for family members to come to the CEBAF.

UNICEF, through implementing partner Plan International, opened a second child-friendly space at the CEBAF to attend the increased demand, reaching 6,537 children (3,305 girls and 3,232 boys) and delivering kits with clothing for 2,059 girls and 1,958 boys, as well as 6,042 snack packs to 3,068 girls and 2,974 boys. Through CFSs, UNICEF identified and referred 232 cases of vulnerable children to the Special Protection Unit, among them 57 and 4 separated girls and boys, 43 and 69 unaccompanied girls and boys, 4 girls and 3 boys at risk of statelessness, and one girl and one boy with irregular migration status.

As part of UNICEF's accountability mechanisms, a suggestion box received 300 feedback notes (27 girls, 15 boys, 241 women, 17 men), most of which expressed gratitude for the services provided. Suggestions included playing music, which UNICEF is addressing by playing calm, instrumental music for the child-friendly space and more lively music for the socio-emotional support sessions with children.

Social Inclusion

On 27 June, the National Statistics and Information Institute (INEI) published the first Survey of the Venezuelan Population in Peru (ENPOVE 2018), which was supported by UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA and the World Bank.¹⁶ Highlights of the survey include that 89 per cent of Venezuelans plan to stay in Peru; at least 55 per cent of children and youth between 3 and 25 years old are not in the education system, at least 31 per cent of them due to economic problems, 30 per cent due to lack of information, and 22 per cent due to lack of documentation. Meanwhile, 35 per cent of surveyed Venezuelans claimed they have suffered discrimination, 67 per cent of them in public spaces and 48 per cent in their workplace. Finally, 88 per cent indicated having unmet needs, 71 per cent of which specifically mentioned medical assistance. UNICEF is working with the INEI to publish an in-depth analysis of the results focused on children and adolescents. Still, these overall results highlight the need of reinforced work on social integration, dissemination of information on access to education, and improvement of medical coverage. Furthermore, they provide evidence for decision-making in different sectors, especially to advocate for expansion of social inclusion programmes and services.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

As part of the Accountability to Affected Populations component of the C4D strategy, UNICEF and implementing partner PRISMA surveyed 411 women beneficiaries of UNICEF-supported nutrition services at the CEBAF. More than 90 per cent of surveyed women declared being very satisfied with the counselling and nutritional evaluations they and their children received. Results will inform a second survey to delve into the most valued aspects of the service.

¹⁶ Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI), 'Condiciones de vida de la población venezolana que reside en Perú - Resultados de la encuesta dirigida a la población venezolana que reside en el país ENPOVE 2018', June 2019, <<http://bit.ly/2ZBdp53>>, accessed 20 July 2019.

UNICEF designed the C4D component for the Waste Management Campaign at the CEBAF, with participation from the Municipal Natural Resources Directorate, Municipality of Aguas Verdes, National Environmental Evaluation and Control Organism, and the National Tax and Customs Administration Superintendence. This will guarantee sustainability of the initiative.

Media and External Communication

In June, UNICEF's communication activities contributed to providing the migrant population with public information, supporting integration of migrant and Peruvian students, and raising public awareness of the situation of Venezuelan migrants in Peru.

UNICEF amplified the Lima Regional Education Directorate's "Lima Aprende" ("Lima Learns") campaign by sharing it through its media channels.¹⁷ This campaign aims to inform Venezuelan parents about the number and location of available school spaces. UNICEF will support the dissemination of a second launch of the campaign in July.

Furthermore, the Local Education Management Unit in northern Lima requested UNICEF support to include prioritized schools in UNICEF's campaign "La Onda de mi Cole" (My School's Vibe). Through this initiative, students choose important issues related to their rights, and engage their school communities in addressing them. In this edition, UNICEF is promoting the inclusion of migrant students and social integration. The initiative will launch in July. Finally, UNICEF produced and disseminated the story Aleuzenev (Venezuela spelled backwards), a girl who arrived in Peru through the CEBAF.¹⁸ Overall, UNICEF's posts related to the migration response in June reached a total of 33,304 people, with 1,188 interactions and 11,713 video views.



©UNICEF Peru/2019. Everyone calls her Ale, but her full name is Aleuzenev. If read backwards, it is Venezuela. "We named her that way to take Venezuela always with us", say their parents, excited as arriving to their last border control before traveling to Lima, their final destination.

Ecuador

Situation Overview & Needs

According to estimations by the end of June, the total of Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Ecuador has exceeded 260,000.¹⁹ During the week of 9-15 June a particularly high number of entrances to Ecuador was reported, due to the Humanitarian Visa requirements implemented by the Government of Peru on 15 June. The priority of people entering Ecuador during this period was to reach Perú before 15 June. During these days, the flow reached up to 7,300 people per day. During the whole month of June, according to official data from the Ministry of Tourism, 83,991 Venezuelans entered Ecuador by land, 32.4 per cent of them were children and adolescents.

In preparation for the unusual flow, UNICEF Ecuador, in coordination with other agencies, the government and UNICEF's counterparts in Colombia and Peru, developed a contingency plan at both northern and southern border points. The Plan aimed at being prepared to attend a higher number of people; this included additional UNICEF personal in the field with extended hours, a contingency stock of blankets and baby kits, coordination with the migration point's administrator to open 24/7 toilets facilities, additional water filters to ensure safe drinking water, and a tent donated to the Ministry of Health to habilitate an additional health attention point.

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 working group and 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 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.

Response Strategy

UNICEF continues the implementation of its migration response strategy at the northern border points of Rumichaca and San Miguel, and at the southern border point of Huaquillas, and continues 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 with intent to settle in Ecuador, as well as alternative care methodologies for unaccompanied adolescents to guarantee a safe environment while they are on the move.

¹⁷ Lima Regional Education Directorate campaign, Facebook post: <<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=347360745894528>>.

¹⁸ UNICEF, 'Aleuzenev, la niña que lleva a Venezuela en su nombre y en su corazón', 2 June 2019, <<https://uni.cf/2KsYbJa>>, accessed 20 July 2019.

¹⁹ R4V, 'Map: América Latina y el Caribe - Refugiados y Migrantes Venezolanos en la región', June 2019, <<https://r4v.info/es/documents/download/69838>>, accessed 20 July 2019.

UNICEF, through its partners, continuously monitors the status of children and adolescents on issues such as malnutrition, anaemia, access to WASH services, education and protection to inform interventions and assess new needs. Additionally, through partner Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), migrants receive legal assistance at border points.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In June, UNICEF Ecuador continued supporting the Ministry of Health (MoH) in responding to the needs of migrant people. Particularly, UNICEF donated and installed a tent for the MoH to establish an additional health care site, to address the increased influx. This site was divided in two areas to conduct nutritional screening and health care.

In June, 3,721 people received health cards upon entering Rumichaca and San Miguel border posts, including 1,866 girls, 1,769 boys and 86 pregnant women. 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 in the northern border

In addition, during the reporting period UNICEF and partners distributed 2,256 baby kits to mothers with babies under 3 years old, including 1,110 girls and 1,146 boys.

Nutrition

UNICEF, through its implementing partner ADRA, continues conducting screening and identifying possible cases of malnutrition and anaemia among children arriving in Rumichaca and San Miguel northern border posts. In June, 528 girls and 554 boys were screened for acute malnutrition and anaemia; and 193 girls and 211 boys received nutritional supplements to prevent acute malnutrition. Through the nutritional screening of children under five years old, UNICEF was able to identify and refer 13 girls and three boys to health facilities to be treated for acute malnutrition, these children received ambulatory treatment through ready to use therapeutic food. Also in June, 516 girls and 553 boys were tested for anaemia through a rapid haemoglobin test, out of these, 55 girls and 107 boys were found anaemic and were referred to health services to receive treatment. Finally, 751 mothers, 412 girls and 358 boys benefited from services at the UNICEF-supported safe space for breast-feeding mothers.

WASH

To improve access to water, the condition of the water facilities and the hygiene practices, particularly during the week of 9-15 June, UNICEF installed ten additional water filters in Rumichaca, and coordinated with local authorities and other agencies to keep toilet facilities open 24/7. Additionally, UNICEF supported the increase of cleaning staff for the migration points, in view of the high numbers of people transiting. The rehabilitation of the two sets of toilet facilities inside the migration point, undertaken by UNICEF and ADRA, was successfully accomplished and facilities were operational in June.

During the reporting period, 5,330 people attended hygiene promotion workshops at the three border points, including 1,915 women, 1,961 men, 769 girls and 685 boys. These workshops were aimed at improving hygiene practices during the migrant's journey, explaining the importance of handwashing and giving tips to have access to safe water during the journey. These activities included the distribution of 1,230 water containers and water purification tablets, benefitting 3,844 people. By the end of June, UNICEF received a donation of 810 family hygiene kits, which will be distributed at the three border points in the following months.

A geophysical prospection was carried out in the Huaquillas border site to assess the feasibility of the mechanical drilling of a borehole, which would help to sort out water distribution at the border migration facilities. The results of the study were favourable, enabling the design of the project planned for July-August.

Education

UNICEF continues working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and continues leading the GTRM working group on Education with UNESCO, particularly for the implementation of the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) project. During June, planification meetings were held in order to coordinate the response with subgrantees and implementing partners.

Additionally, implementing partner VAE carried out workshops on prevention of xenophobia and socioemotional support in nine targeted schools of Imbabura province,²⁰ benefitting 2,618 children and adolescents (1,501 girls and 1,117 boys) and 678 teachers (434 women and 244 men), with improved knowledge on these critical issues. In addition, in order to reinforce these activities, communities of two of these schools, were also reached with key messages on xenophobia prevention, unity and empathy, benefitting 175 women and 116 men.

Close monitoring of access to education of migrant and refugee children and host communities is ongoing.

Child Protection

In June, a UNICEF protection consultant dedicated to the improvement of the Special Procedure was deployed to Rumichaca and San Miguel to closely follow up the methodology of the interview process -a key step in the implementation of the Procedure, identifying gaps and opportunity to improve the process. The consultant worked closely with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES),

²⁰ Targeted schools in Imbabura: Gabriela Mistral, Pedro Maldonado, República del Ecuador, Antonio Ante, Florencio O'Leary, Academia Gral. Machado, Imbaya, Sarance, Victor Manuel Peñaherrera.

which is undertaking the interviews through their implementing partner ADRA. In July, the UNICEF consultant will visit the Huaquillas border and will deliver a report with recommendations.

UNICEF continues providing humanitarian support at the three border points. A total of 5,447 people (1,959 women, 293 men, 1,629 girls, 1,566 boys) benefitted from the Temporary Resting Spaces supported by UNICEF in Rumichaca and San Miguel, where 2,202 blankets were also distributed to families with children. In addition, CFSs benefitted 1,775 children, including 889 girls and 886 boys, with socioemotional support, recreational activities and key messages on human rights. As part of these activities, children focus on a different human right every week and prepare cards with their full names and the names of their parents, this helps identification given the risk of separation throughout the route.

Through the extended partnership agreement with NRC to provide families on the move with legal assistance and support for documentation, 1,301 people received legal assistance in June, including 240 boys, 198 girls, 474 women and 389 men.

Lastly, the UNICEF-supported Safe House for unaccompanied adolescents received four boys and one girl in June. Adolescents are hosted while waiting for the resolution of the Special Procedure, and receive socioemotional support, health care and recreational activities.

Social Inclusion

The World Bank - currently undertaking field visits in host communities to collect data for the UNICEF-supported study on Venezuelan migrants and host communities - has conducted an initial analysis of available data collected from Ministries, UN agencies and NGOs, and presented the results at the government Migration Coordination Board (*Mesa de movilidad humana*), with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility. This initial report presented the location of Venezuelan migrants across Ecuador cities, data on children in the educational system and the economic situation of Ecuador from 2015 to 2018, delving into the impacts of migration.

Cash-based interventions (CBI) continue at border sites. "Transit CBI" targets families aiming at continuing their journey in a safe and protected way, which also helps to prevent them to fall into human trafficking networks, while "Installation CBI" is given to families aiming to settle in Ecuador and is supplemented by WFP food vouchers. Through a new partnership agreement with NGO HIAS, CBIs have been extended to cover border cities and are currently covering Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Lago Agrio, Tulcán, Machala and Esmeraldas. The main purpose in this phase is to support the social inclusion process of the most vulnerable families through the empowerment of host and migrant communities, and by providing guide and advise to families to access education, health and protection services. During the reporting period, 283 "Transit CBI" benefitted 992 people²¹ and "Installation CBI" were delivered to 15 families benefitting 53 people.²²

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

In border sites (Rumichaca, San Miguel and Huaquillas), through implementing partners, UNICEF delivers life-saving messages reaching 36,576 people in June. Messages are disseminated via brochures with protection tips and screens (installed in Rumichaca and Tulcán) with loop video messages.

Xenophobia prevention and social cohesion activities continue in schools and communities, reaching 175 women and 116 men in host communities during the reporting period. In addition, implementing partner VAE worked with students and teachers on key messages to prevent xenophobia and encourage inter-cultural dialogue, reaching 2,618 children and adolescents (1,501 girls and 1,117 boys) and 678 teachers (434 women and 244 men) in June.

As part of UNICEF's accountability mechanisms, in June, 135 people participated in interviews to gather impressions and recommendations on UNICEF's interventions. Interviewees expressed they wish to receive information by humanitarian organizations in Venezuela, before starting their journey to other countries, as their main sources of information are relatives who have travelled previously.

Media and External Communication

As in previous months, UNICEF continues strengthening its communication strategy to reach people with messages on empathy, solidarity and unity between Venezuelan children and adolescents, and host communities. In June, UNICEF reached 6,337,515 people through social media and traditional media, aiming at increase support for uprooted children and share messages about lifesaving skills and protective practices and behaviours.

During the month of June, UNICEF launched the campaign "Seamos Amigos" (Let's be friends) to increase empathy, unity and friendship in schools. This campaign focused on build an environment of mutual understanding, friendship and peace within schools, nearly 5.6 million people are estimated to been reached through this strategy in schools across the country. As in previous months, the campaign "Abrazos que Unen" continues to spread messages of inclusion.

Supply and Logistics

In the month of June, UNICEF Ecuador CO procured 3,559 blankets and 1,722 baby kits that were shipped and distributed in border points (see Health and Protection sections for a report on beneficiaries). Moreover, 560 hygiene kits, 10 boxes of Plumpydoz, 4 water filters and 36 packs of diapers have been shipped from Quito warehouse to field offices and are currently under distribution.

Human resources

²¹ Including 286 women, 172 men, 252 girls and 282 boys.

²² Including 14 women, 11 men, 13 girls and 15 boys.

In June, the Protection Consultant initiated the consultancy with field visits in Rumichaca and San Miguel.

Brazil

Situation Overview & Needs

In June, the Federal Police registered a total of 4,682 Venezuelan migrants and asylum seekers, among them 1,995 formally applied for asylum and 2,687 for a two-year residence permit. Moreover, 15,707 entrances to Brazil were registered, with an average entry of 561 persons p/day. Overall, it is estimated that over 168,000 Venezuelans are currently living in Brazil.²³

Most migrants are concentrated in Pacaraima and Boa Vista where 13 official shelters are operating, hosting about 6,475 people of which 2,650 (more than 40 per cent) are children and adolescents. Nevertheless, shelters' hosting capacity is still insufficient to fulfil the demand and many migrants are living on the streets. In June, IOM recorded 2,742 Venezuelan migrants living in the streets of Boa Vista, including 877 children. In addition, 518 people and 120 children are estimated to be living in the streets of Pacaraima.

Furthermore, indigenous communities are also migrating into Brazil. It is estimated that 726 Venezuelan from the Pemon indigeneous group are settled in two indigenous communities near Pacaraima: Tarau-paru (636 people) and Sacamutá (90) people. Around 60 per cent of the 1,200 Pemon indigenous who entered Brazil were children, according to UNHCR registries.

The Brazilian Army has established a temporary shelter in the bus station in Manaus city and a PTRIG (Service Center for Migrants and Refugees) has been set up.

Leadership and Coordination

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

Authorities at federal, state and municipal levels, are working hand-in-hand with UN agencies, including UNICEF as well as non-governmental organisations and universities to provide necessary assistance. The coordination group is formed by 25 organisations, including NGOs, the Judiciary, Public Ministry, Public Defender's Office, UN Agencies, the Rights Council and Guardianship Council, 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, Brazilian Catholic Church, Church of the Mormons, International Red Cross, 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 (gathering 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 organisations 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 participate in the Health and Nutrition, the Camp Management and the Communication working groups.

Response Strategy

Building on its development programme to support the most vulnerable and disadvantaged in Brazil, UNICEF's 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 at strengthening the capacity of actors responsible for providing quality protection, education, health/nutrition, water and sanitation services (including Government, non-governmental and community organisations), 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 the different age group.

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

²³ R4V, 'Map: América Latina y el Caribe - Refugiados y Migrantes Venezolanos en la región', June 2019, <<https://r4v.info/es/documents/download/69838>>, accessed 20 July 2019.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In June 2019, the total number of Venezuelan children under five years old living in shelters was 1,060, including 533 girls and 527 boys. ADRA / UNICEF health team supports vaccination in shelters through community mobilization, health education, early detection and referrals for immunization to the local health structures. Through these activities, the team reached 108 children, 53 girls and 55 boys under five years old, that are now up to date with their immunization status.

A total of 414 children under five (220 girls and 194 boys) accessed primary health care services supported by UNICEF. During services, 30 cases of diarrhoea were identified, 11 received Oral Rehydration Treatment; and 122 cases of acute respiratory infection and two cases of pneumonia were referred to the hospital for specialized support. In addition, 373 children (213 girls, 160 boys) from 5 to 17 years old, also accessed UNICEF-supported primary health care services.

Health services also reached 117 pregnant women, 9 of them being under 20 years old, 31 were referred to prenatal consultations in the municipal Basic Health Structure (UBS), and 55 updated their vaccination schedule. Those UBS however, have difficulties in absorbing the massive demand for prenatal care. The ability to conduct low-risk prenatal care within shelter would ease the burden on public services and guarantee access to care to pregnant women. For this reason, ADRA / UNICEF team has installed a health temporary point in Pintolandia shelter, but additional support is required for other shelters.

Nutrition

The organization of a one-week assessment mission by CREN (Centre for Nutritional Recovery and Education) in Roraima is under finalization. The mission of this Nutrition specialized organization will shape a project aiming at 1) providing technical support to ensure quality Nutrition services by UNICEF partners in shelters; 2) support and integrate existing state, municipal and other nutrition services out of shelters to ensure efficient and regular nutritional survey as well as quality case management.

In the meantime, UNICEF and ADRA are conducting an anthropometric survey in nine shelters and out of 960 children under five surveyed in seven shelters so far, seven children had very low weight for age, 4 (0.42%) boys; 3 (0.31%) girls. Forty-five children had low weight for age, 19 (2% boys) and 26 (3%) girls. The prevalence of very low or low weight for age in the indigenous shelters (Janokoida, Pintolandia) is 32 per cent of the total of very low or low weight for age (20 cases - 6 boys, 14 girls - out of a total of 52 cases). Overweight is marginal with three cases. Around 15 per cent of the children surveyed presented signs of stunting, with 51 children being very low height for age, 23 boys (2%) and 28 girls (3%); 89 had low height for age, 42 being girls (4%) and 47 boys (5%). Out of those 140 children with very low or low height for age, 51 per cent are indigenous (31 boys, 27 girls). In terms of repartition, out of the 52 cases of very low or low weight for age, most are in Pintolandia (29%), Rondon 3 (25%), Jardim Floresta (21%) and Rondon 1 (17%). A total of 137 (74 girls, 63 boys), are receiving a NUTRISUS supplementation. The goal by the end of the year is to provide 690 eligible children with NutriSUS.

The team also reached 53 pregnant women in six shelters, providing 42 pre-natal care and 49 Iron-Folic Acid Supplementation. Low weight was detected in seven women (13%). Lastly, the team reached 180 caregivers (156 women and 24 men) of children under two years old, with counselling on breastfeeding and adequate nutrition.

WASH

WASH actions have been largely focused on shelters. ADRA however is developing a Cash Based Intervention (CBI) with USAID, to avail hygiene items to 2,400 Venezuelan in Roraima, living out of shelters. UNICEF is finalising discussions with ADRA to extend the project to people living in shelters, as there is not yet a systematic mechanism to ensure regular access to hygiene kits for this group.

Coordination of Non-Food Items (NFIs) distribution remains a challenge. The WASH coordination and the Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) working groups are working on the creation of a specific NFI coordination group. Immediate actions are being taken to reinforce the coordination of supplies distribution.

UNICEF continues supporting the coordination of WASH coordination Committee in Boa Vista and a WASH working group was created in the municipality of Pacaraima. This coordination body is composed of eleven institutions including the municipal and federal government secretariats, the UN agencies and the management institution of the Janokoida shelter (Fraternidade Internacional).

ADRA recruited five additional interns to support hygiene promotion in all 13 shelters. The expansion of WASH actions still needs to take place with the residents of rented houses and especially with the homeless, in an effective and sustainable way. The strategy of "Operação Acolhida" will be the expansion of the interiorization actions, so new structures for the temporary reception of an increased number of migrants are being installed in the city of Manaus. Also, the cities of Belém, Santarém and Fortaleza are receiving more migrants, most of them indigenous Warao.

Child Protection and Education

In Child Protection, most significant needs relate to unaccompanied or separated children and adolescents who come to Brazil seeking for food, work or education and end up being institutionalized in crowded state-run shelters; negligence; pregnant adolescents and children living on the streets.

In June, UNICEF activated integrated spaces for education and psychosocial support, reaching a total of 2,492 children and adolescents (1,134 girls and 1358 boys), including those living inside and outside shelters in Boa Vista and Pacaraima. In order to improve psychosocial support, with implementing partners, UNICEF is elaborating a methodological guide to develop activities that address emotional relief to children and adolescents, considering different activities for early childhood, school-aged children and adolescents.

A study on the knowledge, behaviours and practices of parents and caregivers that contribute to the increase of violence risks and menaces towards children and adolescents has been put forward in the Rondon 3 shelter, the biggest and with most children in Boa Vista.

A bottleneck for the quality of programmatic results is the absence of professional psychologists and social workers who speak Spanish. To address this issue, UNICEF is considering new strategies to involve families and children on community-based mental health and psychosocial support. In this regard, UNICEF is also in discussions with Fe y Alegria, a local NGO, to deploy additional psychologists and social workers.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF is working on a new cooperation agreement with the local NGO Mosaico. The purpose of this agreement is to mobilize adolescents, granting them access to information for promoting healthy behaviours, stimulate critical thinking about the migration process and prevent xenophobia and violence, aiming at reaching at least 20,000 adolescents with activities in schools and learning spaces, digital mobilization strategies using U-Report and a social entrepreneurship journey with UpSHIFT platform, which connects business and workers.

As part of the integrated activities curriculum in education, key messages were disseminated to all children reached by partners World Vision and Pirlampas in the EPAPS. Children receive daily information on how to ensure quality, quantity and water savings in shelters, tents and lodgings; hygiene and personal care routines and the importance of correct disposal in common areas. Children were also guided on self-protection and self-care and their parents received key information on education enrolment and the importance of staying in school. A total of 2,121 children were reached in June through these activities.

In order to expand digital access, technological education and support to the socio-educational development of Venezuelan children and adolescents, UNICEF is looking into installing MESH Networks²⁴ in shelters including Rondon 1, Rondon 2, Rondon 3, PTRIG (screening center) of Boa Vista and Pacaraima as well as at the Rodoviaria. Between 24 and 28 June, the UNICEF Global Innovation Team visited Boa Vista as a preparatory mission for the regional Co-Creation Workshop. Four focus groups discussion were conducted, as well as six visits to shelters in Boa Vista and Pacaraima

The Education Secretariat of Roraima (SEED-RR), in partnership with the C4D and Education areas of UNICEF, is planning to create a platform to support school managers in collecting data from Venezuelan children and adolescents in state schools. The goal is to create a database for real time monitoring.

Media and External Communication

In coordination with UN agencies and partners, UNICEF has been successfully engaging with media aiming to give visibility to the situation of migrant children and the organization's work. During the reporting period, UNICEF was mentioned at least in 32 news stories.²⁵ A report on Japan donation to the humanitarian response in Brazil was the main interest point, representing 60 per cent of the mentions.²⁶

In addition, UNICEF keeps strengthening its content production to feed the institutional digital assets. In April, the Roraima Emergency page at UNICEF's website had 1,150 visitors. UNICEF reached at least 130.672 impressions through 17 posts in its proprietary social media platforms.

Panama

Situation Overview & Needs

Migrants flow coming from Colombia through the Darien jungle border increased even more in June, despite the heavy rains that worsened the already challenging physical environment of the border territory. According to the National Migration Service, 3,065 people irregularly entered the country from Colombia during the last month (2,838 in May), including 459 children (519 in May). In the first half of the year, a total of 13,637 migrants arrived through the Panama-Colombia border (2,164 men, 901 women) of 52

²⁴ Wireless mesh networks are effective and wireless connection using inexpensive and existing technology whereby a network connection is spread out among dozens or even hundreds of wireless mesh nodes that "talk" to each other to share the network connection across a large area.

²⁵ Summary of media reports: <http://portalamazonia.com/noticias/criado-gt-para-discutir-estrategias-de-saude-aos-imigrantes-warao-em-belem>
<https://g1.globo.com/mundo/noticia/2019/06/05/governo-japones-doa-r-14-milhoes-para-auxilio-na-acolhida-de-venezuelanos-no-brasil.ghtml>
<https://nacoesunidas.org/oficina-em-roraima-discute-prevencao-a-exploracao-sexual-de-criancas-e-adolescentes/>
<https://jamilchade.blogosfera.uol.com.br/2019/06/07/1-em-cada-3-criancas-venezuelanas-ja-passa-por-necessidades-diz-unicef/>
<https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/mundo/2019/06/quatro-milhoes-de-venezuelanos-ja-deixaram-pais-em-funcao-de-crise-dizem-agencias.shtml>
<https://oglobo.globo.com/mundo/um-milhao-de-venezuelanos-deixaram-pais-nos-ultimos-sete-meses-23724357>
<https://jovempan.uol.com.br/noticias/mundo/uma-de-cada-3-criancas-venezuelanas-precisa-de-assistencia-urgente-em-saude-e-educacao.html>
<https://nacoesunidas.org/uma-em-cada-tres-criancas-na-venezuela-precisa-de-assistencia-humanitaria-para-ter-saude-educacao-e-nutricao/>
<https://www.noticiasao minuto.com/mundo/1268909/ultimo-carregamento-de-ajuda-humanitaria-da-china-chega-a-venezuela>
<https://folhabv.com.br/noticia/POLITICA/Roraima/Operacao-Acolhida-vai-investir-na-rede-hoteleira-/54488>
<https://g1.globo.com/mundo/noticia/2019/06/19/a-dificil-vida-das-criancas-e-jovens-venezuelanos-no-norte-do-brasil-em-meio-a-crise-de-refugiados.ghtml>
<https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/internacional-48692656>
<https://noticias.uol.com.br/ultimas-noticias/bbc/2019/06/19/a-dificil-vida-das-criancas-e-jovens-venezuelanos-no-norte-do-brasil-em-meio-a-crise-de-refugiados.htm>

<https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2019/06/22/como-funciona-o-trabalho-de-organismos-de-ajuda-humanitaria-na-venezuela/>

²⁶ UN Brazil, 'Japão doa US\$3,6 milhões para resposta da ONU Brasil à população venezuelana', 5 June 2019, <<https://nacoesunidas.org/japao-doa-us36-milhoes-para-resposta-da-onu-brasil-a-populacao-venezuelana/>>, accessed 19 July 2019.

nationalities, including 2,139 children. To put this into perspective, in 2018, a total of 9,222 migrants entered through the same border, including 522 children. The main nationalities of migrants crossing the Darien jungle in June were: Haitians (1,184), Cameroonians (596), Indians (462), Cubans (201) and Bangladeshi (157).

Despite the increasing flow, the number of migrants hosted in June at the Temporary Humanitarian Assistance Shelter (ETAH) of Peñita, near the border with Colombia, slightly decreased to 1,200-1,300, including at least 22 Venezuelan children with Haitian parents, according to reports received by UNICEF's local monitor. The total number of Venezuelan children is probably much higher but national authorities continue to register children based on the nationality of their parents. The reason of this reduction in overcrowding was mainly for the increased efficiency of the "Controlled Flow" Operation, which allows the transit of extra-regional migrants to Costa Rica after passing through sanitary and security controls. The stay time at Peñita's shelter is between 10 to 11 days with the exception of migrants from the Middle East who have been at the camp for more than two months for additional security screening.

With UNICEF and IOM technical support, the National Frontier Service (SENAFRONT) continued to make the necessary arrangements to equip a new camp at the community of Lajas Blancas, also in the Darien province, in order to decongest Peñita's community. The shelter in Los Planes de Gualaca, which is the last stop before migrants can cross to Costa Rica, continued operating.

In June, the new Minister of Security announced a revision of the "Controlled Flow" Operation even if it is not clear yet how the operation procedures will be modified.

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 has strongly advocated for an integral and coordinated response with the new authorities and within the UN System. In addition, UNICEF Panama has become an important reference voice for local and international media outlets covering the situation of migrants in Panama, bringing to the attention of the public opinion the specific needs of children and pregnant women.

Response Strategy

UNICEF humanitarian interventions in WASH and child protection are being implemented in Darien for in transit migrant populations of different nationalities, including Venezuelan children.

Development interventions are centred 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.

The situation monitoring prioritized the Colombia-Panama border, through a United Nations Volunteer and two field visits on 6-7 June and on 24-26 June with an emergency specialist from LACRO. Another monitoring mission was conducted on 25 June with IOM and UNHCR in Gualaca's shelter where a psychosocial intervention is planned.

UNICEF is preparing a cooperation agreement with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) focused on nutrition, health, WASH and protection to be implemented in Darien.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

Despite the reduction of the overcrowding in the temporary shelter, the overall health situation at Peñita remains critic, especially for pregnant women and children under the age of 5 who continue to experience diarrhoea, vomit, fever, cough and headaches, mainly due to the insufficiency of potable water, safe food intake, and medicine. The health services in Peñita remain insufficient, with only one paramedic and limited availability of medicines.

UNICEF is planning health and nutrition interventions in Darien with IFRC, and continued to advocate for appropriate medical attention to be provided by the Ministry of Health, especially for babies and pregnant women. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) visited Peñita's community in June, reinforcing advocacy with the Ministry of Health together with UNICEF, IOM and UNHCR.

WASH

UNICEF supported the installation of WASH facilities in the new Lajas Blancas camp including the delivery of three water tanks, two water pumps, water filters and materials for the installation of 48 showers and 46 latrines. UNICEF also provided technical assistance for the rehabilitation and installation of WASH facilities in the camp, during two field visits on 6-7 June and on 24-26 June, and started negotiating an intervention with IFRC.

On the other hand, the Peñita site continues to have inadequate distribution of potable water, proper waste and sanitation management or hygiene services. Open defecation has become a common practice and migrants have been using the river as a source of water for bathing. This increases the risk of drowning and acquiring infections due to river contamination. The intervention with the IFRC, currently under negotiation will tackle some of the most pressing needs in this sector.

Education

According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) study conducted in 2018 by UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM, migrants in Panamanian schools are facing episodes of discrimination and bullying that have been confirmed by field assessments from NGOs (NRC, HIAS and RET) during their daily work with migrants.

UNICEF and HIAS implemented the first phase of a programme to raise awareness against xenophobia and discrimination in 14 prioritized schools between 2018 and the beginning of 2019, benefitting 2,000 students, of whom 139 were Venezuelans. The second phase of the programme implementation is under negotiation with the new government.

Child Protection

On 21 June, UNICEF provided key supplies for the new camp of Lajas Blancas such as tarpaulin to separate areas for families and to install the new tents. According to humanitarian standards, the new camp has a capacity to host 500 migrants.

Psychosocial support and ECD interventions are planned at Lajas Blancas in Darien and at Los Planes de Gualaca in Chiriquí. Three tents for CFSs and four kits for ECD activities have already been distributed for both locations. UNICEF and its implementing partner RET will begin a psychosocial and ECD intervention in the future CFS to be open in Lajas Blancas' camp, once the new camp is settled. In addition, psychosocial intervention will be launched with implementing partner HIAS at the Gualaca's shelter, at the Panama-Costa Rica border. Furthermore, under the agreement that is being prepared between IFRC and UNICEF, key information will be provided to migrants, including protection messages in several languages in Darien and Chiriquí. Messages will also be delivered at the Colombian side of the border.

Ensuring UNICEF's presence at the local level will help to identify protection needs and to strengthen the referral and response mechanisms. Advocacy has been made to establish a protection working group in Metetí, Darien.

Social Inclusion

According to a 2018 situation analysis of Venezuelans in the country (DTM plus quality study, UNICEF-UNHCR-IOM), families in an irregular situation have limited access to services and economic difficulties to cover their basic needs. Migrants also have no legal access to the social protection programmes managed by MIDES (Ministry of Social Development) while the Beca Universale, a cash transfer provided to students, requests ten years of residence to foreigners, a condition that excludes almost all migrant children.

UNICEF and NRC implemented a cash transfer and legal assistance intervention between January and May 2019, benefitting 145 families (277 children) during the first round, and 302 families with the second round. More than half of the beneficiary families were Venezuelans, currently the second foreign nationality in Panama. A new intervention for legal and cash support is under evaluation and will begin in August, aiming at benefitting 350 families.

Media and External Communication

AFP's (Agence France-Press) press note on the alarming situation of migrant children crossing the Darien jungle was published in several national and international media such as La Prensa²⁷, Telemetro²⁸, TVN²⁹, En Segundos³⁰ and Clarín,³¹ using UNICEF as the main source of information.

Supply and Logistics

During the reporting period, 8 tarpaulin rolls, 3 water tanks, 2 water pumps with water filters, materials for the installation of 48 showers and 46 latrines, 2 tents for Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) and 2 kits for Early Child Development (ECD) for the Lajas Blancas camp, a tent for a CFS and 2 other kits for ECD were delivered for the Gualaca's shelter.

Trinidad and Tobago

Situation Overview & Needs

It was announced by the National Security Minister Stuart Young, that 16,523 Venezuelan migrants were registered during the government led registration of Venezuelan migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in Trinidad and Tobago. The government led a two-week amnesty process which concluded on 14 June 2019. The data has not been disaggregated and there is a noticeable disparity in the number of migrants registered by the Government and the estimations by UN partners.³² On-going work by UNICEF, other UN agencies and community partners suggests that the actual number of Venezuelans in the country is significantly higher than the figure reported by the registration process, as the government data reflect persons with regular status.

UNICEF will continue to advocate with Government to ensure service provision for migrants and seek to implement robust mechanisms to support the protection of persons of concern, considering that following the registration exercise, focus will be on service provision for migrants. UNICEF will support the Trinidad and Tobago Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) exercise in coordination with IOM, including funding contribution, inputs towards the report writing and technical assistance to facilitate the

²⁷ https://impresa.prensa.com/panorama/Llegada-migrantes-Darien-triplico-Unicef_o_5330466976.html

²⁸ http://www.telemetro.com/nacionales/dispara-migrantes-cruzan-panamena-EEUU_o_1252674879.html

²⁹ https://www.tvn-2.com/nacionales/dispara-migrantes-cruzan-panamena-EEUU_o_5323717618.html

³⁰ <https://ensegundos.com.pa/2019/06/08/se-dispara-cifra-de-ninos-migrantes-que-cruzan-selva-panamena-rumbo-a-eeuu/>

³¹ https://www.clarin.com/mundo/dispara-cifra-chicos-cruzan-selva-panamena-buscar-oportunidades-unidos_o_g_Kdjb3yg.html

³² R4V, 'Map: América Latina y el Caribe - Refugiados y Migrantes Venezolanos en la región', June 2019, <<https://r4v.info/es/documents/download/69838>>, accessed 20 July 2019.

completion of the exercise. The completion of the DTM will significantly improve the availability of information on the situation of Venezuelan children and women in Trinidad and Tobago.

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 the passing of the refugee bill, are still pending.

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

UNICEF continues to work with UNHCR and the government 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 potential NGOs, including the National NGOs coalition, to identify partners to assist in the response.

Response Strategy

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

As part of the scale up strategy, UNICEF held an NGO partner consultation in January aimed at identifying potential new partners. In the same month, a joint partnership review meeting took place with Living Water Community (LWC), the main partner involved in the response. Based on the review, some 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.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Education

The Minister of National Security and Communications announced that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago will not prevent private Catholic Schools from educating the children of Venezuelan migrants. He welcomed the involvement of the civil society in assisting migrant children to access education as the plan has positive benefits. UNICEF and partners (UNHCR and LWC) are developing a way forward for the education of migrant children at private Catholic Schools through work with the Roman Catholic Archbishop to assess the ways and means of integration of migrant children. Also, the Presbyterian school boards are in negotiations with UNICEF partner LWC to establish a second shift system for children in the move, to assist in the provision of accredited education.

The temporary learning space for 286 children and adolescents (166 boys and 120 girls) finished their activities with the school year. The new educational strategy for the blended programme is being developed to involve parents and communities. Meanwhile, a Working Group - with the participation of all partners (UNICEF, UNHCR, LWC and TTVSOLNET) - has been established to finalize the details of this strategy and will be ready to start in September.

Regarding ECD, 11 families were targeted with breast-feeding and IYCF counselling through workshops. Four children were referred to Health Centers in their communities and parents of one were referred to the Child Guidance Officer (CGO) for assessment. Three children were recorded as having medical conditions which require intervention.

Child Protection

UNICEF continues to establish safe spaces for children to socialise, learn and play. In June, two additional child friendly spaces were opened in Chaguanas and San Fernando with implementing partner, Freely Give Foundation. Through the two new CFSs, psychosocial support was provided to an additional 77 children (incl. 36 girls).

Given the context in Trinidad and Tobago, the CFSs will also support the e-learning platform being established. The e-learning platform, Equal Place (<https://equal-place.com/about>), is a temporary intervention helping asylum-seekers, refugees and other eligible children (including Trinidad and Tobago nationals) in need to access accredited education. As such, draft Standard Operating Procedures have been developed to support the optimal services to and effective identification and referral of children who are in need of protection services.

UNICEF also continues to advocate for the protection of children on the move and is supporting the government of Trinidad and Tobago in the development of the National Child Policy and National Child Protection Implementation Plan. The situation analysis therein highlights the plight of children on the move and the need for the government to address these concerns. Given the political

sensitivities around the issue, the broad policy framework addresses children in emergency situations and highlights the need for rights of all children to be upheld, despite their nationality. The Policy was approved by Cabinet and is under public consultations which has also allowed for the public discussion on children on the move.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

Addressing xenophobia and promoting social cohesion was the main focus of C4D efforts during the reporting period. In collaboration with the local NGO Create Future Good, 386 school-aged children were reached through workshops. Additional sessions will continue during the summer reaching children attending summer camps. Discussions were held with Principals of primary schools to ascertain how social cohesion could be promoted in their schools. Information from these sessions will be further used to refine the interventions relating to addressing xenophobia. UNICEF continued to work on finalising agreements with two other local NGOs that will collaborate with UNICEF in ensuring that migrant families have information about access to services and lifesaving information. It is expected that these agreements will be concluded by the end of July.

UNICEF implementing partner, LWC convened a meeting with private sector and civil society leaders to develop minimal common understanding of the current situation of Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Trinidad and Tobago with the aim to mobilize a way forward towards integration. The method of integration discussed is through a livelihoods approach. The need for education, humanitarian and development interventions was highlighted. UNICEF stands ready to support the planned intervention for integration and addressing xenophobia as part of the forthcoming coalition of actors.

Guyana

Situation Overview & Needs

According to official sources, there have been 8,319 official migrant entries from April 2018 to June 2019 (30 per cent children). Based on DTM-rounds and UN estimates, the forecast is to see approx. 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 19 June 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 exists a lack of consensus with the main opposition party on the way forward. With the resignation of the head of the national elections commission GECOM on 25 June, there is a lack of clarity as to timelines for organizing and conducting national elections and as to status of parliament and the legislative authority of the administration. Against this backdrop, UNICEF though is able to continue migrant response activities through both government and NGO partners 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, social cohesion, and address the risks of xenophobia, UNICEF is responding to needs with interventions envisaged for equal numbers of migrant children and their host communities (1:1 approach). Targeted locations are in the four border sub-national regions receiving the migration influx, mostly indigenous people, as well as communities in other regions (coastal) experiencing increased demands on existing basic services due to returnee-Guyanese. 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 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 funded and participated in a government led multi-agency needs assessment mission to the border gateway community of Kaikan in Region 7, from 25 to 27 June involving interactions with migrants at six sites. Limited data had been available for the national coordination mechanism prior to this mission, other than anecdotal references to a steady transient flow across the border. All 70+

migrants engaged had travelled for a minimum of three days from urban areas without accompanying family, and were between the ages of 20 to 40, with most having children left in Venezuela often located just across the border that relied on the income they were generating. Key issues raised through the mission included the limited number of migrants who had had a health screening and provision of vaccines while in Guyana, and the prevalence of malaria in the locality that was affecting both Guyanese and Venezuelans. Through the national coordination mechanism priority is to be placed on increasing vaccination and health screening capacity in the host community of Kaikan, while ensuring Spanish language information access to the migrants on the need to comply with national vaccination requirements which are provided free of cost.

Through UNICEF's implementing partner, the Roman Catholic Bishop in Guyana, the "Transitioning to Normalcy through Culturally Appropriate Early Childhood and Adolescent Friendly Interactive Interventions" project has from March to June reached 108 migrant families in Regions 1, 2 and 7. Forty children between the ages of 0 to 3 years (50:50 boys/ girls) have benefitted from ECD outreach assistance including basic nutrition guidance for their care givers. With the first phase of the project drawing to a close, a further round of distribution for identified NFI needs including WASH items and bed nets is under way during July.

WASH

Through the ongoing project implemented by GWI (Guyana Water Incorporated), WASH infrastructure currently is being installed in a further four communities during June, additional to the two communities reported on in May. Nine family VIP latrines catering for 157 migrants and 65 host community persons (50:50 male to female, 30% children) with 6 Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) units were completed in the June reporting period, with works continuing during July for a further 43 VIP latrines with the project providing chainsaw fuel and lumber for a host community led initiative that will enable greater levels of infrastructure provision beyond original plans. Hygiene promotion and distribution of water filters and jerry cans for a total of 4,540 people (50:50 male/female) of which 1,106 are migrants (442 are children) continues through community consultations that include collaboration from the Region-based Environmental Health Department. In one host community primary school the project constructed a duplex VIP latrine to provide an additional facility for the 60 students and 2 teachers, as an interim intervention while progress is underway with the designs and costings for the school's green and sustainable rehabilitation and expansion intervention.

Education

UNICEF, with the Ministry of Education, continued scoping through the Positive Discipline initiative in primary schools to utilise the modules to address new challenges many schools in Regions 1, 2, 3 4 and 7 experience through integrating migrant children. In the educational districts most impacted by the migration influx, over 15,000 host community including over 800 migrant children (50:50 boys/girls) benefit from innovative teaching and learning approaches implemented with UNICEF standards for ECD, conflict resolution and positive discipline. UNICEF's support to the MoE's drafting and finalisation of the 2019-2023 Education Sector Plan provides further opportunities for upstream advocacy to ensure strategies to address the negative causes and impacts of xenophobia will be included. The first draft was prepared and circulated with UNICEF's assistance in June.

Under the "Transitioning to Normalcy through Culturally Appropriate Early Childhood and Adolescent Friendly Interactive Interventions" project, 88 children between the ages of 4 to 17 years (50:50 boys/ girls) and their families have been provided with basic English Language support in their host communities. During the month of June, ten ECD sessions were conducted by community volunteers trained under the project in four Region 1 host communities, that were attended by 62 children between the ages of 0 to 8 years old. This has been complimented with the various Sports and Culture for Development (SC4D) sustained interventions where 150 children under 12 years old and 50 children between 13-18 years have the opportunity to participate in community-led activities that combine health education within the anti-xenophobia and social cohesion initiative.

Child Protection and Social Inclusion

Following Guyana's accession to The Hague Convention (HCCH) on International Adoption (and given its implications for migration and children on the move), Guyana has in June drafted its first Bill on International Adoption to comply. The drafting has triggered a call to modify procedures for (domestic & international) adoption to ensure that the "best interest of the child" is placed that the forefront.

In June, the Ministry of Social Protection presented the "Shock Responsive Social Protection Systems- Cash Transfers to Migrant Families with Children" facility to the national response Multi-agency Coordinating Committee. UNICEF had provided technical support for the development of the facility including its Terms of Reference and eligibility criteria, and provided funds to cover the costs for the initial batch of 20 migrant families in Georgetown to access the Guyana Dollar cash, equivalent of USD\$238.00. It is expected that this initial project will be expanded to cover other localities hosting migrants once a review and follow up of the disbursements is undertaken.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

During the month of June, community engagements through the SC4D and WASH hygiene promotion interventions were sustained covering a total of 4,540 persons in the six main host communities in the border Region 1.

Media and External Communication

On 21 June, UNICEF hosted a media briefing with the Guyana Press Association, which focused on addressing xenophobia, ethical reporting, confidentiality and social cohesion relating to violence against children (incl. GBV and PSEA) which was recently exacerbated

through the migration crisis. The briefing focused on the joint Government and UNICEF Guyana Child Advocacy Centre (CAC) initiative that has provided added support for the decentralisation of child protection services in the country. This investment supports CACs in Regions 1, 2, 4, 7 which host the majority of migrants from Venezuela. The role of the local government organs and the Regional Health Officers for Regions 1 and 4, and partnerships with the NGOs Blossoms Inc and Legal Aid in establishing and sustaining the CACs was highlighted as an important component of the national response to migrant and host communities.

Funding

By the end of June 2019, emergency contributions to the 2019 UNICEF regional HAC appeal had reached nearly US\$18 million, this corresponds to 20 per cent of the original appeal of US\$69 million. Recent emergency funds received includes the generous contribution of the United States Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM) for a total of US\$ 7.9 million to support UNICEF's activities under the RMRP in Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Panama, Uruguay and Chile, and regional-level activities. In addition, CAD 1 million (approx. US\$ 745,000) received from Canada were allocated to multi-sectoral support in Brazil and Ecuador as well as Regional-level coordination and support to the overall response.

Furthermore, considerable non-emergency funds have been received for short and mid-term education activities. As part of the regional ECW project, UNICEF Ecuador, Brazil and LACRO (for supporting overall coordination) received US\$ 3 million for increasing access to quality education for refugees and migrants from Venezuela and host communities, and UNICEF Colombia received US\$148,000 through the Danish Committee for UNICEF for supporting education of migrant children out of school.

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 are still major, therefore UNICEF may need to revise its priorities for the next six months in case of prolonged lack of sufficient funding.

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of January 2019 for a period of 12 months)*																																				
Appeal sector	Colombia				Peru				Ecuador				Brazil				Panama				T&T				Guyana				RO				TOTAL			
	Requirement	Funded	US\$	%	Requirement	Funded	US\$	%	Requirement	Funded	US\$	%	Requirement	Funded	US\$	%	Requirement	Funded	US\$	%	Requirement	Funded	US\$	%	Requirement	Funded	US\$	%	Requirement	Funded	US\$	%				
Health	6.67	1.33	5.34	80%	0.89	0.03	0.86	97%	0.71	0.18	0.53	74%	1.60	0.20	1.40	88%	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.03	0.00	0.03	100%	-	-	-	-	9.90	1.74	8.16	82%
Nutrition	0.63	0.39	0.24	38%	0.39	0.16	0.23	60%	0.95	0.00	0.95	100%	0.47	0.19	0.28	59%	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.05	0.07	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	2.48	0.81	1.69	68%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	6.00	0.55	5.45	91%	2.10	0.52	1.59	76%	2.89	0.41	2.48	86%	1.63	0.40	1.22	75%	0.37	0.03	0.33	92%	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.31	0.09	0.22	71%	-	-	-	-	13.29	1.99	11.30	85%
Education	7.69	1.07	6.62	86%	1.91	0.01	1.90	99%	1.92	0.01	1.91	100%	1.14	0.31	0.83	73%	0.21	0.00	0.21	100%	0.85	0.37	0.48	57%	0.27	0.05	0.22	81%	-	-	-	-	13.98	1.82	12.16	87%
Child Protection	5.12	1.28	3.84	75%	0.79	0.40	0.39	49%	2.70	0.74	1.96	73%	2.62	0.99	1.62	62%	0.35	0.00	0.35	100%	0.60	0.31	0.29	49%	0.07	0.08	0.00	-	-	-	-	12.24	3.80	8.45	69%	
Social Inclusion	0.82	0.16	0.66	80%	0.20	0.00	0.20	100%	1.78	0.32	1.45	82%	0.43	0.00	0.43	100%	0.21	0.00	0.21	100%	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	3.43	0.49	2.94	86%	
Advocacy / Communications	1.25	0.10	1.15	92%	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.52	0.00	0.52	100%	0.05	0.00	0.05	100%	0.20	0.00	0.20	100%	0.05	0.00	0.05	100%	0.10	0.00	0.10	100%	-	-	-	-	2.17	0.10	2.07	95%
Communication for development	0.98	0.24	0.73	75%	0.66	0.00	0.66	100%	0.24	0.22	0.02	9%	1.11	0.08	1.03	93%	0.02	0.00	0.02	100%	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.01	0.00	0.01	100%	-	-	-	-	3.01	0.54	2.47	82%
Cross-sectoral support	-	1.16	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	-	0.64	-	-	-	0.97	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	0.00	3.73	-	-		
Regional Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	9.00	2.79	6.21	69%	9.00	2.79	6.21	69%
*Unallocated / to be allocated to sectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.18	-	-	-		
TOTAL	29.14	6.29	24.01	82%	6.92	1.81	5.81	84%	11.71	2.52	9.83	84%	9.04	3.14	6.87	76%	1.35	0.16	1.32	100%	1.50	0.78	0.83	55%	0.84	0.51	0.58	69%	9.00	2.79	6.21	69%	69.49	17.99	55.45	80%

*Funded amounts include emergency resources received against the current HAC as of 30 June 2019, excluding the EPF (Emergency Programme Fund) loan amount (US\$4.5 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.

Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Country	UNICEF Target 2019	Total Results ³³	Change since last report ³⁴
HEALTH				
# of boys and girls with access to at least the minimum set of vaccines according to each country standards	COLOMBIA	31,250	19,533	2,543
	BRAZIL	6,000	2,514	376
	GUYANA	800	1,096	22
# boys and girls under 5 years with access to primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	PERU	9,600	8,334	1,714
	BRAZIL	6,000	2,494	2,080
# 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	ECUADOR	10,000	10,120	2,256
NUTRITION				
# of boys and girls (6-59 months) receiving nutrition supplementation to prevent undernutrition	PERU	9,600	4,213	87
	ECUADOR	14,000	5,171	404
	BRAZIL	3,000	881	137
# of targeted caregivers (men and women) of boys and girls 0-23 months with access to IYCF counseling for appropriate feeding.	COLOMBIA	33,000	66,870	53,025
	PERU	9,600	6,727	4,438
	BRAZIL	3,000	1,300	-
	T&T	200	114	114
	GUYANA	1,000	-	-
# boys and girls under 5 years with acute malnutrition accessing to nutrition treatment in UNICEF supported facilities	ECUADOR	3,600	54	16
	BRAZIL	800	23	15
WASH				
# 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)	ECUADOR ³⁵	48,697	70,973	2,354
	BRAZIL	13,000	10,816	833
	GUYANA	2,000	704	222
# of boys and girls in schools and learning spaces with access to WASH services as per agreed standards (according to context)	COLOMBIA	13,000	4,734	1,474
	ECUADOR	119,800	8,384	1,775
	BRAZIL	14,000	4,092	781
# of population provided with sanitation or hygiene kits or key hygiene items or access to handwashing points with soap or similar items	PERU	40,000	23,163	3,558
	ECUADOR	70,000	3,606	60
	BRAZIL	22,000	6,529	252
	PANAMA	7,700	1,173	-
	COLOMBIA	15,000	8,191	3,572
EDUCATION				
# of boys and girls on the move, including adolescents accessing formal education and Early Childhood Development Services	PERU	45,000	38,650 ³⁶	-
	ECUADOR	45,000	16,239	3,466
	T&T	450	286	-
# of boys and girls on the move, including adolescents accessing non-formal learning activities	COLOMBIA	40,000	5,532	-
	ECUADOR	12,000	2,711	-
	BRAZIL	5,600	3,989	544
# of girls and boys (under 5) benefiting from early childhood development activities	BRAZIL	6,000	1,003	237
	T&T	200	148	-
	GUYANA	200	217	62
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of girls and boys provided with psychosocial support including access to CFSs with intersectoral programming interventions	PERU	29,000	22,296 ³⁷	7,175
	ECUADOR	14,400	8,384	1,775
	BRAZIL	14,000	14,567	2,492
	PANAMA	362	-	-
	T&T	2,000	359	77
# of children benefiting from programmes to prevent and address violence, abuse and exploitation (including GBV), being mobilized and strengthened	COLOMBIA	130,000	89,731	21,583
	BRAZIL	12,000	184	-
	T&T	11,000	233	-
# of people subject to immigration/asylum procedures have access to adequate information and legal assistance	ECUADOR	7,500	1,625	-
	GUYANA	200	-	-
SOCIAL INCLUSION				
# 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)	ECUADOR	10,000	2,349	298
	BRAZIL	1,000	-	-
	PANAMA	500	-	-
COMMUNICATIONS/ADVOCACY				
# of people reached by UNICEF statements in traditional media, social media and campaigns aimed at increasing support for uprooted children	COLOMBIA	12,000,000	1,985,779	-
	ECUADOR	3,000,000	10,163,657	6,337,515
C4D				
# of affected population in targeted areas actively participating in accountability mechanisms supported by UNICEF	COLOMBIA	8,000	1,819	0
	PERU	300	1,227	711
	ECUADOR	600	689	135
	BRAZIL	5,000	456	-
	PANAMA	6,000	425	0

³³ Results as of 30 June unless otherwise indicated. Includes a summary of key indicators, targets and results from CO response plans.

³⁴ Results from 1-30 June unless otherwise indicated.

³⁵ In the case of Ecuador, indicator refers to installed capacity (not daily access).

³⁶ Cumulative figures revised as per updated reports from Ministry of Education.

³⁷ Cumulative figures revised as per updated reports by partners.