



Migration flows in Latin America and the Caribbean

Situation Report



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

September 2018

2.3 million

No. of Venezuelans living abroad, including

+1.6 million

No. of people migrating from Venezuela to countries within South America since 2015.

(Source: UNHCR - IOM, Press release, 23 August 2018)

438,000

Approx. No. of children in need of assistance as a consequence of the crisis in Colombia, Brazil, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador and Peru

(Preliminary estimations at transit/receiving country level.)

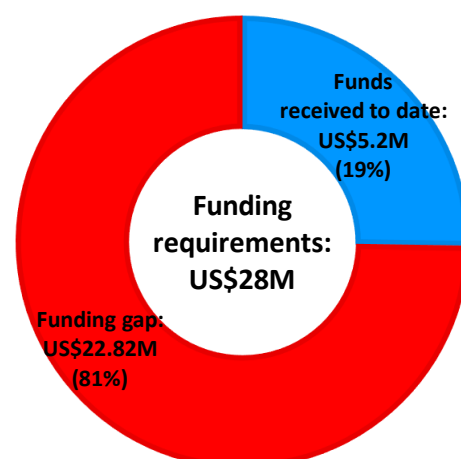
1.5 million

Approx. No. of people in need of assistance as a consequence of the crisis in Colombia, Brazil, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador and Perú

(Preliminary estimations at country level)

UNICEF Appeal 2018

US\$ 28,050,000



Highlights

- *The scale of needs resulting from the outflow of Venezuelans is rapidly surpassing the capacities of receiving and transit countries, further straining already vulnerable host communities. In many of the arriving areas there are pre-existing conditions of vulnerability and weak or lack of health, education and protection services.*
- *According to UNHCR-IOM, around 2.3 million people have migrated from Venezuela in the last three years, 1.6 million of these to South American countries; actual figures may be higher considering unregistered flows of population and the lack of consolidated data.*
- *Based on preliminary estimations at transit/receiving country level, at least 438,000 children would be in need of assistance in this context.*
- *In receiving and transit countries such as Colombia, Brazil, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador and Peru, children on the move - particularly those living in temporary shelters, informal settlements or slums - are the most vulnerable. Access to registration, protection mechanisms, inclusive education, integral health, nutrition services, safe water, sanitation, hygiene, adequate temporary or permanent housing, are some of the most urgent priorities.*
- *Governments in countries receiving migrants have set in place exceptional measures to address the situation, including the declaration of State of Emergency in some regions in Ecuador, Peru and Brazil. In addition, new monitoring and regulation mechanisms are gradually being implemented and discussed mainly among governments in the Andean Region, to share information and establish a coordinated response strategy.*
- *In response to the increased migration flows and the request of the most affected countries, UNICEF's Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office (LACRO) has revised its Regional Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal to include key response interventions in receiving and transit countries. Colombia, Brazil, Guyana, Ecuador, Peru and Eastern Caribbean Area (ECA) Country Offices are currently implementing specific response plans.*

*'Funds received to date' includes Emergency funds received for the current revised appeal.

Situation Overview & Needs

The number of people migrating from Venezuela worldwide has been increasing in the last few months. With the arrival of population on the move, local capacities and systems in receiving countries are being overstretched in already vulnerable host communities.

While the situation is evolving and assessments are ongoing, available figures do not fully depict the extent of the situation; it is estimated that more than 1.6 million people have arrived in South America alone since 2015.¹ Children in the context of migration and their families, particularly indigenous people, are among the most vulnerable.

Despite efforts made by host and transit countries to guarantee children's rights, major gaps remain. Children and their families face challenges to regularize their immigration status, which affects their access to social protection, health, early childhood development, education, sustainable livelihoods and child protection. Irregular migration is putting children at higher risk of discrimination, violence, xenophobia, exploitation and abuse in destination countries

Estimated Population in Need of Assistance (2018) (Preliminary calculation based on estimations at country level for Colombia, Brazil, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador and Peru. Figures for other countries are being estimated) ²							
Date of UNICEF LAC RO revised appeal: May 2018							
	Colombia	Brazil	Guyana	Trinidad and Tobago	Ecuador	Peru	TOTAL
Total Population in Need	1,189,186	41,755	12,000	40,000	100,000	84,000	1,466,941
No. of Children in need (Under 18)	356,756	12,527	4,800	4,000	30,000	30,000	438,083

Regional Response Strategy

UNICEF's strategy for attention to migrant populations in receiving countries has the following objectives: i) Guarantee a comprehensive response with a rights-based approach and with protection of children at the core of the national and regional efforts; ii) Ensure access to services such as, integral health and nutrition, child protection, social protection, inclusive education as well as safe water, sanitation and hygiene; iii) Ensure effective articulation between urgent humanitarian action and development strategies.

UNICEF's Strategy includes the following lines of action:

- Protection, Gender, Equity Focus and rights-up-front approach.
- Access to child protection services, inclusive education, integral health and nutrition services, safe water, sanitation and hygiene.
- The story of children is told communicating the needs, challenges and risks they are exposed to.
- Advocacy for human rights standards for migrant and refugee children, women and families.
- Existing and new partnerships are reinforced multiplying impact and efficiency.
- Articulation of urgent humanitarian actions and long-term development strategies.

UNICEF's response needs to fit each context. The main areas that need to be considered are:

- Increased field presence at migrant arrival points
- Adequate attention for the migrant population along entire routes
- Regular access to services for migrants in destination settlement

Regional Response Actions.

Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal: UNICEF has adjusted its Regional HAC in May 2018, increasing its original appeal from US\$ 9 million to US\$ 28 million to scale up its field presence and programme activities in 2018, including delivery activities, advocacy actions and technical assistance in neighbouring countries (Colombia, Brazil, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago) and in other receiving countries in LAC. Of these, special attention is being given to Ecuador and Perú, which have been impacted by the migrant flow, particularly in the last couple of months. Additionally, UNICEF activated its Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) loan and allocated global thematic funds to scale up the response in the region.

¹ UNHCR – IOM, 'UNHCR and IOM chiefs call for more support as the outflow of Venezuelans rises across the region', Press release, 23 August 2018. <<https://goo.gl/Fzeioh>>

² People in need figures will be adjusted to align with interagency estimations once available.

Colombia: Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), OCHA. 'Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) Addendum – Migration influx from Venezuela', Colombia, April 2018, <<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/colombia/document/colombia-adenda-hrp-2018-plan-de-respuesta-flujos-migratorios-mixtos>>. Figures include Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees, host communities and a projection of the number of migrants throughout the remainder of 2018. Number of children in need estimated by UNICEF.

Brazil: Estimated by UNICEF Brazil, considering that the total population of Venezuelans remaining in Brazil – according to reports for Federal Police, as of December 2017 - had unfulfilled needs in at least one sector.

Guyana: Estimations based on IOM/ UNHCR Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), as of May 2018. Including Venezuelans and Guyanese returning from Venezuela who have settled in Guyana and require assistance. Figures are currently being revised based on findings of recent field missions.

Trinidad and Tobago: Based on UNHCR estimations considering all persons of concern, including 2,243 Venezuelans registered with UNHCR, May 2018. Including Venezuelans in irregular migratory situation.

Ecuador: Estimated by UNCT, considering that around 20 per cent of migrants entering Ecuador (approx. 553,000 as of July 2018) are in situation of vulnerability. Number of children in need estimated by UNICEF.

Peru: Based on WFP preliminary results of assessments. Number of children in need estimated by UNICEF.

Internal capacity. To respond to the increasing emerging needs of migrant children in receiving/transit countries, UNICEF Regional Office has established a Task Force responsible for strategic coordination at the regional level. The Rapid Response Roster has also been activated. LACRO has conducted support missions, in coordination with the corresponding Country Offices (COs), and has mobilized specialists in support of CO actions. Since February 2018, 18 deployments have been completed in the region for assessment and response, 60 per cent of these missions were conducted in Brazil and Colombia with an average length of deployment of 16 days. Barbados, Ecuador, Peru, Guyana and Aruba also received support from the RO during different missions. Staff members are still on the ground, providing support to Ecuador, Colombia and Peru, in programme sections.

Regional Communication Strategy: UNICEF has developed a flexible communication strategy aimed at supporting LACRO and receiving COs' to:

- Reinforce the urgency and need to reach migrant children in receiving countries
- Drive advocacy opportunities.
- Position children's voice to protect the rights of migrant children and their families.

Technical guidance and in-country support. Technical assistance is provided to COs for country response planning and monitoring. This is done through tailored Regional Sectorial Technical Notes, maintaining information sharing between LACRO sectoral teams and COs, as well as conducting technical support missions.

Regional Coordination. UNICEF is actively engaged in the Regional Interagency Platform. This mechanism is led by UNHCR and IOM, as established by the SG.

Colombia

Situation Overview & Needs

Colombia is currently the main destination for Venezuelans in South America. Between July 2017 and January 2018, the number of Venezuelans in Colombia doubled from 300,000 to nearly 600,000.³ On 8 June 2018, the Colombian Government concluded its Administrative Registration of Venezuelan Migrants (RAMV, in Spanish). The registration process was open for two months and concluded with the registration of 442,462 people who arrived in Colombia over the last 16 months and remain in an irregular migratory situation. Around 49.7 per cent of them are women, 27 per cent of the total are children (see Table 1). On 25 July, the Colombian Government announced that it will grant all Venezuelan migrants registered in the RAMV, a permission to stay in the country for two years and to access social services.

The number of arrivals from Venezuela throughout the past 16 months has now exceeded one million people, this includes: 376,572 people staying with regular migration status (48 per cent of them holding Special Stay Permits⁴), 442,462 Venezuelans registered in the RAMV and 250,000 Colombian returnees. Having been that a voluntary process, actual figures are expected to be higher as many have opted not to be part of this exercise.

Colombia and Venezuela share a common border of over 2,200 kms, with seven Colombian departments bordering Venezuela. Norte de Santander, La Guajira and Arauca departments have received the largest number of people crossing over and face the biggest challenges, the bulk of the population in need resides in these departments.

Norte de Santander has the single largest official immigration point between the two countries, the Simón Bolívar International Bridge, with as many as 100,000 persons crossing in a single weekend. In La Guajira, while there is only one formal migration point (Paraguachón), there are more than 180

Map 1: Colombia – Main locations receiving migration influx



This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or area or the delimitation of any frontiers.

Table 1: Key results - Administrative Registration of Venezuelan Migrants in Colombia RAMV (Migración Colombia)

Key results RAMV ⁵	Total
Venezuelan families in irregular migratory situation registered in the RAMV	253,575
Venezuelans in irregular migratory situation registered in the RAMV, including:	442,462
<i>Children and adolescents, including:</i>	118,709
<i>Children (under 5 years old)</i>	50,729
<i>Children (over the age of 5 years old)</i>	67,980
<i>Indigenous, afro-descendant, Roma and Raizal population</i>	33,994

³ Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), OCHA. 'Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) Addendum – Migration influx from Venezuela', Colombia, April 2018, <<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/colombia/document/colombia-adenda-hrp-2018-plan-de-respuesta-flujos-migratorios-mixtos>>.

⁴ Special Stay Permit holders have access to the public health system, and can work and study legally in Colombia.

⁵ Migración Colombia, '442.462 Venezolanos identificados en registro RAMV recibirán regularización temporal', Colombia, Press release, 13 June 2018, <<http://www.migracioncolombia.gov.co/index.php/es/prensa/comunicados/comunicados-2018/junio-2018/7584-442-462-venezolanos-identificados-en-registro-ramv-recibiran-regularizacion-temporal>>

informal trails or *trochas*, where some people cross. Arauca is likewise marked by unofficial crossing sites, and the limited ability of the migration authorities to monitor population flows.

Against this backdrop, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) estimates that - as a consequence of the mixed migration inflows throughout 2018 - 1,189,186 people will need assistance.⁶ UNICEF estimates that among the caseload, about 356,000 children and adolescents would be in need of multi-sectorial assistance.

The RAMV yielded some information to describe the profile of Venezuelans in Colombia:⁷ Less than 28 per cent of the registered children and adolescents are currently in school; 8,209 women are pregnant, of which 6,304 (77 per cent) haven't had access to prenatal care, 8,045 have no social security (98 per cent) and 4,172 have not taken any supplements (51 per cent); 7,496 women are breastfeeding. Given the context it is important to be attentive to concerns for contagious diseases among the registered population including tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV.

In improvised housing, the lack of safe drinking water, toilets and hygiene items have resulted in increased risks of waterborne and other diseases. Imported cases of vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles have been reported; by 7 July, from 38 measles cases confirmed in Colombia. In addition, out of 43 Malaria imported cases, 41 came from Venezuela.⁸ In some parts of the country, partners have reported high numbers of visible cases of malnutrition, and maternal and child health services are not regularly accessible to the migrant population. Commercial sexual exploitation of girls, boys and adolescents in cities, smuggling, trafficking, attempted purchase of children, recruitment and use of adolescents by non-state armed actors and criminal gangs, involvement in illicit economies, separated and unaccompanied children, and the risk of landmine accidents have been reported, among many other threats.

Leadership and Coordination

The National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD) has been appointed to lead the national response with unified command posts (PMUs) established in each of the most-affected departments. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs holds a key role at the strategic level. Most of the key line ministries—health and nutrition, education, water and sanitation, and the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare—have local representation in departmental capitals and several major municipalities, and are responsible for developing sectoral response plans.

Since 2016, the HCT, in conjunction with the Interagency Migration Group (GIFMM) led by UNHCR and IOM, has worked to support the Colombian Government analysis and response to the migration situation. In February 2018, given the worrying increasing migration flows, the Colombian Government formally asked the UN System to support national response efforts. In April 2018, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) made an addendum to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), considering the needs of people in the context of the mixed migration influx.

UNICEF leads the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and Education in Emergencies clusters; and is a key member of the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster, Health, and Protection Clusters, collaborating closely with lead agencies. Mine Action and Gender-based Violence sub-clusters have been also established. While there is no sub-cluster on Child Protection, UNICEF and a group of national and international NGOs are very active in this sector. UNICEF participates in various working groups and maintains an agenda of cooperation, coordination and information exchange with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Health and Education, with the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF) and the Office of the Ombudsman.

Response strategy

In line with the HRP priorities, UNICEF has prioritized sectors in which girls, boys, adolescents and their families are most affected: WASH, nutrition, health/nutrition, education – including Early Childhood Development (ECD), and child protection. UNICEF's efforts focus on ensuring access to WASH services for affected populations; nutritional screening and emergency assistance; support to hospitals and mobile health teams (especially in rural, isolated areas); local coordination of the Regional Committee of Education in Emergencies to promote an effective use of resources and coordination among partners in the field, in alliance with local education authorities; provision of supplies and educational kits - including for ECD; technical assistance to local education authorities for the implementation of new national regulations that allow undocumented children from all grades to access and remain in schools; and the establishment of protective environments to prevent sexual violence, abuse and exploitation, recruitment and the use of children by armed groups, as well as activities to prevent the impact of landmines, unexploded ordinance and improvised explosive devices in contaminated parts of the country where migrants transit.

UNICEF has prioritized actions in the three most affected border departments: La Guajira, Norte de Santander and Arauca. In addition, UNICEF has widened its scope to include activities in Nariño department along the southern border with Ecuador, as well as Bolivar, Atlántico and Magdalena departments along the Caribbean coast, where reports of child protection issues have proliferated. In targeted locations, considering that communities receiving the migratory influx are in many cases underserved, UNICEF includes both migrants and host communities under its target population.

⁶ As indicated in the HRP Addendum, from this total, an estimated 79 per cent are Venezuelan, 15 per cent are Colombian returnees and 6 per cent are host communities.

⁷ Considering findings among people registered in the RAMV, in irregular migratory situation.

⁸ Instituto Nacional de Salud, Gobierno de Colombia, 'Boletín Epidemiológico Semanal, semana epidemiológica 27, Junio 01 al 07 de 2018', Colombia, July 2018.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF is contributing to the Government's efforts to reduce mortality from and associated with malnutrition, and to improve the nutritional status of children under 5 by means of capacity building of families, communities and authorities; behavioural change promotion on hygiene and breastfeeding; and supporting outreach mobile health/nutrition brigades that can better access the affected population.

With partners, UNICEF will support the Ministry of Health to ensure that the affected population in three departments (Arauca, Norte de Santander and Nariño) has access to basic maternal and child health information and services (including delivery and post-natal care, emergency obstetric care, immunization and curative services for children under 5), and will support the strengthening of immunization surveillance capacity, through regular health services as well as via outreach mobile health/nutrition brigades. The recruitment process of technical specialists for the extramural health team is currently in progress.

WASH

UNICEF has procured and delivered 300 household water filters in urban communities in Riohacha (La Guajira department). Approximately 1,500 people will benefit from these supplies, including 600 children. Also in La Guajira, UNICEF is providing technical support to the Migrant Center in Maicao city to ensure that WASH facilities are fully operational, which is crucial in a town already facing water scarcity issues.⁹

In Arauca and Norte de Santander, similar activities will be carried out including rehabilitation of water points and latrination in migrant-impacted communities. In coordination with Norte de Santander department Health authorities, UNICEF has supported the activation of the WASH coordination group engaging partners with actions in Norte de Santander department.

At the border-crossing in Nariño department (Ecuadorian border), UNICEF will rehabilitate and maintain a battery of 14 toilets, install a storage capacity for 10-20,000 litres of drinking water, and improve hygiene practices through training and key messages outreach.

Altogether, in the four departments where WASH activities are in progress, at least 95,700 girls, boys, adolescents and women will access safe water, toilet facilities and hygiene promotion activities to ensure their health and comfort.

Education

With the aim of ensuring that children in the context of migration can access education, UNICEF activated a coordination mechanism with the Ministry of Education and partners of the National Board of Education in Emergency to support educational authorities in the application of a ministerial directive that allows undocumented children from all grades to access schools. UNICEF will continue promoting access and permanence in schools for migrant children and adolescents, through advocacy and capacity building of local authorities in the implementation of the new national regulations.

Building teachers' capacities to improve quality of education and psychosocial support, including distribution of educational and ECD kits, remain among UNICEF priorities. At least 300 children enrolled in schools of Cucuta (Norte de Santander), Arauca city (Arauca) and Maicao (La Guajira) are benefiting from the distribution of school supplies and 30 recreational and didactic kits for 30 teachers. Some 1,500 children in Norte de Santander will benefit from learning programmes including ECD and WASH services.

In all seven departments targeted by UNICEF, an estimate 11,150 children, adolescents and youths will be reached with psychosocial and appropriate life skills support in schools, and 685 teachers will be trained in managing temporary educational spaces.

UNICEF is supporting local authorities for the establishment and functioning of the Regional Education in Emergencies Committee. An agreement has been established with the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare for capacity building, targeting caregivers and families with children under 5, aiming at promoting healthy and protective child development practices.

Child Protection

UNICEF is advocating for the access of children to child protection services and the implementation of protocols to manage cases of unaccompanied Venezuelans children. UNICEF is also monitoring and arranging assistance to families crossing the country on foot walking towards Ecuador and Peru, known as "*los caminantes*".

Capacity building on provision of psychosocial support for children is progressing in Colombia. UNICEF has trained 30 volunteers - including adolescents and adults from local communities - on UNICEF's "Return to Happiness" model for psychosocial support (PSS). PSS kits are being procured locally and will be distributed to trained volunteers. Approximately 450 children will benefit from these activities.

⁹ Centro de Migrantes has capacity to host 60 persons/children in transit.

UNICEF will support the provision of services to families arriving at the migrant centre in La Guajira. UNICEF-supported services include PSS and recreational activities for children, as well as messaging on prevention of recruitment and use of children in illicit activities, sexual exploitation and mine accidents.

Training sessions on gender-based violence (GBV) and psychosocial support have reached partners and community leaders in Riohacha and Arauca. In Arauca, 90 girls, boys and adolescents have been trained as volunteers in the implementation of methodologies to prevent recruitment. Some 900 children and adolescents will benefit through replication of these activities.

In Norte de Santander department, UNICEF will likewise apply a mix of methodologies to empower children, their communities and the local authorities to better protect them against GBV, recruitment, family separation and mine accidents. In eleven municipalities of Nariño, Bolivar, Atlantico, Magdalena and La Guajira department, UNICEF and partners will focus on providing protection (prevention and care) in cases of commercial sexual exploitation to an estimated 10,000 children and their families.

In three mine-contaminated departments (Arauca, Norte de Santander and Nariño), UNICEF has been providing mine risk education to an estimated 1,200 children. Prevention of recruitment through UNICEF's "Somos Paz" methodology is reaching approximately 2,000 girls, boys and adolescents with alternative life-projects to involvement with illegal armed groups.

Social Protection

Agreements have been reached with agencies part of the National System of Family Welfare in order to strengthen their response capacities to reach the populations arriving from Venezuela. Technical assistance being provided by UNICEF and partners includes information on barriers to the provision of services at local level, analysis of data from the RAMV and promotion of guidelines to clarify, or to establish, the protocols and tools to coordinate and expand the response.

Brazil

Situation Overview & Needs

In the past two years, there has been an increase of Venezuelan citizens entering Brazil through the Roraima State border. According to Brazilian authorities' estimations as of April 2018, the migration stock of Venezuelans in Brazil is of approximately 50,000 people,¹⁰ most of them in Pacaraima and Boa Vista (Roraima state). Around 12 per cent are living in official shelters, while the majority are living either in private accommodations, spontaneous shelters or on the streets.

The migratory influx is on the rise, putting extra pressure on the already overwhelmed basic services and limited capacity of local institutions. According to the Federal Police, up to 800 Venezuelan migrants may be crossing the border each day. Results from the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) exercise conducted by IOM, indicate that nearly 50 per cent of respondents are expecting to stay in Brazil.¹¹

Nine official shelters have been established hosting about 5,000 people – including approx. 2,000 children. In shelters, migrants have access to minimum assistance (incl. tents, food, water and sanitation), while those living outside shelters are mostly relying on the assistance of civil society organizations, private citizens and, in some cases, from municipal social services.

Special attention needs to be paid to indigenous groups - Warao and E'ñepá ethnic groups – also migrating in high numbers. Their cultural background, language skills and/or professional qualification, in addition to the high number of children among their group, challenge their integration into the Brazilian society.

Since February 2018, a voluntary relocation programme, known as the 'interiorization plan', was launched by the Brazilian Government offering migrants living in shelters the opportunity to move to other states. The programme includes transportation to other regions, housing and support for integration in host communities and labour market. At least 65 per cent of DTM's interviewees were interested in participating in the interiorization process, particularly to Amazonas and São Paulo states. A total of 1,097 Venezuelan (30 per cent of them children) have been relocated in other states of the country through the interiorization process. It is expected that 600 more will be relocated in the coming weeks. The main goal of this process is to decompress the state of Roraima and absorb the migration influx in a more balanced manner.

Map 2: Brazil – Main locations receiving migration influx



This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or area or the delimitation of any frontiers.

¹⁰ IOM, *Migration trends in the Americas - Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela*, July 2018. < <https://goo.gl/xkC3Xc> >

¹¹ IOM, *DTM Brasil – N°1. Monitoramento do Fluxo Migratório Venezuelano*. April 2018. < <https://goo.gl/onhJWF> >

In terms of education, two factors are challenging access to school for migrant children: lack of documentation and availability of vacancies in schools.¹² In addition, schools are usually located in distant locations. It has been estimated that more than 90 per cent of migrant children are out of school, some of them have remained out of the education system for over a year.¹³

Children in the context of migration are exposed and vulnerable to various risks, including commercial sexual exploitation or child labour. According to recent area-based neighbourhood profiling conducted by UNHCR/REACH describing the situation of Venezuelans living in specific Boa Vista's neighbourhoods, instances of child labour have been reported in these locations.¹⁴

Local child protection systems' capacities to effectively support children and caregivers to access public services and gain information on their rights, are limited. The absence of referral mechanisms to deal with children's rights violations and cases of abuse and exploitation is of great concern. Additionally, xenophobic demonstrations have taken place in Boa Vista and other municipalities. Inside shelters, there are growing numbers of situations of aggressive behaviours among adults that are copied by children and adolescents.

The health situation of some Venezuelan migrants is worrisome. Episodes of diarrhoea, especially in children, are frequent because of inadequate hygiene habits. Respiratory infections, parasitic diseases and malaria have been also reported. The General Coordination of Health Surveillance (CGVS) remarks a sharp increase in the number of malaria cases, the number of cases by mid-May was 6,377, of which 43 per cent were Venezuelans. A high number of pregnant women, including adolescents, among Venezuelan migrants is also notable. For instance, there are at least 20 pregnant women out of roughly 180 women in the shelter of Nuevo Canna (Boa Vista). As some children arriving in Brazil are in a state of / or at risk of malnutrition, their ability to recover even from common transmissible diseases is inadequate. Although minimum health services are provided in shelters, these are not necessarily focused on children's needs.

Leadership and Coordination

In February 2018, the Brazilian Government declared a social emergency in the state of Roraima. The National Army was designated to lead the response, establishing nine official shelters: one in Pacaraima and eight in Boa Vista. The Government of Brazil has adopted a four-streams 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 4) support migrants willing to return to Venezuela. In June 2018, a screening office opened in Pacaraima to ease pressure on Boa Vista's authorities.

Authorities at Federal, State and Municipal levels, are working hand in hand with UN agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide basic assistance, including with UNICEF - present in the field since mid-April. UN agencies and humanitarian partners with field presence are: UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, PAHO, UNICEF, World Vision, Fraternidade, Casa de los Niños, NRC, ADRA, CRS, AVSI, Fraternidad Without Borders, Church of the Mormons, among others. UNHCR is currently leading the coordination of the UN response - with IOM, UNFPA and UNICEF present in the field, UNICEF leads the Working Group on Children and Youth.

UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF have set up the Child Protection Coordination Group in Boa Vista to coordinate the sectoral response, in support to the local authorities. Led by UNHCR, a Communication Technical Group was formed with UNICEF participation.

Response Strategy

Building on its regular programme to support the most vulnerable and disadvantaged in Brazil, UNICEF's response to the needs of children and families in the context of migration is focused on ensuring access to essential services and programmes. UNICEF aims at building the capacity of actors responsible for providing protection, education, health/nutrition, water and sanitation (incl. Government, non-governmental and community organizations), so that they are fully equipped to assist migrant children and families. UNICEF advocates for the rights and voices of children and women as an integral component of the response.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF carried out a health and nutrition needs assessment in Roraima, with technical teams from UNICEF and Secretaria Especial de Saúde Indígena (SESAI). This assessment was conducted within the framework of the Nutritional Emergency Plan requested by the Ministry of Health. UNICEF has trained 250 caregivers in shelters and provided Nutrisus, a micronutrients powder to complement food offered to infants in shelters.

UNICEF works in coordination with the Federal Government Coordinator (the Brazilian Army) to ensure that adequate food is distributed to children under 5, living in the nine official shelters in Roraima, taking into consideration the cultural practices of indigenous groups.

¹² According to Tutelary Council.

¹³ As reported by shelter managers in Roraima.

¹⁴ UNHCR, REACH, *Area-based neighbourhood profiling Boa Vista, Brazil*, June 2018. Macro Areas of São Francisco, União, Cauamé, Nova Cidade, Pintolândia, Centenário, Silvio Leite.

In a joint action with protection sector partners, UNFPA, UNHCR and IOM, a training was conducted to build capacities in Integrated Attention to Child Prevalent Diseases, targeting shelters' managers and authorities.

WASH

UNICEF is providing technical assistance to the Federal Government coordinator (the Brazilian Army) to ensure that water and sanitation facilities meet international standards. The Brazilian Army and UNHCR are currently working on the improvement of WASH facilities in shelters and equipment has been installed.

In shelters, UNICEF prioritizes the promotion of behaviour changes regarding the use and maintenance of water and sanitation services, taking into consideration practices and customs of the populations, these actions have been informed by field assessments by UNICEF's WASH and C4D specialists. In addition, UNICEF has included a hygiene promotion component in education and protection activities being carried out in Pintolandia and Nuevo Canna shelters (Boa Vista). With the participation of ten WASH sector partners, actors and priorities of the sector have been mapped.

Education

UNICEF, in coordination with the International Humanitarian Federation Fraternidade and Casa de los Niños, has installed three temporary learning spaces in three shelters: Pintolandia -Boa Vista (indigenous community), Janakoida -Pacaraima (indigenous community), Nueva Canna -Boa Vista. At least 500 children are being reached by activities in these spaces and the number is expected to increase significantly as agreements with additional implementing partners are being finalised. UNICEF has procured sets of learning and teaching materials to open seven temporary learning spaces during the next month.

UNICEF provides technical assistance to improve the quality of the local educational system for children in shelters. By the end of June, UNICEF had trained 40 teachers (including 32 Venezuelans and 8 Brazilians) to operate temporary learning spaces, and is supporting the adaptation of the curriculum to meet the needs of indigenous children.

The Minister of Education has announced the immediate availability of additional financial resources for the expansion of classrooms' capacity to reach about 1,500 children. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to education authorities, including training for teachers and education body, as well as others measures to ensure integration of migrant children into the public education system.

Child Protection

UNICEF has prioritized the establishment of Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) in shelters of Boa Vista and Pacaraima. In agreement with UNICEF's partner, World Vision International, four CFSs are currently functional reaching 1,229, children (two in shelters in Boa Vista, one in the Reference Centre, one in the Screening Center in Pacaraima), nine additional CFSs are being installed.

UNICEF is supporting capacity building of local actors (incl. authorities and other partners) through training, workshops and visits to shelters. A training on children's right was conducted with more than 80 participants, including military, local government representatives, NGOs, faith-based groups, shelter managers and volunteers. In coordination with UNHCR and UNFPA, UNICEF is reviewing the referral paths to manage cases of violence in emergency contexts. The situation of children in shelters is monitored in coordination with shelter managers (from NGOs) and migrant families.

With IOM, UNICEF concluded a DTM profiling exercise focused on the situation of children in the context of migration in Roraima, the collected data is currently being analysed. UNICEF has already started providing support to partners in referring identified cases of children at risk.

A Protection Specialist has been deployed by UNICEF to support the sectoral Protection Group and Local Protection Network.

Cross-sectoral support

An assessment of the situation of migrant children has been undertaken in coordination with IOM (DTM) to compile data and multi-sectoral information on the number, gender, age and profile of children in the context of migration and their caregivers, shelter conditions, locations and status of health service access, education, violence prevention and response, and social protection services available in Roraima. This assessment takes into consideration ethnicity, language, gender, age, disability and other factors preventing children from accessing public services. The first draft of results was shared recently and is currently under review.

Guyana

Situation Overview & Needs

Guyana and Venezuela share a porous border stretching over 789 km, with only two formal border-posts along the route. Many Venezuelans and people who have claimed Guyanese citizenship - often through a family member who emigrated from Guyana to Venezuela in previous decades – are crossing into Guyana at numerous points along the river, without going through a formal registration process. Two regions in Guyana share a border with Venezuela: Region 1 and 7, nevertheless it has been reported that Venezuelans are also entering the country through the Brazilian border (Regions 8 and 9).

Government capacities to register and process arrivals at the three formal crossing points is limited. In addition, there are many informal entry points where registration is not taking place. As a result, official statistics do not fully reflect the reality of the numbers of returning Guyanese and Venezuelans entering Guyana (estimations indicate that only 2 out of 10 are registered). The Ministry of Citizenship has reported official entries from Venezuela as follows: 892 (2016), 1,136 (2017) and 1,644 (up to July 2018); incl. 50 per cent women and 15 per cent children.

Based on IOM-supported rounds of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), UN agencies estimate there are some 10,500 - 14,500 (settling in) and 40,000 - 60,000 (short-term visit) Venezuelans entering Guyana, with differentiated needs. Up to 12,000 people, including 4,800 children, are in need of assistance. This estimated caseload¹⁵ includes host communities at a 1:1 basis, considering that communities where Venezuelans are settling in already face significant strains on basic social services.

Health indicators for the hinterland Regions are poorer than for other regions in Guyana, such as for nutrition and vaccination coverage. With the current extended rainy season, vector and water borne diseases are more of a threat with the malaria risk remaining high throughout the year in all parts of the interior, Regions 1, 7 and 9 are at the highest risk levels.

Leadership and Coordination

As part of the country risk management system, the Civil Defence Commission (CDC), with the Department of Citizenship, is the national platform to coordinate and manage the emergency response. CDC is gathering data on the impacts of the outflows from Venezuela to inform the development of a response plan which is linked with the on-going DTM exercise led by IOM, and with OCHA surge support for data management.

The UN system has an active Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) that supports the Resident Coordinator. Chaired by UNICEF, UNETT has developed an Inter-Agency response plan for the emergency and has submitted a country proposal for CERF funding.

Response strategy

UNICEF has developed a response plan with interventions envisaged for equal numbers of migrant children and their host communities, mainly indigenous populations. Targeted locations are in the four Regions receiving the migration influx (1, 7, 8, 9) and focus is on providing technical, financial and logistical support to key partners to address the most urgent needs in health, nutrition, WASH, non-Food Items, education and protection sectors.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

Current interventions include:

- Technical and financial support to the National Nutrition in Emergency Coordination platform is provided to ensure partners use common standards and approaches in responding to identified needs. Immediate assistance has been provided for nutrition and Early Childhood Development (ECD) outreach interventions in migrant sites within host communities in coordination with local and national partners.

Map 4: Guyana – Regions receiving migration influx



This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or area or the delimitation of any frontiers.

¹⁵ Estimations under review, considering recent field missions.

- Key information on nutrition services (including how and where to access them) and entitlements available for targeted populations is being provided in relevant languages, including Spanish and indigenous dialects. Qualitative interviews are ongoing to assess the nutritional status of the incoming migrants.
- For migrant families in Khan's Hill near Maburama (R1), food affordability conditions worsened, particularly in August. Since 28 August, food and Non-Food items have been distributed with support from UNICEF and IOM to avoid any shortage. A medium-term strategy is under development.

WASH and Non-Food items

- Relief supplies have been procured and distributed to beneficiaries in decentralized Regions 1, 7 and 9, including for shelter and WASH items as part of the CDC's coordinated immediate response.
- Technical assistance is provided to the National WASH Coordination platform to ensure partners use common standards and approaches in responding to identified needs. In addition, UNICEF maintains technical and logistical support to ensure the provision a full package of safe water services to health centres, schools and shelters, including prepositioning relief supplies in the four Regions bordering Venezuela and Brazil.

Education

- Partnering with the Ministry of Education, surge capacity has been deployed to reach out to communities and parents-teachers associations to ensure the establishment of Spanish-English learning environment that facilitates enrollment of migrant children. UNICEF is supporting the Regional Education Departments in Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9, to implement the School Improvement Plans (SIPs) that address immediate rehabilitation and upgrades required to meet CFS non-academic standards.
- UNICEF is supporting the national Early Childhood Development partnership, led by the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Education, to ensure quality service delivery for effective screening/response to nutritional and learning challenges. The Education coordination platform has been strengthened, including Education/ECD practitioners accessing multi-lingual expertise for service delivery.

Child Protection / Social Protection

- UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Social Protection mechanisms for referral and direct assistance to children (victims or at risk) to social services, with special focus on the hinterland Regions. Work is ongoing to provide psychosocial support to affected children, including the establishment of child-friendly spaces in temporary shelters.
- With the Ministry of Social Protection and the Department of Citizenship, coordination is progressing to establish mobile teams for service outreach, including birth registration, child protection and social services. An agreement has been reached between UNICEF and authorities to support deployment of locally recruited social workers and child protection officers to hinterland Regions, to boost service capacity, recruitment of the additional capacity is currently on-going.

Trinidad and Tobago

Situation Overview & Needs

An estimated 90,000 Venezuelans have migrated to the Southern Caribbean.¹⁶ In Trinidad and Tobago. According to the Immigration Division, the number of Venezuelans exceeding their legal stay in the country increased by 150 per cent between 2016 and 2017.¹⁷

It is estimated that nearly 40,000 Venezuelans, 10 per cent of them children, are in irregular migratory situation, without documentation or permission to remain legally in Trinidad and Tobago. Consequently, they are unable to access basic services - including education, are separated from their families and exposed to dangers of exploitation, extortion, trafficking, abuse, manipulation, and a wide range of other risks including psychological distress, discrimination and xenophobia.

According to the current trends, it is estimated that the numbers will increase, overstressing the country's already overcrowded services and capacity to cope. There are also challenges in identifying and tracking the undocumented population. The UN system and national partners are working with authorities to review existing legislation and public policies to provide a more comprehensive and protective environment for the migrant population. Local non-governmental organisations are working

Map 5: Trinidad and Tobago – Locations receiving migration influx



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¹⁶ UNHCR. *Venezuela Situation: Responding to the needs of People Displaced from Venezuela. Supplementary Appeal, January – December 2018.*

¹⁷ IOM, *Migration trends in the Americas - Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela*, July 2018.

to provide support to the migrant families, including running a temporary learning facility, and providing legal advice and support. Among the main concerns regarding the situation of Venezuelans in Trinidad and Tobago is the absence of national legislation governing asylum matters. The government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GoRTT) is in the process of drafting legislation with UNHCR's technical assistance.

Access to free early childhood and primary level education remains a challenge for nationals, and more so for children of migrant families. For children in the context of migration, enrolment in the public schools requires a student permit, granted by the Ministry of National Security and normally tied to their parents having been granted work permits or legal status. In response to the challenges for access to education, Living Water Community, a local NGO and long-standing implementing partner of UNHCR, established a temporary learning facility providing education to children of asylum seekers and refugees from several countries including Venezuela. Additionally, there are limited recreational facilities, a gap which local organisations are working to address.

The irregular status of most migrants often hinders them from seeking protection and national security services for fear of deportation. At present, there are five unaccompanied or separated children registered with UNHCR, who are receiving support from Living Water Community and whose case management is the concern of the Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago. There is an absence of psycho-social support and referral systems. The lack of accurate data is also a major challenge to design a comprehensive protection response plan at national level. The dispersion of the migrant population makes it harder to monitor and follow-up cases of children and adolescents' protection needs.

Leadership and Coordination

IOM and UNHCR are leading the response within the UNCT, working particularly 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), re-activated in June 2017 and chaired by UNHCR, is in the process of developing an inter-agency contingency plan. Joint UN and donor combined efforts have contributed to support the Government efforts to meet its international protection obligations to ensure effective access to basic rights and services to those in need.

UNICEF is supporting UNHCR and the GoRTT in addressing the gaps for children in the context of migration. In this regard, UNICEF retains a competitive advantage and historical relationships with the GoRTT in securing and advancing the rights and protection of all children. UNICEF works closely with other UN Agencies, national and non-governmental partners to ensure all children, regardless of legal status, nationality or statelessness, have the right to be protected from harm, and obtain essential services and are with their families.

Response strategy

Based on recent assessments, UNICEF has developed a response plan focusing on key interventions in nutrition, education, child protection with a mainstreamed Communication for Development (C4D) component. UNICEF is supporting children by enhancing their access to education - including ECD, psychosocial support, adequate nutrition, and a safe space for socialising, learning and play. It focusses on strengthening networks and building the capacity of key national actors to better respond and address the needs of affected children. UNICEF's plan targets duty bearers, including parents and caregivers to ensure healthy protective environments, necessary support and respect for children's rights.

UNICEF ECA works closely with UNHCR to strengthen community-based protection mechanisms. In addition, UNICEF engages and works closely with other national and non-governmental partners to build their capacity and create conditions for strengthening ongoing interventions and ensuring sustainability. UNICEF will work with community-based and faith-based organisation to expand its reach to undocumented persons of concern.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

UNICEF has entered a programme cooperation agreement with Living Water Community to provide key interventions in Nutrition, Education and Child Protection.

Nutrition

- Provide technical and financial support to national authorities and local organisations to scale up operations to identify and address nutrition gaps identified for children on the move.
- Support will be provided to Living Water Community to conduct nutritional screening for children under 5 years old. UNICEF will monitor the situation of nutrition and establish partnerships with PAHO and local health authorities to address health and nutrition related issues.
- UNICEF's implementing partner has started the recruitment process for a Health/Nutrition officer.

Education

- Technical and financial support to Living Water Community will be provided to scale-up operations of their temporary learning facility to provide access to education for children on the move, and track and implement case management of out-of-school children.
- UNICEF continues advocating and providing technical support to authorities to guarantee access to ECD education, safe spaces and recreational activities for children, including children under 5 years old.

Child Protection

- UNICEF will support the provision of psychosocial support services to children, adolescents and families through existing social services and community-based protection mechanisms.
- UNICEF works with authorities and civil society partners to strengthen their capacities in protection of children in the context of migration, including early identification and referrals, best interest determination. Special attention is paid to the risk of statelessness, for children whose births were not registered.
- UNICEF promotes inter-agency coordination of child protection issues within the protection framework on care and protection of children in the context of migration, especially for unaccompanied and separated children, to promote family reunification and/or alternative care arrangements.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

A C4D strategy has been developed to ensure a rights-based approach is applied to address the specific needs of children in the context of migration. Specific behavioural change objectives have been identified in child protection, education, health and nutrition sectors. Key messages, channels and communication activities have been established.

Ecuador

Situation Overview & Needs

It has been estimated that since the beginning of 2018, some 547,000 Venezuelans have entered Ecuador through the Colombian border at a daily average of around 3,000 people.¹⁸ During the first six months of 2018, a steady increase in the number of Venezuelan nationals entering Ecuador through the northern border has been reported. Only in July, at least 92,210 Venezuelans entered the country, 82 per cent of them in transit to Peru, Argentina or Chile.¹⁹ The influx is accelerating with more than 4,000 Venezuelans per day in the first week of August.²⁰

In July, Ecuador declared state of emergency in the provinces of Carchi, Pichincha and El Oro. In August, the Government of Ecuador started to request passport for all Venezuelans entering the country. Nevertheless, after advocacy efforts, a subsequent directive allowed entrances for children without passports, only if they were accompanied by their parents or caregivers, carrying valid passports. According to the latest resolution, issued on 22 August 2018 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Venezuelans without passports are again allowed to enter the country with a valid ID card (*cedula*) in addition to a certificate of the validity of the said ID card, issued by the Government of Venezuela.

Among the most urgent needs of migrants staying in or transiting through Ecuador are registration, protocols for protection of unaccompanied and undocumented children on the move and their families; social protection mechanisms (incl. cash transfer); safe spaces for children and families in transit; assistance in migration registry for families with children, information and legal assistance, food assistance and access to continued medical attention, immunization, prevention of disease outbreaks and dehydration; non-food items and adequate shelter and housing facilities with special attention to children, pregnant women and nursing mothers; adequate and sufficient sanitation facilities, access to safe water supply, hygiene and solid waste management in concentration sites.

Leadership and Coordination

On 8 August 2018, given the peaks in arrivals of Venezuelans in Ecuador, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility declared a state of emergency in three provinces most impacted by the migration flows: Carchi (norther border), Pichincha and El Oro

Map 6: Ecuador – Border crossings and locations receiving migration influx



This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or area or the delimitation of any frontiers.

¹⁸ UNHCR, 'UNHCR ramps up response as Ecuador declares emergency', Geneva, Press briefing, 10 August 2018.

¹⁹ Government of Ecuador, Migration Registries, July 2018.

²⁰ UNHCR, 'UNHCR ramps up response as Ecuador declares emergency', Geneva, Press briefing, 10 August 2018.

(southern border) provinces, in order to allow authorities to develop a contingency plan and establish mechanisms for the provision of humanitarian assistance. The Ministry has instructed local Human Mobility Boards, the National Secretariat for Risk Management (institution responsible of humanitarian assistance), Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, and all authorities at national level to take action in order to mitigate the risk and respond to the current emergency. The National Secretariat for Risk Management has prepared an action plan.

In Rumichaca border (Carchi province), San Miguel (Sucumbíos province) and Huaquillas (southern border crossing), there are local interinstitutional boards working on coordination to strengthen the provision of basic services. However, public institutions have limited resources and technical capacities. UN agencies are holding regular meetings to coordinate response efforts, share information, and establish joint response interventions. UNICEF is leading the WASH response both in Rumichaca and in San Miguel, and child protection efforts at national and local level. The UN cluster system has not been activated yet.

Response strategy

UNICEF has deployed additional staff in the borders to support coordination efforts and to monitor vulnerability situations that may arise. UNICEF is designing a coordinated response plan focused in addressing the most pressing needs of children and families on the move, both at the crossing points (being implemented) and along the route (planning phase). The four main pillars are: 1) advocacy and communications at the national level; 2) Child protection procedures for unaccompanied children and to avoid family separation due to lack of documents; 3) strengthen local child protection systems; 4) family support hubs along the route; and 5) provision of humanitarian supplies.

Although migratory infrastructure in the southern border (Ecuador-Peru) has a much greater capacity, the southern border could potentially become a critical point as approximately 80 per cent of the arriving population are on their way to Peru or other countries. UNICEF has deployed assessment teams to the southern border and continues monitoring the situation to further assess the needs.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH

- A WASH specialist has been recruited to coordinate WASH response in Tulcán (Carchi province). UNICEF is working with its partner ADRA to rehabilitate sanitation facilities near the migration entrance point. Water filters have been replaced.
- UNICEF is delivering baby kits that contain basic hygiene supplies for 2,500 children under 3 years of age.

Child Protection

- UNICEF is advocating at local and national level for the fulfillment of rights of Venezuelan children and adolescents entering the country. As part of these advocacy efforts, UNICEF is working on child protection procedures for unaccompanied children and to prevent family separation. With this procedure in place, children will be able to continue their journey safely with proper registration, despite issues with their original documentation. UNICEF continues working with the Ministry of Social Inclusion on strengthening and adapting national regulations, for handling these cases.
- UNICEF and its partners are currently collecting data through Kobo Toolbox on children and adolescents that have been denied regular migration registration upon entering the country and have continued their journey.
- Through counterparts, UNICEF is providing support for children at CFSs in Rumichaca and San Miguel. Each CFS receives approximately 700 children per month.

Shelter and NFI

UNICEF and UNHCR have provided eight tents and approximately 300 blankets to families who spend the night at Rumichaca, San Miguel and Huaquillas border crossings.

Social Protection

In coordination with HIAS, UNICEF started providing cash transfers for families on the move. Eligibility will be determined by the vulnerability of each family and the amount will be established by the number of children per family. Cash transfers are intended to cover costs of transportation, food or accommodation services for children during the journey.

Peru

Situation Overview & Needs

In 2018, Peru has witnessed increased numbers of migrants from Venezuela. In January 2018, around 1,000 to 1,500 admissions were recorded daily through the northern borderline of Tumbes, by August the figure had peaked to nearly 3,000 daily admissions. At the same time, with the recent measures put in place by the Chilean government to prevent access of Venezuelans citizens, the outbound through the southern borderline in Tacna has been reduced drastically, leaving migrants stranded in Peru. According to the Peruvian authorities' estimations – based on IOM data, nearly 432,000 Venezuelan migrant and asylum seekers remain in the country.

In January 2017, Peru introduced a specific “Temporary Residence Permit” (PTP in Spanish) for the benefit of Venezuelans that had entered the country before January 2017, the deadline has been extended to 31 December 2018. Since its implementation, more than 27,000 Venezuelans have received the PTP.²¹

At the entry point in the northern border, authorities are struggling to provide services to an increasing floating and settled population. Government and UN's implementing partner's services at the border site are not permanent, which leaves gaps on the identification of particularly vulnerable cases in terms of protection, health and nutrition.

The Peruvian Government is taking actions to address the increase of the influx of Venezuelan citizens, nevertheless clear action plans are still needed to increase protection or access to basic services to address migration-related needs. On 26 August, Peru started to request passport for all Venezuelans entering the country and declared a State of Emergency in Tumbes province, located in the border with Ecuador. Nevertheless, Venezuelans without passport can file a refuge request and be admitted in the country. This has led to a decrease in the influx of Venezuelans to less than 1,000 per day.

Map 7: Peru – Border crossing



This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or area or the delimitation of any frontiers.

Leadership and Coordination

The Government of Peru is leading the response through the Special Commission for Refugees of the Ministry of Foreign Relations. This entity processes asylum cases while the National Migration Office processes migrant cases. Currently, there is no official multi-sectorial coordination for this matter.

UNICEF participates in the Refugees and Migrants Working Group (GTRM in Spanish), led by UNHCR and OIM. This group serves as a national response coordination platform. IOM and UNHCR, are implementing initial response action funded by a regional CERF. Both agencies are working in the northern and southern borders.

UNICEF participated in a UN inter-agency mission to jointly assess the situation in Tumbes, the northern region, which has become the main entry point of Venezuelan population. This mission allowed to identify gaps on the services provided to Venezuelan arriving or remaining in Tumbes. It also has helped to arrive to consensus on priorities to be covered.

Response strategy

There is concern regarding children's exposure to abuse, exploitation, violence, xenophobia and lack of access to health, education and other basic services inside Peru UNICEF will focus on protection issues (incl. trafficking, separated children, lack of identification documents, lack of access to protection mechanisms), nutrition status, health conditions, and will support the strengthening of national services (incl. health, education, social protection, etc.) to cope with the influx.

As a Situation Analysis is being generated, UNICEF's role in the response will be further determined. Moreover, this analysis will help to shape up medium-term actions focussed on Venezuelan children and adolescents settling in major cities across the country. UNICEF has preliminarily planned to develop differentiated actions for the border entry zone and for the cities where Venezuelan population has settled.

UNICEF Peru, within the GTRM and the UNS, will continue advocating for the inclusion of children and adolescents' indicators in other analysis exercises.

²¹ IOM, *Migration Trends in the Americas – Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela*, April 2018.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

- A nutrition assessment on children under 5 years old has been conducted from 22 August to 29 August, evaluating 290 children. Preliminary results show absence of severe acute malnutrition and a prevalence of anemia, similar to host population (approx. 40 per cent). As part of this activity, the Regional Health Directorate of Tumbes delivered preventive multi-micronutrients to the children screened.
- UNICEF response will coordinate with and assist IOM in the definition of nutritional recommendations for the food distributed at the CEBAF (border control site).

WASH

In Tumbes, UNICEF will focus on ensuring that vulnerable families receive information on hygiene practices and receive hygiene kits particularly designed for travellers.

Child Protection

- UNICEF is conducting a Situation Analysis study focused on Venezuelan children and adolescents, with participation of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population and World Vision.
- UNICEF is providing support for the resolution of cases of unaccompanied or separated children, through coordination with the Migration Office, Minister of Women and Vulnerable Population, Judges, and other local actors; and by promoting measures that avoid the institutionalization of minors.
- In Tumbes, UNICEF will provide training to the CEBAF staff for the identification and prevention human trafficking.
- Since 29 August, UNICEF implemented a Child friendly Space within the CEBAF, where children and adolescents in transit take part of 40-minute sessions. This action will continue for the next four months.

Panama

Situation Overview & Needs

Since 2015, an increasing number of Venezuelans has arrived in Panama. Venezuelans now constitute the highest nationality of asylum-seekers in Panama with 4,430 applications lodged in 2017, and already 544 new claims registered in January 2018 alone. In 2017, 15,366 Venezuelans were granted alternative legal stay, adding up to the 22,327 granted between 2010 and 2016. An additional 2,190 persons were granted alternative legal stay in January 2018.²² From 2015 to 2017, Venezuelans led the approvals of residency permits issued in Panama. In 2015 and 2017 they doubled the number of residencies compared to the Colombian nationals who are the second nationality with the highest number of approvals.²³

The majority of Venezuelan migrants in Panama benefited from former entry policies. However, Panama requires Venezuelans an entry visa since October 2017, when the government pledged to grant "immigration status" to 25,000 Venezuelans who were duly registered before June 2017. Only 82 cases were solved in 2017, over 22,000 cases and 3,687 refugee requests remain pending. Many have failed to comply the requirements given the expiration of their passports or lack of documentation. According to the National Migration service, the number of Venezuelans in Panama is approximately 60,000, nevertheless IOM estimates that at least 88,000 regular and irregular migrants remain in Panama, 90 per cent of them in the Panama province. Moreover, IOM reports a concerning decline in living conditions of Venezuelans in Panama, including overcrowding, restrictions to access health services, discrimination and xenophobia. There is no information available on separated or unaccompanied children, children left behind in Venezuela by migrant parents, or about children who may need international protection, neither whether lack of spaces, economic restrictions, expiration of passports or other documents or discrimination have impacted school attendance.

Gaps have been identified in official procedures of registration and monitoring of the migration flow. Authorities' records do not collect disaggregated data and no mechanisms are in place to identify cases in need of special protection, except for unaccompanied

Map 8: Panama – Main entry points



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²² UNHCR. *Venezuela Situation: Responding to the needs of People Displaced from Venezuela. Supplementary Appeal, January – December 2018.*

²³ IOM, *Migration Trends in the Americas – Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela*, April 2018.

children whom are directed to SENIAF (National Secretariat for Children and Adolescents). By February 2018, the Panamanian Government projected the probable migrant flow for this year in 60,000 incoming migrants entering the country through the eastern border, including a possible increase in the number of persons fleeing Venezuela. The flow has kept an average of 100-150 persons a day, most of them from overseas.

Leadership and Coordination

The Government of Panama is the pro tempore President of the 19th Migration Regional Conference to take place in October 2018. Seizing this opportunity, UNICEF is intensifying its efforts to raise awareness on key issues, such as child protection. UNICEF is leading efforts to impulse the approval and implementation of national child protection protocols.

UNICEF participates in an interagency effort, in coordination with IOM and UNHCR, to fill information gaps about Venezuelan migrants in the country. In case the situation escalates, UNICEF will lead Education and Child Protection sectors.

Response Strategy

UNICEF is collaborating with IOM and UNHCR in a situation analysis of Venezuelans in the country (DTM plus quality study), this will shed more information about the conditions of Venezuelan migrants in Panama, and about the vulnerabilities and barriers that children and adolescents might be facing.

UNICEF response in Panama will also prioritize addressing potential discrimination in schools, through the implementation of protocols for bullying already approved by the Ministry of Education.

It will also focus on strengthening capacities of key local actors at the Colombian border, improving the ETAH facilities and making sure adequate protocols are implemented to protect migrant children and adolescents. In case the situation escalates, the CO will implement a combined strategy of advocacy and delivery.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection

In collaboration with IOM, UNICEF will enhance capacities of government and civil society organizations to ensure protection of vulnerable children and adolescents at risk, through capacity building and training of local staff at the border with Colombia. UNICEF contributed to the development of protocols aiming to protect migrant children and adolescents and those in need of international protection, UNICEF is leading advocacy efforts to ensure the approval and institutionalization of the protocols.

Education

UNICEF will maintain advocacy efforts to guarantee access to Early Childhood Development (ECD) and education services, and will adapt and implement - in prioritized schools - the Protocol against Bullying, to promote safe and inclusive learning environments.

WASH

UNICEF will support access to safe and appropriate toilets at the Temporary Humanitarian Assistance Station, through the rehabilitation of latrines, and – if needed - will contribute to improve hygiene conditions through the provision of kits.

Funding

In response to the increased migration flows, UNICEF LACRO revised its HAC appeal with an additional US\$ 28,050,000 to address the most pressing needs of children and their families in receiving countries and on the move within the region, until the end of 2018. To adapt to the continuous evolving situation impacting children on the move, UNICEF is requesting flexible funding and including rapid reaction support, focusing initially in bordering in countries but allowing for extended support in other countries. The additional appeal is currently covered at 19 per cent by emergency resources (US\$ 5.2 million). Additional non-emergency resources have been allocated to help scale up response efforts, including Regional thematic funds (US\$ 350,000) and other resources made available at country level.

Fundraising efforts have been initiated at country, regional and HQ level. UNICEF's Thematic Funds have been allocated to country offices and generous funding support has been received from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), New Zealand, UNICEF USA and UNICEF Ireland.

In addition, to ensure timely scale up of programmes and until additional funding is secured, a loan of US\$2.7 million has been approved through UNICEF's Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) loan mechanism. Allocations have been made to Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru and Panama.

Flexible thematic funds have been critical for the rapid scale-up of actions in response to changing contexts and needs identified in the field. Resources have been also useful for ensuring availability of additional technical staff in the field and for assessment missions. Funds are still needed to support the region, to increase the knowledge of the situation of migrant children and to adapt the response strategies. In addition, considering the evolving context, other countries in the region are likely to see increased influx of Venezuelan migrants.

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of May 2018 for a period of 8 months)*																		
Appeal sector	Colombia (US\$)			Brazil (US\$)			Guyana (US\$)			Trinidad and Tobago (US\$)			Regional Office, other countries (US\$)**			TOTAL (US\$)		
	Req.	Funded	Gap	Req.	Funded	Gap	Req.	Funded	Gap	Req.	Funded	Gap	Req.	Funded	Gap	Req.	Funded	Gap
Nutrition	1,500,000	252,260	1,247,740	350,000	28,846	321,154	50,000	30,000	20,000	200,000		200,000				2,100,000	311,106	1,788,894
Health	800,000		800,000	250,000	20,000	230,000	100,000		100,000							1,150,000	20,000	1,130,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene	10,000,000	978,538	9,021,462	500,000	35,769	464,231	400,000	11,000	389,000							10,900,000	1,025,307	9,874,693
Child Protection	2,500,000	877,081	1,622,919	800,000	132,052	667,948	700,000	15,000	685,000	200,000		200,000				4,200,000	1,024,133	3,175,867
Education	3,500,000	1,101,193	2,398,807	500,000	58,000	442,000	100,000		100,000	500,000		500,000				4,600,000	1,159,193	3,440,807
Cross-sectoral support	500,000	185,534	314,466	300,000	100,332	199,668	200,000	35,000	165,000	100,000	20,000	80,000				1,100,000	340,866	759,134
Regional + 9 countries													4,000,000	375,000	3,625,000	4,000,000	825,000	3,175,000
<i>Being allocated / amounts allocated to sectors to be confirmed</i>		322,902			200,000													522,902
TOTAL	18,800,000	3,717,508	15,082,492	2,700,000	575,000	2,125,000	1,550,000	91,000	1,459,000	1,000,000	20,000	980,000	4,000,000	375,000	3,625,000	28,050,000	5,228,508	22,821,492

*Funded amounts include emergency resources received against the current HAC as of 3 September 2018, excluding the EPF loan amount (US\$ 2.7 million, allocated to Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru and Panama). Colombia CO -after approval- has allocated 2017 carry over available funds for the current response. In addition to these funds, Guyana CO has also allocated non-emergency funds to scale up response activities. While fine-tuning their Response Plans, COs may adjust sectorial budgets in order to better match the proposed targets.

** Funds have been allocated to Ecuador (US\$ 175,000) and Peru (US\$ 100,000) Country Offices for launching initial response activities.

Next SitRep: Approximately 21 September 2018

UNICEF Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office: www.unicef.org/lac

UNICEF LAC Facebook: www.facebook.com/uniceflac

UNICEF LAC Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: www.unicef.org/appeals/lacro.html

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