



Migration flows in Latin America and the Caribbean

Situation Report No. 3



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

8 Oct - 8 Nov 2018

3 million

No. of Venezuelans living abroad, including:

2.4 million

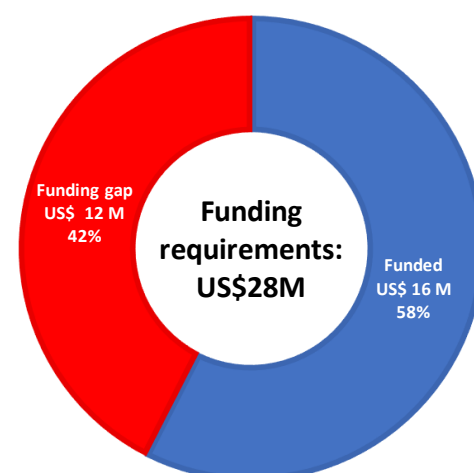
No. of Venezuelans in countries within Latin America and the Caribbean
(Source: IOM/UNHCR, Nov 2018)

460,000

Approx. No. of children in need of assistance as a consequence of the crisis in Colombia, Brazil, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador, Peru and Panama.
(Preliminary estimations at transit/receiving country level.)

UNICEF Appeal 2018

US\$ 28,050,000



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

Highlights

- In October 2018, the number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela worldwide reached three million, at least 2.4 million of them are hosted by countries in Latin America and the Caribbean region.
- UNICEF estimates that the number of children in need has surpassed 460,000, taking into consideration the needs of migrant children, non-Venezuelan returnees and those living in host communities where services are struggling to fulfil the increasing demands.
- The Government of Ecuador signed a new protocol for the protection of uprooted children, including those arriving from Venezuela. UNICEF has advocated for this Protocol and provides technical assistance for its implementation.
- In Brazil, at least 3,000 Venezuelans, nearly 30 per cent of them children, have been relocated from border areas in the north to other cities as part of the authorities' plan to support integration. Through UNICEF's efforts 11 child-friendly spaces are currently functional.
- Water and sanitation services supported by UNICEF, are benefiting close to 5,400 girls and boys across priority locations in Colombia. Work is ongoing to improve the sanitation infrastructure of the main border sites and migrants' centers.
- In Panama, UNICEF is leading advocacy efforts for the approval and implementation of a national child protection protocol for children in need of international protection.
- At the child friendly space implemented by UNICEF at the main border crossing site in Peru, nearly 3,500 children have received psychosocial support and migrant families receive psychological counselling.
- In Guyana, to address the Government's needs for improved Information Management capacity, UNICEF is providing surge capacity through MapAction-UK. Through partners, UNICEF supports household water treatment and storage in 12 indigenous communities, benefiting 1,500 families.
- In Trinidad and Tobago, while preparations are ongoing for the roll-out of child-friendly spaces (CFS) to increase coverage of education, nutrition and psychosocial support, 33 stakeholders have been trained on CFS operation.

Situation Overview & Needs

Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are now hosting at least 2.4 million Venezuelan refugees and migrants, from a total of around 3 million Venezuelans migrating worldwide, as reported by UNHCR and IOM.¹ Colombia hosts the largest number of refugees and migrants at over one million, while half a million are in Peru, Ecuador hosts over 220,000, Argentina 130,000, Chile over 100,000, and Brazil 85,000. UNICEF estimates that over 460,000 children are in need of assistance in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago. Not only Venezuelan children on the move are in need of support, other non-Venezuelans returning to their countries of origin (mainly Colombia or Guyana) as well as children living in host communities where basic services are overstretched (mainly Colombia and Guyana), are also in need of protection and access to services.

Governments in the region have put in place measures to handle the situation, providing humanitarian assistance and shelter for the most vulnerable while investing efforts in finding ways to give legal status to Venezuelan migrants. Nevertheless, as the migration flows remain high, the capacities of hosting countries are being stretched to their limits. Furthermore, the mid/long term impacts of this crisis-yet to be determined-will demand significant resources and adaptation of policies at all levels.

In this regard, UNICEF welcomes the adoption of a new protocol to protect uprooted children in Ecuador, including those arriving from Venezuela. As stated by Maria Cristina Perceval, UNICEF Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean. *"We hope that this Protocol can inspire other governments in the region to guarantee the rights of migrant children, according to the best interest of the child and the principle of extraterritoriality and transnationality of human rights."*

UNICEF continues advocating at all levels to promote that children's rights are at the core of the response.

Map 1: UNICEF Country Offices with active response to the increased migration flows in LAC (October 2018)



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.

Estimated Population in Need of Assistance (2018) (Preliminary calculation based on estimations made for Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Panama) ²								
Date of UNICEF's Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office (LAC RO) revised appeal: May 2018								
	Colombia	Peru	Ecuador	Brazil	Trinidad and Tobago	Guyana	Panama	TOTAL
Total Population in Need	1,189,186	476,979	100,000	41,755	40,000	12,000	8,000	1,867,920
No. of Children in need (Under 18)	356,756	54,547	30,000	12,527	4,000	4,800	2,000	464,630

¹ UNHCR-IOM, 'Number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela reaches 3 million', Press release, 8 November 2018, <<http://www.unhcr.org/5be4192b4>>, accessed 8 November 2018.

² People in need figures are 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: Estimates based on IOM/ UNHCR Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), as of May 2018. Includes 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: "Population in need" based on data from Peru's Migration Office and Ecuador's Ministry of the Interior (September 2018), and the inter-agency estimate that 85 per cent of Venezuelan migrants in Peru have at least one unmet need. "Children in need" refers to the estimated number of children aged 6 to 11 years without health care coverage and aged 0 to 5 years whose parents are unemployed, based on data from Peru's Migration Office and Ecuador's Ministry of the Interior (September 2018), and IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix Round 3.

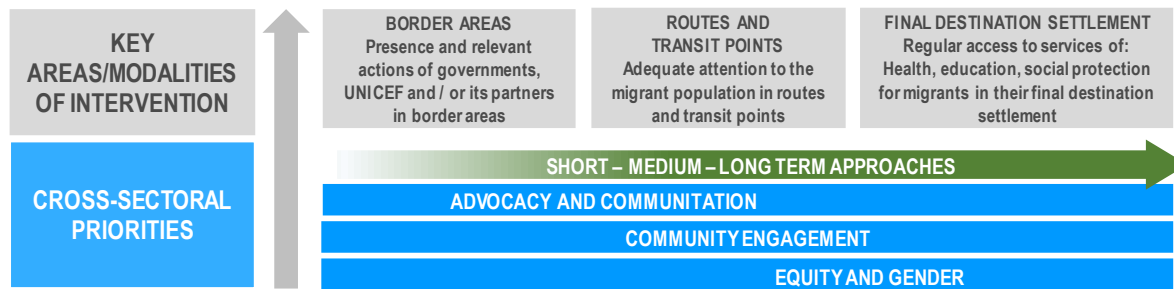
Panama: Estimated by UNICEF, considering the annual number of people crossing the Darién frontier plus others in need. UNICEF is working to improve this and other statistics.

Regional Response Strategy

UNICEF's strategy for responding to the needs of migrant populations and host communities in receiving countries rests in 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** (with special focus to children) and host communities related to: child protections services, inclusive education, holistic health and nutrition services, safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Response actions must be in fulfillment of humanitarian principles and the framework of international protection applicable to migrant children and their families.
- **Development and social policy: Promote inclusion and integration** through ensuring access, quality and suitability of social services for this population, promoting means 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.

Key areas/modalities of intervention and cross-sectorial priorities have been identified shaping UNICEF's response:



Regional Response Actions

UNICEF convened an after-action review exercise on 29-31 October in Quito, Ecuador, bringing together senior management from UNICEF's Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office (LACRO) and affected countries to reflect on progress and key challenges to date, as well as to plan for the next phase of the migrant response action based on emerging needs and priorities. Key recommendations for UNICEF's response to the migration crisis in the region moving forward included increased emphasis on situation monitoring/data and evidence, programmatic and operational scale up, advocacy and communications, partnerships and coordination.

A Regional Migration Team established in LACRO provides remote and in-country support to UNICEF teams in transit/receiving countries. Key developments in terms of technical support during the reporting period include:

Health and Nutrition: With a view to harmonize knowledge and approaches, LACRO's Nutrition team has conducted regular webinars with Country Offices' Nutrition focal points to share key guidance regarding the nutrition response in terms of coordination, needs assessment, measures to prevent and treat undernutrition, communication and local capacity development. Information sharing and support across countries has been promoted through regular online meetings fostering collective discussion and knowledge sharing. In addition, LACRO provides support for the development of country-specific funding proposals, data collection tools, assessment reports and specific response approaches.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): A Regional WASH Specialist was deployed for three weeks to Colombia with missions to the four border departments, with the purpose of identifying actions to be reinforced and new potential areas/locations of intervention. LACRO supported the recruitment of a WASH Senior Expert for a one month's deployment to Boa Vista (Brazil), to provide WASH technical assistance and ensure transition during incorporation of a new field-based WASH specialist. UNICEF has worked on the elaboration of Theory of Change for WASH response in the migration context, to provide guidance and orientation to UNICEF COs and partners on how to reinforce the current response and plan new actions for 2019.

Education: A regional consultancy on Education and Migration has been engaged to support the development of an education strategy to promote the inclusion of migrant children in the education system in countries receiving migrants, along with guidelines for ministries of education to promote inclusion and prevent xenophobia.

Social Policy: A technical workshop on humanitarian cash transfers was held in Panama from October 23 to 25, with the participation of Country Offices (COs) and government counterparts in the region. The workshop, which was organized together with HQ, was intended to strengthen participants' capacities to provide technical support to Governments in order to adapt their social protection mechanisms to emergency situations. The workshop served as an opportunity to socialize experiences from governments that have recently responded to the migration flows in the region. In addition, the state of the response from the different social policy actors in the region was mapped out.

Communication and Media: LACRO works in close coordination with HQ and COs aiming at increasing the visibility of the situation of migrant children and UNICEF's response efforts across the region. In coordination with UNICEF Division of Communication (DOC) and Ecuador CO, LACRO issued a press release, along with multimedia material, on the new protocol adopted by the Government

of Ecuador, LACRO's Regional Director joined Ecuadorian authorities in the signing ceremony. The event and UNICEF's press release had extensive coverage by national and international media, and through social media both in English and Spanish languages.

Colombia

Situation Overview & Needs

The number of Venezuelans in Colombia has now surpassed the one million mark, Colombia is hosting nearly 50 per cent of the total stock of Venezuelan migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean. As reported by migration authorities, from 1,032,000 Venezuela nationals in Colombia, at least 573,000 are in irregular situation and nearly 240,000 are enrolled in regularization process.³ During the reporting period, the migration influx has remained stable in the five priority departments Arauca, Norte de Santander, La Guajira, Atlántico and Nariño. Nevertheless, increased flows – particularly in towards the southern border (Nariño department) - are expected during November and December.

Further aggravating the situation in host communities and neighbourhoods, heavy rainfalls have caused flooding in La Guajira department, affecting over 6,000 families in urban and rural areas of Uribia, Riohacha, Maicao, Fonseca, Barrancas and Dibulla municipalities, where many Venezuelan migrants have settled.

In-transit migrants moving mainly on foot, known as *Caminantes*, continue traveling across Colombian territory, most of them between Cúcuta (Venezuelan border) and Ipiales on the Ecuadorian border. Unofficial reports estimate that on average, each day, around 500 people take this road.⁴ Although the *Caminantes* are in majority adult men, the number of women and children is on the rise, according to reports of local entities providing assistance along the road. The *Caminantes* are among the most vulnerable migrants, facing multiple risks including extreme weather, injuries and health issues, presence of non-state armed actors and landmines, and other protection-related risks such as trafficking, sexual gender-based violence, exploitation, use and recruitment of children.

A recent report published by the World Bank (WB),⁵ carried out jointly with the Colombian Government, presents an analysis of the main short and medium-term impacts of the migration from Venezuela to Colombia. Among its findings, the report highlights the vulnerability of migrants, particularly of those in irregular situation, 27 per cent of them children. Furthermore, migrant children are increasingly exposed to risks of neglect, use and recruitment, abuse and exploitation due to the precarious economic situation of families on the move. According to the report, only 40 per cent of the migrant children are in school, and therefore are even more exposed to these risks. The World Bank also notes the impact of migration in host communities and local services, particularly in regions with development lags such as Las Guajira and Arauca. The cost of additional public services caused by migration including education, health, water and sanitation, early care, housing support, employment services and institutional strengthening lies between 0.23 per cent and 0.41 per cent of Colombia's GDP, indicates the WB report.

The Presidential Advisor for the Colombian-Venezuelan Border, through media appearances, has expressed that the national plan for integration of Venezuelan migrants in Colombia is currently 90 per cent underfunded, therefore the Government must explore alternate sources of funding, including the international community.⁶

On 17 October, the governments of Colombia and Peru announced the signature of an agreement for the exchange of migration information of Venezuelans. In the future, this mechanism will be critical for the establishment of a Regional Stay Permit. Both governments will also establish a joint strategy to combat trafficking of Venezuela nationals. In addition, the Colombian government is seeking to establish similar agreements with other countries in the region, specifically Ecuador.

Leadership and Coordination

The National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD) coordinates the national response with unified command posts (PMUs in Spanish) established in each of the most-affected departments, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs playing a key strategic role. The Presidential Advisor for the Colombian-Venezuelan Border continues to lead the Government efforts. Most of the key line ministries—health and nutrition, education, water and sanitation, and the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF in Spanish)—have local representation in departmental capitals and several major municipalities, and are responsible for implementing sectoral response plans.

The operationalization of the UN Regional Platform for the response to the migration situation, led by UNHCR and IOM, continues to unfold with an active Interagency Migration Group (GIFMM) working in coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). In April 2018, the HCT drafted a migration-focused addendum to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP),⁷ the 2019 HRP is currently under preparation, with inputs from close to 40 organisations.

³ 'Cerca del 50% de los venezolanos que han abandonado su país, se encuentran en Colombia', *Migración Colombia*, Press release, 31 October 2018, <<http://bit.ly/2OztOkp>>, accessed 3 November 2018.

⁴ 'Adiós Venezuela: La marcha de la infamia', *Revista Semana*, August 2018, <<http://bit.ly/2B1xmIH>>, accessed 3 November 2018.

⁵ 'Migración desde Colombia. Impactos y estrategia de respuesta en el corto y mediano plazo', *Grupo Banco Mundial – State and Peacebuilding Fund*, October 2018, <<http://bit.ly/2DjXRdV>>

⁶ 'El país solo tiene 10 % del dinero necesario para atender venezolanos', *El Tiempo*, 8 November 2018, <<http://bit.ly/2zbtRxM>>, accessed 11 November 2018.

⁷ 'Colombia: Plan de respuesta a flujos migratorios mixtos desde Venezuela 2018, Adenda al HRP 2018, abril - diciembre 2018', Humanitarian Country Team, April 2018, <<http://bit.ly/2z9zmNt>>

UNICEF leads the WASH and Education in Emergencies clusters, and is a key member of the Food Security and Nutrition, Health, and Protection clusters. Mine Action and Gender-based Violence sub-clusters continue to function. 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 ICBF and the Office of the Ombudsman. UNICEF is a key member of working groups established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ICBF, on the *Caminantes* situation and child protection along the border issues.

Response strategy

In line with the HRP priorities, UNICEF has prioritized WASH, health/nutrition, education - including Early Childhood Development (ECD) - and child protection sectors. 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; support and technical assistance to education authorities; provision of supplies and educational kits, including for ECD; 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 is actively operating in seven departments: La Guajira, Norte de Santander and Arauca along the Venezuelan border; Bolívar, Atlántico and Magdalena departments along the Caribbean coast; and Nariño along the southern border with Ecuador. UNICEF is expanding its reach to the department of Putumayo (near the Ecuador border), focusing specifically on prevention of recruitment and mine risk education. Both migrants and host communities are part of UNICEF's target population, considering that many communities receiving the mixed migratory influx are exceedingly vulnerable and underserved by government programmes. UNICEF's plan for 2019, in line with the 2019 HRP, envisage work in Bogotá (country's capital), Medellín (Antioquia department), Cesar and Putumayo departments, in addition to the seven currently targeted departments.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF and partners are developing nutrition and community health activities including nutritional health evaluation, delivery of micronutrients, monitoring cases of acute malnutrition as well as promotion of key health and nutrition practices. According to preliminary reports, over 2,000 women and children had been reached with UNICEF-supported health and nutrition services by mid-October, mainly in Arauca and Nariño departments.

In Arauca, UNICEF activities began in September targeting pregnant women, infants and children up to 9 years old, from both migrant and host communities. Health attention and nutrition services – including promotion of breastfeeding practices - are conducted by an extramural team composed of doctor, psychologist, nurse, nutritionist, and social worker. Ongoing activities have reached so far 16 municipalities and are expected to reach 3,600 children in the coming weeks.

Activities are ongoing in Nariño since the first week of October, are planned to reach at least 17,000 children, pregnant and lactating women. The services are being provided at the child-friendly space installed near the Ecuadorian border (Rumichaca bridge). On average, 1,000 people are reached per week, nevertheless due to increased numbers and logistical back-ups at the crossing point during the last week of October, a much higher figure of migrant families have been assisted, consolidated results will be available in the next SitRep.

In Norte de Santander (particularly in Villa del Rosario municipality), the goal is to reach 7,500 children up to 9 years of age and adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, through an itinerant extramural team.

As part of UNICEF's efforts to enhance local capacities, between September and October, a total of 137 practitioners including doctors, nurses and nutritionists in Norte de Santander, Arauca, La Guajira, Magdalena, Atlántico, Cesar and Bolívar, have been trained in the integrated management of acute malnutrition. Building these capacities at local level is particularly critical in regions with the largest number of migrants and SAM and MAM mortality rates, namely La Guajira, Magdalena, Atlántico, Cesar and Bolívar departments. In addition, 60 health professionals will be trained on management of cases of acute malnutrition, in Norte de Santander. Through training activities, at least 276 Venezuelan caregivers and 115 children (58 girls, 57 boys) have benefited from Infant and young child feeding counselling (IYCF).

WASH

UNICEF continues to carry out activities in the departments of Arauca, Norte de Santander, Nariño and La Guajira, where the focus is on ensuring access to water, sanitation and hygiene at border points, shelters, settlements, feeding centres, child-friendly spaces and schools. In total, over 13,000 people have benefited from WASH services, including 5,400 girls and boys. Nearly 8,500 people have been reached with key information about water-borne diseases; hygiene; Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), household water treatment, waste and faeces management.



©UNICEF/Moreno Gonzalez/Colombia. In Ipiales (Nariño department), migrant children receive health services, including vaccination, once arriving at the Ecuador/Colombia border after enduring a long journey from Venezuela towards Ecuador or other destinations further South.

In La Guajira, installation of WASH infrastructure at the migrant centre in Maicao, was finalized. UNICEF-supported works include increased water storage capacity, an electric pump as well as rehabilitation of toilets and showers. Provision of safe drinking water, through implementing partner Pastoral Social (Caritas), benefited 3,000 people in October, most of them pregnant or lactating women, girls, boys and adolescents. At the Paraguachón border crossing point (La Guajira department), installation of toilets and showers, as well as a water point, is planned to be completed by mid-December with implementing partner Acción Contra el Hambre.

In Norte de Santander, a water treatment plant was installed with capacity to treat 1 litre per second at the community feeding centre La Divina Providencia (Villa del Rosario municipality), which receives around 2,500 migrants daily. UNICEF partner Fundación Halü and the Departmental Institute of Health have promoted key hygiene practices, including food handling, in response to an outbreak of Hepatitis A in a school serving 700 students, activities were coordinated with authorities from Venezuela, where the disease originated. In Arauca, 250 menstrual hygiene kits along with key messages, reached 150 women and 100 girls.

Plans and permits have been finalized for the construction of a water point and toilets at the main crossing point between Venezuela and Colombia, the Francisco de Paula Santander International bridge at Villa del Rosario (Norte de Santander department), these will benefit an average of 1,000 people per day. Construction of the water point and toilets is expected to be finalized by the end of November 2018.

In Puerto Santander, municipality bordering Venezuela, UNICEF with partners Fundación PLAN and Fundación HALU, is constructing toilets and water points to serve an average of 600 persons per day, including both pendular migrants (migrants who cross back and forth on a regular basis) as well as migrants intending to settle in Colombia. Work is expected to be concluded by the end of November 2018.

In Nariño (Ipiales municipality on the Ecuadorian border), two water filters have been delivered for the inter-agency CFS run by UNICEF's partner PROINCO, serving around 60 children per day with safe water, along with promotion of key hygiene practices. UNICEF monitors water quality daily at two water points installed by Red Cross and WHO/PAHO, serving over 1,000 persons daily. Also in Nariño, in coordination with the UNGRD, the Departmental Institute of Health and the sewerage company, UNICEF is supporting the design of a technical solution to improve sanitation at the border. In addition, with the aim of encouraging sub-regional coordination, UNICEF Colombia and Ecuador COs have helped establish a bi-national WASH working group, involving local authorities and NGOs from both countries.

Education

By the end of October 2018, at least 9,853 children (5,086 girls, 4,767 boys) are being reached with ongoing UNICEF-supported education activities in schools or temporary facilities, in six prioritized departments. Around 67 per cent of beneficiaries are Venezuelan children while 33 per cent are part of host communities or Colombian returnees.

Ongoing activities include establishment of temporary or alternative educational spaces, equipped with school furniture and material, along with distribution of around 4,400 school kits, psychosocial support, recreational and basic educational activities and guidance to families regarding access to the right to education and prevention of GBV at schools. Teacher training is being provided on psychosocial care, management of temporary educational spaces and on the implementation of regulations for access to education for migrant children.

Child Protection

By the end of October, UNICEF and partners have reached around 12,955 children and adolescents (6,328 girls, 6,627 boys) with psychosocial support in the most affected areas - including over 8,000 Venezuelan children. Activities are conducted in nine fixed and two mobile CFSs currently functioning in five departments, UNICEF stands ready to scale up this service based on the demand, in close coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In addition, considering the many risks faced by migrant children and women, UNICEF is investing efforts in prevention of gender-based violence, through sensitization and referral to government services. A total of 17,519 people have benefited from these interventions, including 12,855 children and 4,198 women.

In La Guajira department, UNICEF is collaborating with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ICBF UNHCR, IOM and NGOs, in designing three innovative initiatives for provision of services for migrant children ("temporary care shelters") in Riohacha and Maicao municipalities, including: a safe space for children, pregnant and lactating women, located at the bus terminal in Maicao; a day care centre/shelter where migrant children will be hosted for short periods allowing parents time to regularize their situation and job searching; a protection space for migrant children victims of sexual violence.

Social Protection

UNICEF has been invited to support the ICBF and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the implementation of local analyses on the current response to migrant children. The diagnostic will seek to:

- Strengthen the National Family Welfare System capacities to incorporate a child-rights focus into their efforts to address the needs of migrant children and their families;
- Understand the barriers to accessing basic services that affect migrant communities in each department; and
- Generate early warnings for institutional coordination on migrant issues.

UNICEF provided technical support for analysis carried out in Cúcuta (Norte de Santander) and Arauca (Arauca), while work is ongoing in La Guajira and Ipiales (Nariño).

Along these lines, UNICEF will continue advocating for the incorporation of a child focus in national socio-economic policies on migrants.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF's C4D and Programme teams have carried out three focus groups (two with women, one with men) and six semi-structured interviews with local entities, school teachers and children, in order to identify key risks and behavioural barriers in terms of protection, health, nutrition and WASH. A Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) tool specific for WASH was also designed and conducted. The analysis of the data revealed that main behavioural barriers are related to lack of information, traditional beliefs (specifically associated to nutrition, health and breastfeeding practices), and limited offer of services.

Based on these findings, UNICEF's C4D response plan identifies three actions to effectively address behavioural barriers, deliver key life-saving information and promote positive behaviours within migrant and host communities:

- Building implementing partners capacities to disseminate UNICEF's C4D messages among migrant and host population.
- Dissemination of information about protective practices and access to services.
- Social and community mobilization, bringing together social leaders, adolescents and children as agents of change.

UNICEF's C4D strategy has reached nearly 15,000 people with messages on life-saving skills and protective practices or information on uptake of services, in four departments (Arauca, Norte de Santander, Nariño and La Guajira), through inter-personal communication, social and community mobilization in host and migrant communities, and dissemination of information at the border and in child-friendly spaces. Furthermore, UNICEF is working with implementing partners and community leaders to establish effective feedback mechanisms.

In addition, UNICEF is working with UNHCR in a communication campaign to inform and raise awareness among the general audience about Xenophobia and how it impacts the rights of children, adolescents and families. This campaign involves a digital component and a kit designed for teachers to promote non-discriminatory behaviours within classrooms. Taking into account its manifold effects, behavioural barriers related to Xenophobia will be also considered in UNICEF's C4D strategy.

Supply and Logistics

Between May and October 2018, UNICEF Colombia has spent an amount of US\$ 266,641 in the acquisition of basic supplies for the response in the areas of child protection, education, psychosocial support and WASH. Most of the supplies include tents, educational kits, filters and pedagogical materials for children, adolescents and teachers. In the upcoming weeks, new supplies will be acquired to enhance the ECD and C4D components.

Peru

Situation Overview & Needs

According to UNHCR-IOM reports, over half a million Venezuelans are in Peru as of October 2018.⁸ The exact number of children and adolescents is unknown but estimated to be nearly 72,000.⁹ In October, an estimated 2,000 Venezuelans were crossing into Peru daily.

On 15 October, the Migration Office reinstated the passport requirement for Venezuelans entering Peru. Previously, a court had suspended this measure but the decision was overturned on appeal. Children and adolescents, and their parents or guardians are still exempt from the passport requirement. A significant increase in Venezuelan entries was observed during the last week of October, with 6,700 crossing on 31 October. This was due to the fact that Venezuelans were only eligible for a Temporary Resident Permit – which allows them to legally study, work, access health services, open a bank account and pay taxes for one year – if they entered Peru by 31 October.

In Tumbes, on Peru's northern border with Ecuador, authorities continue to struggle to provide services to migrants. Services provided by the Government of Peru and UN implementing partners at the CEBAF (border control site) are not permanent, gaps remain in the identification of particularly vulnerable cases in terms of protection, health and nutrition. Children in particular are exposed to higher risk of abuse, exploitation, violence, xenophobia and lack of access to health, education and other basic services. While most migrants move on to other regions of Peru, those who stay in Tumbes face precarious living conditions, staying in overcrowded dwellings and exposed to health risks. The public health emergency declaration remained in effect in border districts of Tumbes. By the end of October, 275 Venezuelan children and adolescents were enrolled in schools in Zarumilla, Zorrito and Tumbes provinces. Adolescents aged 15 to 17 continue to arrive without parents or guardians. As of 21 October, nine unaccompanied Venezuelan adolescents remained in residential care in Tumbes.

There is still limited information on the situation and needs of migrant children, adolescents and their families in Lima, where most of the settled Venezuelan migrant population is concentrated. With the influx of migrants, public services are facing increased

⁸ UNHCR-IOM, 'Number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela reaches 3 million', Press release, 8 November 2018, <<http://www.unhcr.org/5be4192b4>>, accessed 8 November 2018.

⁹ Estimates based on data from Peru's Migration Office and Ecuador's Ministry of the Interior (September 2018).

demand and efforts are needed to strengthen their capacity to respond, particularly in the northern outskirts of Lima. There is growing concern among education authorities about meeting increased demand for spaces in schools, along with the increased need for teachers, school furniture and educational materials. According to the Ministry of Education, there were 31,700 Venezuelan children and adolescents enrolled in schools in Peru, mostly in Lima, as of October 2018.

As stated by Peru's Minister of Foreign Affairs during a press conference with UNHCR Special Envoy Angela Jolie, Venezuelan migration in Peru "has overstretched national capacities" and the situation requires a "regional, multilateral and global response."¹⁰

Leadership and Coordination

The Government of Peru is leading the response through the Special Commission for Refugees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This entity processes asylum cases while the national Migration Office processes migrant cases.

UNICEF participates in the Refugees and Migrants Working Group (GTRM in Spanish), led by UNHCR and IOM. This group serves as a national response coordination platform. UNICEF has participated in the Peruvian session of the Regional Implementation Planning workshop. This workshop will provide input to the UNHCR 2019 Global Humanitarian Overview, an important mobilization tool to raise the visibility of the migrant and refugee crisis in the region.

UNICEF is coordinating daily with relevant authorities, UN agencies and NGOs in Tumbes. UNICEF is also coordinating with local authorities in Tumbes through existing and ad-hoc government platforms.

Response strategy

UNICEF's focus is on protection issues (including trafficking, unaccompanied children, lack of identification documents, lack of access to protection mechanisms), health and nutrition. UNICEF supports the strengthening of national capacities to cope with the influx (including health, education, social protection, etc.). UNICEF's response considers both the arrival of migrants at the northern border in Tumbes and the settlement process in main cities such as Lima. UNICEF's response strategy targets vulnerable migrants and refugees, particularly children and adolescents travelling with families, unaccompanied or separated from their parents and pregnant and breastfeeding women. At the same time, UNICEF is targeting host communities and organized migrant communities to improve their settlement conditions and social integration.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF has continued to provide health and nutrition screening for children under 5 years of age, and nutrition counselling for their families in collaboration with PRIMSA, a local NGO. By the end of October, around 489 children under five had been screened, of which 2 per cent have been found to be chronically malnourished, and no children have been identified as acutely malnourished. To prevent the deterioration of the nutritional status of children, three different strategies were put in place: 1) Provision of multiple-micronutrient powders (doses for 1-month), 2) provision of deworming medication, and 3) provision of counselling focusing on promoting the consumption of foods rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals as well as the quantity of food that children under 5 years of age should receive, and hygiene and hand washing practices. If a child is identified as sick (fever, Acute Respiratory Infection) they are referred to the Red Cross services within the CEBAF, staffed by two doctors and with access to an ambulance provided by the regional health authority.

A roundtable focused on health was set-up at the beginning of October to facilitate coordination between the regional health authorities and other institutions implementing health and nutrition activities in Tumbes, including the Red Cross, PAHO and UNICEF, among others.

WASH

UNICEF continues to distribute hygiene items (e.g. socks, toothbrush, soap) to children served at the child friendly space in Tumbes, reaching 1,400 children. UNICEF is regularly revising the content of these items in coordination with other UN agencies to respond to evolving needs. Additionally, UNICEF is in the process of procuring hygiene kits customized for travellers, to be distributed to migrant families.

Education

UNICEF is working with national and regional education authorities to guarantee the fulfilment of migrant children right to education. UNICEF has provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education (MoE) to identify barriers that limit access of Venezuelan children and adolescents to quality education, furthermore UNICEF and partners (incl. UNESCO and Plan International) have met with MoE to discuss existing regulations related to access to school (enrolment, studies certification, student placement tests, among others), identifying opportunities for joint work in addressing these barriers.

In Tumbes, UNICEF worked with regional education authorities and the region's three local education management units to track the number of Venezuelan children in local schools, and to update information on the availability of education materials and school furniture. Regional education authorities, with advice from UNICEF, developed a contingency plan to address the expected increase in enrolment in 2019. This work has served as evidence for advocacy at the national level.

¹⁰Canciller: Migración venezolana "ha desbordado capacidades nacionales, *El Comercio Peru*, 23 October 2018, <<http://bit.ly/2AgNgiv>>, accessed 1 November 2018.

Child Protection

UNICEF is supporting national and subnational protection authorities to help ensure the protection of migrant children and adolescents. At the national level, UNICEF, in partnership with the Ombudsperson's Office, has provided technical assistance to the government to develop a protocol to ensure migration authorities, protection authorities and the refugee commission protect children and adolescents on the move upon their arrival in Peru.

In Tumbes, UNICEF has provided technical assistance to the Special Protection Unit of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, the body responsible for the protection of unaccompanied children and adolescents. Eight adolescents were referred to residential care by the Special Protection Unit in Tumbes during the reporting period. Currently, nine adolescents remain in residential care in Tumbes. UNICEF has also provided technical assistance to the National Family Wellbeing Programme (INABIF in Spanish), which manages the residences, to review the service model for unaccompanied migrant adolescents.

At the child friendly space implemented by UNICEF at the CEBAF, by the end of October at least 3,473 children and adolescents on the move (1,683 boys, 1,790 girls) had received psychosocial support. UNICEF also continued to provide psychological counselling to families, reaching 700 cases as of October 2018.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF is in the process of drafting an integrated communication strategy, which considers C4D, communication and social mobilization activities in Tumbes and Lima. The strategy will be validated with representatives of governmental sectors involved in the humanitarian response to the Venezuelan migration. In October, UNICEF met with implementing partners to define key messages and protective behaviours – related to nutrition, health, protection against violence, exploitation and trafficking, as well as safe hygiene practices for people on the move – to inform communication materials that will be distributed in the CEBAF in Tumbes. By the end of 2018, UNICEF aims to reach 800 families with key messages through informational materials that will be distributed in the CEBAF by three implementing partners (Prisma, COOPI and Plan International).

UNICEF is currently gathering and analysing information on the situation of the settled Venezuelan population concentrated in northern Lima. This information will help define the scope and characteristics of C4D activities aimed at preventing discrimination against the migrant population there.

Supply and Logistics

UNICEF continues to coordinate with the government to procure RUSF to provide nutritional support to children under the age of 5 at high risk of malnutrition.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF is developing a practical guide for migrants on procedures and requirements for regularizing their migration status in Peru and accessing basic health, education and protection services. The guide is informed by interviews with migrant families in Tumbes.

UNICEF participated in the "Peru With You" fair for migrants, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 17 to 19 October. UNICEF supported regional education authorities by facilitating the printing of an informational brochure on education services that was distributed at the fair. Additionally, UNICEF had a dedicated stand at the fair with information on UNICEF's response to the Venezuelan migration.

UNICEF disseminated three human interest stories on migrant children and adolescents at the border: two [stories](#) were published in the El Comercio newspaper and the third [story](#) was shared on social media. UNICEF produced a video story reaching over 45,000 views on social media. Results from UNICEF's nutrition assessment at the CEBAF in Tumbes were also published in a note by a national media outlet (El Comercio [article](#)).

During the reporting period, UNICEF disseminated 31 posts related to the Venezuelan migration – including posts on the [#RecíbelosConAmor](#) campaign, the global U-Report survey aimed at migrants, and the inter-agency "Tu Causa es mi Causa" campaign led by UNHCR and IOM – which had a combined reach of 217,726 and engagement of 16,818 on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter.



©UNICEF/Maratuech/Peru. #RecíbelosConAmor (Welcome them with love) is the hashtag used by UNICEF Peru social media campaign to raise awareness about the situation of Venezuelan migrants.

Ecuador

Situation Overview & Needs

Available official information indicates that as of 25 October, nearly 750,000 Venezuelans had entered Ecuador of which more than 120,000 were children and adolescents. From this total, at least 220,000 Venezuelans have remained in Ecuador, as reported by IOM and UNHCR.¹¹

Preliminary results from a recent assessment conducted by UNICEF¹² reveal worrying vulnerabilities of families arriving from Venezuela. Approximately 80 per cent of interviewed families report not having enough money to reach their final destination, 20 per cent intend of these families will continue their journey relying on financial help from civil society organizations or NGOs. Among families part of the assessment:

- 53 per cent did not have access to enough food during their journey;
- 31 per cent did not have access to adequate sanitation services;
- 26 per cent did not have access to drinkable water;
- 14 per cent of children under 5 years of age with common child diseases, did not have access to health services

Access to official and timely information on services, legal status and routes remains one the main barriers for Venezuelan families to access basic services.

Leadership and Coordination

The state of emergency declared by the Government has been extended until 30 November in the three most-affected provinces: Carchi (northern border), Pichincha and El Oro (southern border) provinces. This has allowed authorities to develop contingency plans and establish mechanisms for the provision of humanitarian assistance.

The national Human Mobility Working Group meets regularly to coordinate humanitarian actions and to plan joint responses. At the national level, the National Secretariat for Risk Management (SGR) has prepared an action plan and in turn, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is working on a response plan intended to raise funds, the plan will be presented in late November.

At local level, in Rumichaca (Carchi province), San Miguel (Sucumbíos province) and Huaquillas (southern border crossing), local inter-institutional boards have been established to promote coordination for service delivery. Nevertheless, resources and capacities of public institutions are being overstretched and coordination between national authorities and local services has been challenging.

As for interagency planning, coordination mechanisms have shifted focus towards the Regional Inter-agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, led by UNHCR and IOM. At country-level, planning exercises including UN agencies as well as NGOs have been carried out.

Response strategy

UNICEF maintains its presence at the borders to support coordination efforts and to monitor vulnerability situations that may arise. UNICEF has designed a coordinated response plan focused on addressing the most pressing needs of children and families on the move, both at the crossing points (being implemented) and along the route (in planning phase). The five main pillars are: 1) advocacy and communication 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 / main destination cities; and 5) provision of humanitarian supplies.

Given the border restrictions, more families will opt to remain in Ecuador and therefore integration of Venezuelan children and families will become a priority for UNICEF's regular programming. The response will then focus on the transition to development interventions to be mainstreamed across all sectors, access to services, integration and anti-xenophobia interventions.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

In Ecuador, the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with partners, has conducted several health and nutrition related interventions to address the emerging needs of the Venezuelan population entering the country. Since September 2018, UNICEF has supported actions at the northern borders of Rumichaca and San Miguel, by providing timely treatment to prevalent childhood and adolescent illnesses of arriving children and adolescents. Among main outputs to date are:

- Over 2,000 baby kits have been delivered since the beginning of the crisis, an additional 5,000 baby kits will be available to be delivered to families arriving through the northern border. Baby kits are distributed to families with children under 4, and contain diapers, anti-rash cream, baby beanies for the cold weather, thermal blankets, wipes.
- At least 100 health care workers have been trained on the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI).
- Provision of temporary safe spaces for children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women.

¹¹ UNHCR-IOM, 'Number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela reaches 3 million', Press release, 8 November 2018, <<http://www.unhcr.org/5be4192b4>>, accessed 8 November 2018.

¹² Assessments include approximately 650 closed-ended interviews to migrant families in Quito, Tulcán (Carchi) and Rumichaca (Colombian border crossing bridge).

- Distribution of medical supplies to the Ministry of Health, including Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) for the treatment of acute malnutrition; Zinc, ORS for rehydration; Salbutamol and Albendazole for the treatment of respiratory diseases and parasitosis. These supplies are now in country, ready to be distributed to relevant health facilities.
- Distribution of PlumpyDoz (RUTF to prevent acute malnutrition amongst children under 4 years old) at the northern borders of Rumichaca and San Miguel. UNICEF, with support from partner ADRA, has deployed two teams to the two borders to facilitate the distribution of nutritional supplements, around 10,000 children will benefit over a five-month period. Since mid-October, around 400 children have been reached through this strategy at both border posts.
- A situational assessment of the nutritional status of migrant children under five years old is being carried out. The aim of the assessment is to identify the rate of acute malnutrition amongst migrant children entering the country. Since the beginning of the assessment, over 100 children have been screened. Results of this assessment are yet to be analysed.

WASH

By October 2018, UNICEF had reached an estimate 7,500 people with WASH services. UNICEF is supporting monitoring of water quality and WASH services in Tulcán, San Miguel and Huaquillas (southern border). With partner ADRA, UNICEF has completed the rehabilitation of the sanitation facilities near the migration entrance point in Rumichaca this infrastructure will serve an average of 270 people each day. Water filters are regularly replaced to ensure access to safe drinking water, while two 5,000L water bladders have been provided to the Lago Agrio and Tulcán Municipalities, as contingency stock. Additionally, more than 1,400 jerry cans y 1,400 aquatabs have been distributed to families arriving into Ecuador, benefitting approximately 5,000 people with enhanced means for purification and transportation of safe water.

Through ADRA, UNICEF is conducting hygiene sessions benefitting a cumulative total of around 1,350 families and children at the borders, with focus on handwashing and personal hygiene.

Education

UNICEF continues providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Education to identify gaps and barriers for inclusion of Venezuelan children in formal education. According to preliminary data, in Ecuador, approximately 18,500 (70 per cent) Venezuelan children and adolescents, from 3 to 18 years old, are out of school, with major gaps between ages 15-17. Through a system evaluation, the areas with the highest figures of children in need to access education were identified, preliminary findings indicate that Venezuelan children are mainly located in major cities such as Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca and Manta. In order to boost actions in Education, UNICEF has signed an agreement with an implementing partner to start alternative learning activities in January 2019.

During the reporting period, 25 ECD kits were distributed in Tulcán, San Lorenzo, San Miguel and Huaquillas, benefitting approximately 1,250 children. In addition, a team of 50 teachers was trained on use of ECD materials in child-friendly spaces in the border crossings.

Child Protection

The Government of Ecuador signed a new protocol for the protection of uprooted children, including those arriving from Venezuela. Led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility and the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, the 'Protocol for the assistance of children, adolescents and their families in contexts of human mobility in Ecuador' establishes protection mechanisms for migrant children – both those coming alone or with their families – who have arrived without official documentation. UNICEF, working alongside with the Government, has advocated for this Protocol and provides technical assistance for its implementation, including through training activities. UNICEF's Regional Director joined the protocol signing ceremony in Quito, and acknowledged the foremost importance of this step towards the protection of children's rights.³³

In addition, an agreement has been established with local NGO Alas de Colibrí for supporting entities who are part of the local protection system to ensure the correct implementation of the Protocol.

UNICEF and partners continue collecting data on children and adolescents who have been denied regular migration registration upon entering the country and have continued their journey. By the end of October, UNICEF had identified and registered more than 1,180 children and adolescents who have not been registered through the formal migration process.

Through counterparts, UNICEF continues providing support for children at CFSs in Rumichaca and San Miguel. Each CFS receives approximately 700 children per month, both spaces have now reached more than 2,200 children. In these spaces, UNICEF is also distributing information materials on protection measures to prevent situations of trafficking, exploitation and abuse of children and adolescents. Three national Child Protection staff have been recruited and are being deployed to strengthen capacities in Rumichaca, San Miguel (Northern border) and Huaquillas (Southern border).

UNICEF, with partners Alas de Colibrí and HIAS, is also leading activities to strengthen the capacities of public officials (first line responders), 86 officials have been trained in comprehensive protection of children in human mobility situations. Additionally, UNICEF and NRC have started working on providing legal advice for regularization of migratory status for 2,400 families in Rumichaca, including referral of cases to relevant authorities.

³³ UNICEF LACRO, 'UNICEF welcomes new protocol to protect uprooted children in Ecuador', Press release, 7 November 2018, <<https://uni.cf/2DuzB9o>>

UNICEF is currently working with UNHCR and other partners in drafting a proposal for Family Support Hubs to be set up along the migration routes. These Hubs (also known as Blue Dots) will offer services such as family reunification services, CFS, first aid, psychosocial and emotional support, legal advice, among others.

Shelter and non-food items (NFIs)

UNICEF continues supporting the Ministry of Social Inclusion to provide families and children with temporary shelter spaces in Rumichaca and San Miguel, with six functional tents. These tents serve as shelter for families with children who need to spend the night at the border crossings. The tents are also used to identify cases of children and adolescents that need special protection and families in need of NFIs (blankets, hygiene kits and baby kits) for their journey. Between 11 September and 15 October, nearly 5,000 people have benefited from these spaces, including 1,474 children and adolescents, and 180 pregnant women.

Social Protection

UNICEF continues to provide cash transfers to families on the move. By the end of October, 445 families have benefited from this intervention, covering 814 adults and 701 children and adolescents. Cash transfers are intended to cover costs of transportation, food and accommodation services for children and families during the course of their journey.

UNICEF will extend the intervention to Guayaquil and Cuenca that are also cities with a significant presence of Venezuelan citizens. These cash transfers will provide a multipurpose subsidy intended to cover installation costs. This way, Venezuelan families with children and adolescents, who have decided to stay in Ecuador will be able to begin their social inclusion processes in the host country. This non-conditional installation subsidy will seek to complement and support the families that WFP assists through food assistance programmes. This programme will target 1,700 families.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

In Rumichaca, San Miguel and Huaquillas, UNICEF has distributed more than 300 informative posters at migration points, health centres, child-friendly spaces and temporary rest tents, with key information for families traveling with children. Furthermore, 2,200 informative flyers with key messages have been disseminated to beneficiaries of UNICEF's interventions through implementing partners and government institutions.

In addition, UNICEF has reached 230,000 people through social media with information about the rights of Children on the move, and recommendations for families traveling with children on how to keep their families together and prevent risks during their journey. Segments of Venezuelans expats living in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, have been identified as a key channels to reach families willing to leave the country or already in transit.

UNICEF is working with implementing partners to design and incorporate feedback mechanisms.

Supply and Logistics

by the end of October, UNICEF had delivered more than 3,880 blankets (benefitting approximately 7,700 children), jerry cans, aqua tabs to families in transit; and has set up tents in both border crossings that provide shelter to approximately 90 families in transit every night. The delivery of these lifesaving supplies is being carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Social Inclusion and local partners who are also delivering female adult hygiene kits. Also, 25 ECD kits have been distributed to northern and southern border locations. In addition, UNICEF has purchased locally thermal blankets, CFS supplies and baby hygiene kits.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF Ecuador has published videos and human-interest stories to illustrate the situation of Venezuelan Children entering the country and the impact of UNICEF's response. The material has been disseminated in coordination with LACRO and HQ through social networks. Additionally, as result of advocacy with national authorities, the Government of Ecuador approved the protocol for children on the move. This achievement has been covered by over 43 national media, reaching more than 8 million people.

Brazil

Situation Overview & Needs

Between 2015 and October 2018, over 150,000 Venezuelans have entered Brazil through the Roraima state,¹⁴ according to official records at least 85,000 Venezuelans migrants have remained in Brazil.¹⁵ Most migrants have concentrated in Pacaraima and Boa



©UNICEF/Moreno Gonzalez/Ecuador. At night, migrant children and mothers gather at a UNICEF temporary rest tent in Rumichaca, Ecuadorian side of the border with Colombia. UNICEF provides mothers and children with blankets and winter clothing.

¹⁴ UNHCR, 'Venezuelan asylum-seekers strengthen Brazil's workforce', 16 November 2018, <<http://bit.ly/2DLvGpe>>, accessed 16 November 2018.

¹⁵ UNHCR-IOM, 'Number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela reaches 3 million', Press release, 8 November 2018, <<http://www.unhcr.org/5be4192b4>>, accessed 8 November 2018.

Vista where 13 official shelters and triage centres were established, hosting about 5,536 people of which approximately 1,660 are children and adolescents. However, most migrants are living either in private accommodations, spontaneous shelters or on the streets. According to an assessment conducted by REACH-UNHCR, across Boa Vista, there are around 1,300 Venezuelans currently living in public spaces, tents, open air, makeshift shelters, unfinished buildings or heavily damaged structures, of which at least 150 were below the age of 18 (12 per cent of total).¹⁶ A third round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is under preparation, focusing on the situation of migrants out of shelters.

Since April 2018, the Brazilian government has transferred some 3,000 Venezuelans from border areas in the north to other cities offering better opportunities for integration, as part of the authorities' relocation plan (interiorization).¹⁷ Around 30 per cent of them are children and adolescents.

Following the second round of the general elections held in Brazil on 28 October 2018, the country is heading for substantial changes in the political landscape. President-elect, Jair Messias Bolsonaro, vowed to introduce strictly conservative policies with regards to many social issues, and to strengthen the role of the military including in pursuing public security. Antonio Denarium, who was elected Governor of Roraima state, belongs to the same party as Bolsonaro (PSL). It is unclear whether the election outcome will result in any policy changes when it comes to handling the migration flow from Venezuela.

According to official records, the flow of Venezuelans crossing into Brazil decrease from 550 to 350 people per day due to protests by indigenous people on the Venezuelan side of the border, obstructing the movement of people into Brazil. The flows increased to up 700 people per day during the last week of October.¹⁸

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 4) support to migrants willing to return to Venezuela. The National Army has been designated to lead the response, establishing official shelters in Pacaraima and Boa Vista.

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. UN agencies and humanitarian partners with field presence are: UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, UNICEF, World Vision, Fraternidade Internacional, Casa de los Niños, NRC, ADRA, CRS, AVSI, Fraternidad Without Borders, Brazilian Catholic Church, Church of the Mormons, International Red Cross, Caritas, among others. UNHCR is currently leading the coordination of the UN response. The group is formed by 25 organizations, including NGOs, the Judiciary, Public Ministry, Public Defender, UN Agencies, the Rights Council and Guardianship Council, Governmental Organizations for Social Assistance, Health and Education.

In Boa Vista, UNICEF leads a Technical Working Group on Children to coordinate the sectoral response in support to the local authorities. Led by UNHCR, a Communication Technical Group was formed with UNICEF participation. UNICEF is also leading the Coordination Committee of Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (CGCAHSA-RR) set up in Roraima, comprised of Armed Forces (main service provider for Roraima shelters), UNHCR, ADRA, National Health Foundation (FUNASA), Fraternidade Internacional, Environmental Boa Vista Municipal Secretariat and the Infrastructure Roraima State Secretariat.

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 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 services (including 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.

UNICEF has a technical team and a field office in Roraima, cooperation agreements have been established with strategic partners to implement activities, and for strengthening coordination with authorities responsible for guaranteeing the rights of migrant children.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

Aiming at supporting actions to strengthen local authorities' capacities, UNICEF has supported the issuing of health records cards for children along with monitoring of immunization coverage, benefiting at least 225 children ensuring the completion of their cycle of immunization. During the UNICEF-supported nutritional assessment conducted in six shelters, 55 children under five among the 279 children screened were identified with diverse levels of malnutrition, cases were referred to health services.

In Boa Vista, 35 health professionals (doctors and nurses) from local health secretariats, Indigenous Special Sanitary District and military personnel, have benefited from training on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI).

¹⁶ UNHCR-REACH, 'Situation Overview III: Venezuelan asylum seekers and migrants living outside of shelters, Boa Vista city', August 2018, <<http://bit.ly/2QcAFFq>>

¹⁷ UNHCR, 'Venezuelan asylum-seekers strengthen Brazil's workforce', 16 November 2018, <<http://bit.ly/2DLvGpe>>, accessed 16 November 2018.

¹⁸ Federal Police data, October 2018.

WASH

Aiming at addressing practices and specific weaknesses identified in shelters, particularly on sanitation issues,¹⁹ on 19 October UNICEF conducted a workshop on hygiene, sanitation and solid waste management with 50 participants including camp dwellers, representatives from camp cleaning committees and other camp staff from eight camps.²⁰ Eleven adolescents between 12 and 17 years old also participated in the training. Complementing capacity building at community level, UNICEF also conducted a training targeting members of the WASH working group (Comite de Gestion e Coordinacion de Agua, Higiene y Saneamiento) in Roraima, in order to develop specific WASH Action Plans for shelters.

An agreement has been signed with ADRA to support water management, hygiene and sanitation activities - including solid waste management - in ten shelters.

Education

By the end of October, at least 664 children had been reached by activities in seven UNICEF-supported learning spaces, work is ongoing for the establishment of three additional learning spaces located in ten shelters, in Pacaraima and Boa Vista.

A total of 71 teachers have been trained to operate temporary learning spaces, including 54 Venezuelans (21 from indigenous community) and 17 Brazilians. Similarly, UNICEF trained the technical staff of implementing partner Fraternidade Internacional. An additional training activity will be carried out in November, on education programmes and inclusion of Venezuelan children into the formal education system, with participation of representatives from schools, local education authorities and international experts in indigenous issues.

Child Protection

In partnership with World Vision International and Fraternidade Internacional, UNICEF has established 11 child-friendly spaces (CFSs) in Boa Vista²¹ and Pacaraima.²² Around 8,326 single entries to CFSs have been recorded as of 31 October, with around 477 children attending regularly CFS activities including psychosocial support, socialization, play and recreation, as well as identification and referral of cases. Between November and December 2018, four additional CFSs will be established in partnership with Fraternidade Internacional. In addition, UNICEF trained 34 CFS monitors on identification and referral of cases of violence against children.

UNICEF has supported the "Conselho Tutelar" (official Brazilian child protection network) in conducting a study on children living outside shelters, in order to map the capacity of the local protection network to manage cases and to identify the most recurrent rights violations affecting them. The report is under preparation.

Through UNICEF-supported activities, 81 cases of violence, neglect of children, vulnerable families or conflicts in shelters, have been identified and managed by Fraternidade Internacional. Cases are referred to local health or protection networks or managed through moderation and guidance sessions for parents and shelter managers.

In partnership with Núcleo de Estudos da Criança e do Adolescente (Neca), UNICEF has launched a series of training workshops on migration issues. The first session, on 17 October, was attended by 156 people from local protection networks, justice system, shelter managers, counselors, government bodies, etc. Five more training workshops will be held in the coming months, reaching at least 60 people per session, covering issues such as juvenile justice, child labor, separated and unaccompanied child, and strengthening of protection networks. In collaboration with UNFPA, UNICEF trained 550 soldiers of the Brazilian Army on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF's C4D strategic response plan has five areas of action with the aim of influencing behaviors and promote the participation of the affected community and partners, including: (a) participation of adolescents as peer educators; (b) capacity building of partners to disseminate UNICEF's C4D messages; (c) dissemination of information about children's rights and access to services; (d) C4D for advocacy to influence attitudes and behaviors of civil servants towards the migrant population; (e) establish feedback mechanisms on child-related issues. In order to build a baseline, two focus groups were carried out with 58 adolescents (12-17 years old) and young people (18-24 years old) living in shelters in Pacaraima (including Warao Indigenous people). The groups discussed the challenges of living in shelters, their information needs and what communication tools they use.

In order to build partner's capacities to disseminate UNICEF's C4D messages, activities conducted during the reporting period included an introductory workshop for 33 child-friendly spaces monitors and a workshop focused on WASH issues (see WASH section), where participants produced audio messages about hygiene and behavioral changes.

Supply and Logistics

In addition to supplies reported in previous reports, UNICEF has procured six kits for breastfeeding spaces.

Media and External Communication

¹⁹ Based on findings of the SWOT analysis and a study conducted by the Health National Foundation (FUNASA).

²⁰ Pintolândia, Jardim Floresta, Santa Teresa, Nova Canaã, São Vicente, Latife Salomão, Rondon 1 and Tancredo Neves.

²¹ 6 in shelters; 1 at the Reference Center; 1 at the Screening Center; 1 in a church.

²² 1 at the Screening Center; 1 in shelter.

UNICEF continues engaging with national and international media outlets to raise awareness about the situation of migrant children in Brazil and to highlight progress made in the response.²³

Human interest stories²⁴ and communication materials have been disseminated through UNICEF's social network channels²⁵ and UNICEF Brazil's website: www.unicef.org.br, which is regularly updated with reports from the field.

Trinidad and Tobago

Situation Overview & Needs

Trinidad and Tobago remains as one of the main destinations of Venezuelan migrants in the Caribbean, with an estimated total of 40,000 in the country,²⁶ nearly 10 per cent of them children, many of whom have entered the country illegally, in some cases risking their lives being smuggled in by boats. For those in an irregular migration situation, access to basic services is limited due in part to the current legislation. Against this backdrop, UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area Office (ECA) and partners continue advocating at the highest level for the Government to expedite the passage of new legislation as part of efforts to respond to the needs of the migrant community.

Leadership and Coordination

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 UNETT, chaired by UNHCR, has developed an inter-agency contingency plan. Joint UN and donor combined efforts are contributing 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 provided support to UNHCR and IOM for the country level workshop in October, towards the development of a Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan.

The National Security Council has established a multi-sectorial team to assess the impact of the increased migration flows, and announced that will work on response options, taking into consideration economic, psychosocial, health and security issues.²⁷ Trinidad and Tobago has a vibrant civil society community committed to human rights, including the NGO LWC whose capacity is critical in the current situation and is currently being boosted.

Response strategy

UNICEF response plan is focusing on key interventions in nutrition, education, child protection with a mainstreamed Communications 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 focuses on strengthening networks and building the capacity of key national actors to better respond to 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 on going interventions and ensuring sustainability. UNICEF works 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, obtain essential services and be with their families. Furthermore, UNICEF and partners advocate at the highest level to guarantee the proper implementation of legal frameworks and provide technical support to national authorities.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

Nutrition assessments and IYCF counselling are currently being conducted at the Living Water Community -LWC (UNICEF's partner) service delivery offices in Port of Spain, at San Fernando temporary learning facility and through home and community visits. As of October 2018, at least 176 children under 5 have been screened and 23 caregivers of children (0-23 months) have been reached by IYCF counselling as a measure to promote and support adequate feeding practices and protect the nutritional status of vulnerable groups.

²³ 'UNICEF organiza campanha para melhorar higienização em abrigos de Boa Vista', *Roraima em tempo*, 19 October 2018, <<http://bit.ly/2PDjeOO>>

'Estudo aponta desafios de crianças e adolescentes venezuelanos no Brasil', *Estadao*, 4 October 2018, <<http://bit.ly/2OWHrKM>>

'Posto de triagem para imigrantes em Boa Vista faz mais de 3 mil atendimentos em uma semana', *Globo*, 1 October 2018, <<https://glo.bo/2qUSmLp>>

'Inaugurado posto de triagem para imigrantes em Boa Vista', *Globo*, 24 September 2018, <<https://glo.bo/2DzTewa>>

²⁴ 'Para o meu futuro, sonho em ser médica para ajudar as pessoas', *UNICEF Brasil*, September 2018, <https://www.unicef.org/brazil/pt/activities_39003.html>

'Espaço Amigo da Criança na fronteira do Brasil com a Venezuela é ponto de acolhimento e amparo para crianças migrantes', *UNICEF Brasil*, September 2018, <<https://uni.cf/2BhiWEd>>

²⁵ UNICEF Brasil Facebook posts <<http://bit.ly/2A5jalG>>; Twitter posts <<http://bit.ly/2S3D4z9>>; Instagram posts <<http://bit.ly/2zk4QAA>>

²⁶ UNHCR, 'Venezuela Situation: Responding to the needs of People Displaced from Venezuela. Supplementary Appeal, January – December 2018', <<http://bit.ly/2NwmVzQ>>

²⁷ 'Gobierno de Trinidad y Tobago evaluará el incremento de la llegada de venezolanos', *El Impulso*, 22 November 2018, <<http://bit.ly/2BPWORT>>

Education

With LWC, UNICEF is conducting visits to families with out-of-school children to assess their situation. By the end of October, 23 children had been visited from 203 identified, according to LWC's Registration Database. Nutrition questions have been also integrated into the process to ensure a thorough evaluation.

Identification of potential spaces in communities for establishment of CFSs has been completed, along with training activities for staff and stakeholders involved in the design and implementation.

Child Protection

A review of the policies and procedures of LWC, the main implementing partner for migration response in Trinidad and Tobago, was completed to ensure child protection and PSEA have been mainstreamed. A child protection working group has been established comprising of local child protection authorities, UNHCR and UNICEF to strengthen the referral pathways for case management and support of unaccompanied and separated children. An inter-agency standard operating procedure is currently being drafted. A total of 50 children have benefitted from the "Return to Happiness" programme for psychosocial support (PSS).

A total of 33 stakeholders have been trained in the design, implementation and operation of Child Friendly Spaces to ensure effective roll-out.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF, in partnership with LWC, conducted focus groups with migrant men, women and children to ascertain their information gaps and what behaviours and norms, if any, needed to be addressed through C4D strategies. From these focus groups, messages have been developed - print and social media - for parents and caregivers. Messages were also developed to fill information gaps identified by migrant parents and caregivers once arriving in Trinidad. UNICEF also engaged parents and teachers of migrant children in the review and finalisation of messages and materials. Messages are currently being disseminated via video monitors at the LWC centre where migrants come to register and via WhatsApp. Printed materials are placed at strategic places at the temporary learning centre for children.

In order to reach a wider population of migrant beyond those registered with LWC, UNICEF will be partnering with UNHCR to disseminate information through its community outreach volunteers and through the wider Catholic Church community. UNICEF will support LWC in the establishment of a feedback hub in an effort to put in place accountability mechanisms for the affected population.

Guyana

Situation Overview & Needs

Government capacities to register and process arrivals at formal crossing points remains one of the main challenges in Guyana, monitoring of entries is even more difficult considering the porous border the country shares with Venezuela. As of October 2018, the Ministry of Citizenship has reported 2,779 official entries from Venezuela (including 50 per cent women and 15 per cent children). Nevertheless, according to findings from the IOM-supported DTM rounds, UN and the Government have acknowledged that these figures are significantly lower than the actual number of Venezuelans in country.

Based on the DTM and UN agencies estimates derived from the Country Refugee and Migrant Response planning exercise, it is estimated that around 60,000 migrants may enter Guyana by the end of 2019, with diverse support needs depending on the geographical locations they settle in.

Results from the DTM round recently published,²⁸ while not representative, illustrate the characteristics of Venezuelan migrants in Guyana. Nearly 60 per cent of interviewees were women, around 20 per cent of surveyed individuals were returning Guyanese. Regarding their migration status, more than a third of surveyed Venezuelans, had been in Guyana without regular migration status for more than a month, consequently 34 per cent of the total interviewed population mentioned document assistance - in terms of having legal status in Guyana - as their primary need. Access to food and employment were also among their most urgent needs.

Throughout this year, UNICEF has conducted five joint field assessments in the Regions bordering Venezuela, focusing on needs of children, including child protection, WASH, nutrition and education. Additional missions are scheduled along migrant routes or in settlement sites, in order to profile caseloads and fast-track a referral system for undernourished children or cases of abuse.

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 impact of the outflows from Venezuela to inform a real-time response plan which is linked with the DTM exercise led by IOM.

²⁸ IOM, 'Displacement Tracking Matrix: Guyana. Round 1, August - September 2018', October 2018, <<http://bit.ly/2QYe7oK>>

The UN system has an active Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) that supports the Resident Coordinator. Chaired by UNICEF, UNETT has an Inter-agency response plan for the emergency. On 19 October, a joint planning exercise for the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RRMRP) was led by UNHCR/IOM, establishing joint priorities and projected scenarios for 2019.

Response strategy

UNICEF is targeting equal numbers of migrant children and their host communities in its response interventions. Targeted locations are in the four border sub-national Regions receiving the migration influx of mostly indigenous people (Regions 1, 7, 8, and 9) and those communities in other Regions with returnee Guyanese that are experiencing extra stress on existing services, with focus 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. To address the Government's request to the UN for support on Information Management, UNICEF is providing surge capacity through MapAction-UK, ensuring a child-focus lens in response and reporting.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

Immediate assistance has been provided for nutrition and ECD outreach interventions in migrant sites within host communities, in coordination with local and national partners. Parents and care givers of migrant children and host communities are advised on issues of stimulation, child care, protection, nutrition, prevention of childhood illnesses and WASH. By the end of October, 103 Venezuelan migrants with 148 Guyanese from host communities have been reached through two joint UNICEF and Government field assessments and immediate interventions, from a total assessed population of 4,500 (1,800 children) in the Mabaruma district of Region 1. Through a UNICEF mission in October, one child was identified as being severely malnourished and was referred for treatment.

Through the CDC coordination mechanism and with the Catholic Church, food distribution to identified migrants and host communities (incl. Khan's Hill) is becoming more systematic. UNICEF has provided 45 food hampers (4 weeks supply for family), which were distributed through CDC on 22 October to indigenous communities hosting migrants in Region 1 (35 families in Gaga Landing and 13 families in Yarakita). The Food Distribution Guide developed by UNICEF and the Food Policy Division of the Ministry of Public Health, is currently being used by the CDC-led coordination mechanism for procurement and packing of food hampers for food distribution interventions.

UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health are focusing on front line health service providers in Region 1 in ensuring culturally appropriate service delivery for nutrition, immunization and WASH in the current humanitarian setting. A training is scheduled to be conducted in coming weeks.

WASH and Non-Food items (NFI)

UNICEF maintains technical and logistical support to ensure provision of 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.

Through the Guyana Red Cross Society, UNICEF is supporting safe household water treatment and storage intervention in 12 mainly indigenous communities (8,300 people) in Region 9. Through this intervention, 1,500 households will benefit from access to safe drinking water, storage containers and purification tablets.

Education

UNICEF and the Ministry of Education are mapping schools that have an increased number of students due to migrant arrivals, and quantifying needs to ensure that children can be absorbed and enjoy a safe school environment. The Education Department in Region 1 had reported that by July an extra 74 migrant children had been enrolled in 11 of 70 schools, as of October, this number has increased to 130, with Regions 2, 7 and 9 reporting similar trends.

UNICEF is supporting the Education Department in Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 to implement School Improvement Plans (SIPs) that address immediate rehabilitation and upgrades required to meet CFS non-academic standards. As of October, UNICEF has provided technical and financial support in Region 1 to upgrade sanitation, ventilation and provide school furniture to 311 primary and secondary students enrolled in the school. Scoping works for other priority schools is initiated with support from technical and human resources of the University of Guyana and the CDC Volunteer Corp, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

Child Protection

By the end of October, the mobile Birth Registration teams had covered 15 communities with 8,490 people in Region 9, ensuring access to necessary documentation for 25 children. This exercise is now being extended to Region 1.

UNICEF has facilitated the deployment of extra locally-recruited social workers and child protection officers to hinterland Regions to boost service capacity; recruitment of the additional capacity is currently on-going (2 social workers and 2 para-professional social workers for Region 1). This surge support has allowed increases response capacity to cover the needs of 2 of the 3 Districts within the Region, with 8,700 people including migrants of which 3,480 are children.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

The Ministry of Public Health has requested UNICEF's support to develop a C4D strategy, with focus on WASH and health messages. As of October, 103 Venezuelan migrants with 148 Guyanese from host communities, were advised on issues of stimulation, child care, protection, nutrition, prevention of childhood illnesses and WASH.

Panama

Situation Overview & Needs

The latest official data reported by UNHCR-IOM indicates that Panama is now hosting around 94,000 Venezuelans.²⁹ According to the Ministry of Education, approximately 6,000 Venezuelan children are enrolled in official and private schools (as of October 2018), while there is no official data on Venezuelan children out of school.

UNICEF has collaborated with IOM and UNHCR in a situation analysis of Venezuelans in the country (DTM plus quality study) that has provided more information about the conditions of Venezuelan migrants in Panama. The survey used a sample of 1,202 households, including 263 children. As the qualitative analysis is in progress, the quantitative data of the sample indicates that:

- 21 per cent of children between 6-11 years old are out of school (primary education), while the national percentage for this cycle is 12.3 per cent.
- 37 per cent of responders have faced discrimination in Panama.
- 15 per cent had difficulties in the last month because there wasn't enough food or money to buy it.
- 85 per cent of interviewees are self-employed or employees without a contract (informal work).

Regarding the situation of the Darién province, Colombian border, according to the National Migration Service (SENAMI), 6,780 people of 51 nationalities crossed the border irregularly in 2017. Most of them were migrants in transit, only 18 were Venezuelans. In contrast, between January and September of this year, 6,761 migrants have already crossed the Colombia-Panama border irregularly, 49 of them were Venezuelans. Crossing through Darién can take several days by boat and foot and presents high risks of in terms of health, e.g. dehydration, mosquito bites and violence by criminal organizations. The irregular migrants identified by the National Frontiers Service (SENAFRONT) are sent to a temporary shelter (ETAH, Temporary Station of Humanitarian Assistance) in Peñita, Darién. The humanitarian conditions of the ETAH are inadequate in terms of hygiene and child protection, among others. It currently hosts approximately 150 people, 10 per cent of whom are children.

In 2017, 28 unaccompanied children were detected crossing the Colombia-Panama, while this year there were at least 30 cases, even though this data has low consistency. Panama CO is working with RET and HIAS in order to improve the monitoring of the Colombia-Panama and Costa Rica-Panama border, in order to better assess the situation of migrants, including Venezuelans.

Leadership and Coordination

On 21 October 2018, President Varela approved the Decree No. 612 which created a Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs for Venezuelan Residents, in order to facilitate family reunification. The Decree No. 612 was part of the humanitarian measures in favour of Venezuelans announced by President Varela during the 73th session of the General Assembly. UNICEF is working in close coordination with national and local authorities – including the child protection authorities, national security forces, education and social development ministries.

UNICEF participates in the Interagency Support Group for Border Territories (ISGBT) and in the Regional Platform, both led by IOM and UNHCR. Regarding implementing partners, UNICEF has establishment and agreement with NGO RET and it is negotiating agreements with HIAS and the NRC.

Response Strategy

UNICEF has collaborated with IOM and UNHCR in a situation analysis of Venezuelans in the country (DTM plus qualitative study), which has provided further information about the conditions of Venezuelan migrants in Panama, and about the vulnerabilities and barriers that children and adolescents are facing.

Panama CO is scaling up its response to children and women on the move, seeking to reach approximately 4,800 people by September 2019. UNICEF has developed a country response plan, undertaking humanitarian needs assessments, enhancing field presence and scaling up its response in WASH, Education, Child Protection, and Social Protection. With dedicated funds received in October 2018, implementation has started.

UNICEF focus is on strengthening capacities of key local actors for monitoring children's situation at the Colombian and Costa Rica border. Regarding the Darién province (Colombian border), UNICEF is also working to provide the ETAH (Temporary Humanitarian Station) with hygiene kits and mosquito nets, while ensuring that adequate protocols are implemented to protect migrant children and adolescents.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH

After a joint needs assessment mission to the Colombian border, urgent gaps in WASH were identified, particularly regarding the WASH infrastructure at the migration centre and the lack of proper access to water, hygiene items and sanitation for migrants. Response actions are being planned in coordination with local partners, IOM and UNHCR.

²⁹ UNHCR-IOM, 'Number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela reaches 3 million', Press release, 8 November 2018, <<http://www.unhcr.org/5be4192b4>>, accessed 8 November 2018.

In partnership with RET, Panama CO is planning actions to provide 2,000 people with access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation kits in the shelter of Peñita, at the border with Colombia.

Education

UNICEF is working on a pilot project with HIAS to address xenophobia and discrimination against migrants in schools, which intends to be escalated at the areas where most Venezuelan families have settled. The initial target population is 2,000 children. The intervention starts in November 2018.

Child Protection

UNICEF has led the efforts to approve and implement a national child protection protocol for children in need of international protection and is advocating with the government in order to approve a child protection protocol for children on the move. Panama CO is also strengthening the capacities of key local actors on implementing the first protocol and, with RET, is working on a protocol of attention for unaccompanied children.

Social Protection

UNICEF is designing a multi-purpose pilot cash transfer intervention in collaboration with NRC. The target population is at least 200 families (approx. 800 people).

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 countries and currently extending support in other countries where the situation has deteriorated, i.e. Ecuador, Peru and Panama. To cover the immediate needs of children and families for the remainder of 2018, UNICEF Ecuador estimates a funding requirement of US\$ 1.5 million; Peru requires US\$ 1.4 million while Panama needs approximately US\$ 173,000.

The revised appeal is currently covered at 58 per cent by emergency resources (US\$ 16.1 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 continue at country, regional and HQ level. UNICEF's Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds have been allocated to country offices and generous funding support has been received from the US Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM), the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Sweden, New Zealand, UNICEF USA and UNICEF Ireland. In addition, to ensure timely scale up of programmes, UNICEF issued loans for US\$ 4.1 million to the response from the UNICEF Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) mechanism. Allocations have been made to Colombia, Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador, Peru and Panama.

Flexible funds are fundamental for UNICEF COs to adapt their response strategies to the changing contexts and needs, particularly considering that the current situation is likely to have long-term impacts. 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				Brazil				Guyana				T&T				RO and other countries				TOTAL			
	Requirement	Funded	Funding gap		Requirement	Funded	Funding gap		Requirement	Funded	Funding gap		Requirement	Funded	Funding gap		Requirement	Funded	Funding gap		Requirement	Funded	Funding gap	
			US\$	%			US\$	%			US\$	%			US\$	%			US\$	%			US\$	%
Nutrition	1,500,000	274,167	1,225,833	82%	350,000	136,844	213,156	61%	50,000	30,000	20,000	40%	200,000	0	200,000	100%					2,100,000	441,011	1,658,989	79%
Health	800,000	0	800,000	100%	250,000	184,662	65,338	26%	100,000	10,600	89,400	89%		0	0						1,150,000	195,262	954,738	83%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	10,000,000	1,260,554	8,739,446	87%	500,000	2,197	497,803	100%	400,000	11,000	389,000	97%		0	0						10,900,000	1,273,751	9,626,249	88%
Child Protection	2,500,000	804,520	1,695,480	68%	800,000	174,317	625,683	78%	700,000	15,000	685,000	98%	200,000	155,000	45,000	22%					4,200,000	1,148,837	3,051,163	73%
Education	3,500,000	1,072,968	2,427,032	69%	500,000	194,066	305,934	61%	100,000	18,174	81,826	82%	500,000	261,000	239,000	48%					4,600,000	1,546,208	3,053,792	66%
Cross-sectoral support	500,000	511,431			300,000	260,165	39,835	13%	200,000	35,000	165,000	83%	100,000	54,000	46,000	46%					1,100,000	860,596	239,404	22%
Regional + other countries																	4,000,000	4,798,073			4,000,000	4,798,073		
*Unallocated / to be allocated to sectors		3,939,594				1,464,858				471,226				0								5,875,678		
Total	18,800,000	7,863,234	10,936,766	58%	2,700,000	2,417,109	282,891	10%	1,550,000	591,000	959,000	62%	1,000,000	470,000	530,000	53%	4,000,000	4,798,073	-	-	28,050,000	16,139,416	11,910,584	42%

*Funded amounts include emergency resources received against the current HAC as of 15 Nov 2018, excluding the EPF loan amount (US\$ 4.1 million). Colombia CO -after approval- has allocated 2017 carry over available funds for the current response. Country Response Plans have evolved and adapted based on the fluid situation since the launch of the revised LACRO HAC in May and therefore COs may adjust sectorial budgets in order to better match the proposed targets.

** Emergency funds have been received by Ecuador (US\$ 1.9 million), Peru (US\$ 2 million) and Panama (US\$ 200,000) Country Offices.

Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Country	UNICEF Target 2018	Total Results*
HEALTH AND NUTRITION			
# of boys and girls accessing to at least the minimum set of vaccines according to each country standards.	COLOMBIA	10,000	2,400 ³⁰
	PERU	3,714	3,386
	BRAZIL	500	225
# children under 5 years accessing to primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities including nutrition treatment.	PERU	1,956	1,666
# of targeted caregivers (men and women) of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counseling for appropriate feeding.	COLOMBIA	10,000	428 ³¹
	PERU	1,955	1,916
	BRAZIL	500	93 ³²
	T&T	200	23 ³³
# of boys and girls (6-59 months) receiving nutrition supplementation to prevent undernutrition	BRAZIL	700	387
	ECUADOR	1,060	677
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).	COLOMBIA	30,000	13,516
	ECUADOR	10,000	7,500
	PANAMA	2,000	309 ³⁴
# of people provided with sanitation or hygiene kits or key hygiene items or access to handwashing points with soap or similar items.	COLOMBIA	600	600
	PERU	2,750	2,187
	ECUADOR	17,500	8,400 ³⁵
	GUYANA	150 ³⁶	110
EDUCATION			
# of girls and boys on the move, including adolescents accessing formal education	COLOMBIA	11,150	9,853
	BRAZIL	5,000	3,625 ³⁷
	T&T	450	174 ³⁸
# of girls and boys on the move, including adolescents accessing alternative learning activities	BRAZIL	1,470	664
CHILD PROTECTION			
# of girls and boys provided with psychosocial support including access to CFSs with intersectoral programming interventions.	COLOMBIA	10,000	12,955
	PERU	7,860	6,128
	ECUADOR	1,900	2,226
	BRAZIL	1,000	477
# of people in communities where social support networks to prevent and address violence, abuse and exploitation (including GBV), are being mobilized and strengthened.	COLOMBIA	10,000	12,525
	BRAZIL	4,550	709 ³⁹
	GUYANA	12,000	8,490
SOCIAL INCLUSION			
# of families with children included in social protection initiatives supported by UNICEF	ECUADOR	650	445
C4D			
# people reached with messages on life saving skills and protective practices or information on uptake of services.	COLOMBIA	10,000	14,893
	ECUADOR	4,000	2,000 ⁴⁰
	T&T	10,000	599
	GUYANA	150 ⁴¹	103
	PANAMA	2,000	309 ⁴²

*Results as of 31 October 2018, unless otherwise indicated. Results from Peru as of 21 November. Includes a summary of key indicators, targets and results from COs' Response Plans. As Country Response Plans have evolved and adapted based on the fluid situation since the launch of the revised LACRO HAC in May 2018, some targets are being revised and may differ from this report.

³⁰ Results as of 21 November 2018.

³¹ Low performance due to low start of extramural teams' activities, difficulties in public hospitals - which have gradually been corrected, and delays in data collection and reporting by service providers. Number of beneficiaries is expected to rise by the end of 2018.

³² Nutrition partnership signed by the end of September hence low performance.

³³ There are ongoing discussions with partner Living Water Community to explore ways of expanding reach.

³⁴ Results as of November 2018. Funds for this activity were received in late October and activities were launched in early November, hence low performance.

³⁵ Delivery will be accelerated in early 2019.

³⁶ Under revision, based on assessments in identified locations (migrants' shelters/settlements).

³⁷ Admission of new students is currently closed.

³⁸ A scale up strategy is being developed, along with recruitment of an Education Specialist to support implementation.

³⁹ Implementation started in November 2018.

⁴⁰ A scale up strategy is in place, includes new partnerships for disseminating information and engaging communities.

⁴¹ Under revision, based on assessments in identified locations (migrants' shelters/settlements).

⁴² Results as of November 2018. Funds for this activity were received in late October and activities were launched in early November, hence low performance.