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for every child

Humanitarian Action for Children

Joselin Troya, 4, from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, poses for the camera at the UNICEF-supported reception centre for migrant families in Iquique, Chile, in April 2022.

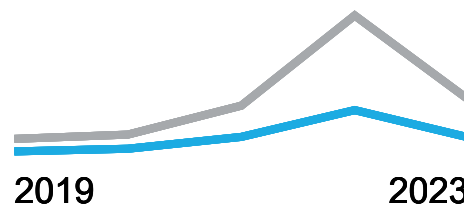
Children on the Move including Venezuelans, and other crisis-affected communities

HIGHLIGHTS¹

- In 2023, an estimated 16.6 million people, including 5.4 million children,³ will need humanitarian support in the South American region related to various ongoing displacement crises. Nearly 6 million of the 7.1 million Venezuelan refugees and migrants worldwide are being hosted in the region.⁴ In Colombia, internal displacement, violence and disasters have left 7.7 million people, 31 per cent of them children, in need of humanitarian assistance.⁵
- UNICEF will deliver critically necessary and gender-responsive humanitarian interventions focused on child protection (including from gender-based violence), education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and nutrition. The response will strengthen preparedness and linkages between humanitarian action and development programming.
- In 2023, UNICEF requests US\$160.5 million² to deliver humanitarian assistance to 2.2 million people in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay. This appeal covers those affected by human mobility from Venezuela, as well as vulnerable populations in need of support in Colombia.

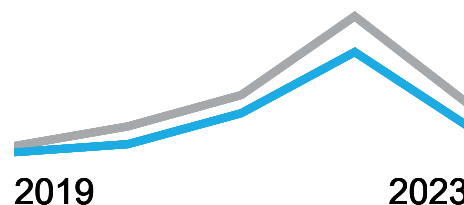
16.6 million people^{6,7,8} **5.4 million children**⁹

IN NEED



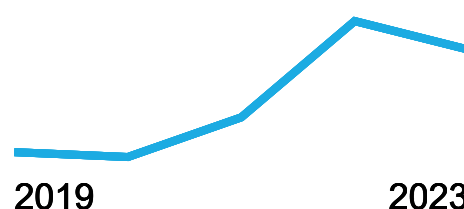
2.2 million people^{10,11} **1.3 million children**^{12,13}

TO BE REACHED



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

US\$ 160.5 million



KEY PLANNED TARGETS



132,353

primary caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding counselling



254,137

children/caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support



182,900

children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning



243,185

people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water

Figures are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of the inter-agency planning documents.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

The South American region faces multiple crises due to migration movements, violence, civil unrest, climate change, the residual impacts of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, rising inflation, increase in energy and food prices and the slowdown in the region's economic growth as an indirect effect of the war in Ukraine.¹⁴ All of these factors, combined with some governments' limited emergency preparedness capacity, have compounded people's exclusion and vulnerabilities, severely impacting migrant and refugee children.

In Colombia, vulnerable communities continue to face humanitarian needs due to the violence of armed groups, which has caused internal displacement, and because of climate-related disasters and the residual impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is estimated that 7.7 million people (31 per cent children and 34 per cent women) are in need of humanitarian assistance.¹⁵

The region has witnessed one of the largest refugee and migration crises in the world, largely due to the socioeconomic and political crisis in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.¹⁶ By the end of 2022, nearly 7 million people had migrated from the country. Around 6 million migrants and refugees are living in the region,¹⁷ including children requiring protection and assistance.

During 2022, there was a significant increase in the number of refugees and migrants engaging in onward movements among different countries. Most countries of the region have implemented entry restrictions. This has led migrants to travel along irregular pathways, which in turn has exposed them to various forms of violence. It has heightened risks (particularly among women and girls) of gender-based violence, trafficking and smuggling. Children and their families crossing border points often lack access to safe WASH, education, health, nutrition and appropriate child protection services.

Despite host governments' efforts to undertake comprehensive integration processes, refugee and migrant populations have been disproportionately affected by the region's current socioeconomic situation. Many have lost their livelihoods and are not able to meet their most urgent needs, including access to social protection systems and basic income support. This has fostered harmful coping strategies, including sexual exploitation. The situation affects migrants' prospects for socioeconomic integration, because it has contributed to a rise in discrimination and xenophobia. Moreover, many refugee and migrant children and adolescents in the region still face multiple obstacles to accessing education services in the host countries, due to the lack of resources and the widespread lack of documentation, which often undermines their ability to enrol.¹⁸ Refugees and migrants in transit, especially those undertaking long journeys, have great difficulties accessing essential WASH services along their routes and those at their destination also suffer from inadequate access to WASH services.

SECTOR NEEDS¹⁹



2.3 million children in need of health assistance²⁰



2.5 million children in need of protection services²¹



1.8 million children in need of education support²²



4.9 million People in need of WASH services²³

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Franyyerson, 12, along with his mother, aunt and cousin have walked through Colombia, Ecuador and Peru on their journey from Venezuela to Chile. He says that he can no longer feel his feet. He is one of the thousands of Venezuelan children who have left their homes in the hope of finding a better life.

In Peru, he found a child-friendly space, set up by UNICEF, where he received psychosocial support. "I talked to the lady there, and then I painted. It relaxes me to draw," he says. UNICEF has also implemented water points in border areas so that migrants can hydrate themselves.

[Read more about this story here](#)

Franyyerson, 12, is one of thousands of Venezuelan children who have left their homes in the hope of finding a better life. He received psychosocial support from UNICEF during his journey.

Guided by the lessons learned from the Venezuelan outflow response initiated in 2018, in 2023 and 2024 UNICEF will continue to assist the most vulnerable migrants and refugees, as well as people affected by violence and displacement, including women and children - particularly unaccompanied and separated children, children with disabilities and those from indigenous groups.

In line with the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP), and UNICEF's Agenda for Action for Refugee and Migrant Children, UNICEF, in coordination with United Nations agencies, Governments and partners, will: 1) promote and advocate for the rights of migrant, refugee and internally displaced children and their families, including indigenous populations; 2) ensure access to child protection, social protection, education, gender-based violence prevention and response, early childhood development, health, nutrition and WASH services for migrant, refugee, internally displaced and host community children; and 3) promote social inclusion, integration and prevention of xenophobia by ensuring access to social services and long-term solutions, the regularization of children's and families' legal status and legal identity and strengthened social policies and national/local capacities.

In Colombia, UNICEF will continue to work closely with other United Nations agencies, national and local authorities, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations to provide children and families affected by armed conflict, internal displacement, confinement and other forms of violence with education in emergencies, protection, WASH, health and nutrition services, in line with the inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan.

UNICEF will be accountable to the affected populations and will ensure the equitable participation of women and girls in design of interventions and the representation of women and girls in all community feedback and complaint mechanisms. Programmes will target the most vulnerable people, including migrants and refugees, internally displaced people, those affected by violence, survivors of gender-based violence, children with disabilities, adolescents and indigenous groups. UNICEF will address financial barriers that prevent access to key services by providing cash transfers and strengthening linkages between humanitarian action and development programming. UNICEF will also focus on preparedness and contingency planning.

At the regional level, UNICEF will continue to provide technical assistance and quality assurance to the field. UNICEF will enhance advocacy efforts and contribute to the inter-agency RMRP, to include strategic leadership in the child protection, education, nutrition, WASH, cash transfers and social protection and communications sectors. UNICEF also co-leads the prevention against sexual exploitation and abuse community of practice.

Progress against the latest programme targets is available in the humanitarian situation reports: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/children-on-the-move-venezuela/situation-reports>



Health²⁷

- **3,295** children vaccinated against measles
- **198,276** children receiving the minimum set of vaccines²⁸
- **573,012** children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities



Nutrition

- **4,074** children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment
- **59,520** children 6-59 months screened for wasting
- **132,353** primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling
- **34,138** children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder
- **17,099** pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **254,137** children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support
- **98,134** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- **64,644** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations
- **12,207** children who have received individual case management
- **30,990** children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions²⁹



Education

- **182,900** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- **81,958** children receiving individual learning materials
- **11,163** children and adolescents accessing skills development programmes
- **22,703** teachers trained on education in emergencies including psychosocial support, education preparedness and response



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **243,185** people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs
- **332,873** children using safe and appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces
- **130,834** people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes
- **153,000** people reached with critical WASH supplies



Social protection

- **13,915** households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers
- **13,371** households benefitting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support



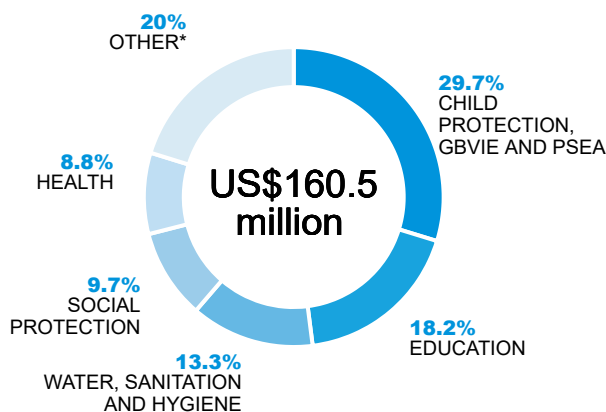
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)

- **279,477** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services
- **50,900** people who participate in engagement actions
- **123,255** people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2023

For the period 2023-2024, UNICEF is requesting US\$323.8 million to meet the needs of 1) refugees and migrants³⁰ in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay; and 2) the needs of internally displaced people and violence-affected children and their communities in Colombia.³¹ Due to the end of the COVID-19 response as part of humanitarian programming, funding requirements have decreased compared with the 2022 appeal.³²

Through this multi-year Humanitarian Action for Children appeal, US\$160.5 million in funding is required in 2023 and US\$163.3 million in 2024 to ensure children's access to formal and informal education and to cover essential emergency WASH and child protection interventions. The Regional Office requirement of US\$5.2 million in 2023 and US\$5.4 million in 2024 will cover technical assistance, quality assurance, direct support to country offices and regional inter-agency coordination. Funding will also enable the continuation of basic services and ensure local partners and authorities provide critical protection and psychosocial support to women, children and families on the move. Without sufficient and timely funding in 2023, UNICEF and its partners will be unable to address the urgent humanitarian needs of more than 1.3 million children in the region.



*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) (8.7%), Nutrition (8.2%), Regional Office Technical Capacity (3.3%).

Sectors	2023 total requirement (US\$)
Health	14,058,588
Nutrition	13,226,822
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	47,728,672
Education	29,278,844
Water, sanitation and hygiene	21,407,890
Social protection	15,570,140
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	13,927,413
Regional Office Technical Capacity	5,296,949
Total	160,495,318

Sectors	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Ecuador	Guyana	Peru	Trinidad and Tobago	Uruguay	Regional Office	2023 total requirement (US\$)
Health	139,200	3,177,200	127,600	6,513,988	661,200	1,548,600	394,400	1,496,400	-	-	-	14,058,588
Nutrition	222,720	1,899,600	626,400	6,722,602	1,351,400	1,247,000	359,600	742,400	55,100	-	-	13,226,822
Child protection, GBV/E and PSEA	336,980	6,114,112	4,089,000	19,065,900	4,069,280	7,018,000	382,800	5,568,000	852,600	232,000	-	47,728,672
Education	358,440	2,810,269	2,575,200	14,530,731	243,600	5,133,000	104,400	2,475,440	1,047,764	-	-	29,278,844
Water, sanitation and hygiene	365,400	4,722,140	1,763,200	7,109,370	2,320,580	3,311,800	290,000	1,525,400	-	-	-	21,407,890
Social protection	730,800	1,409,940	510,400	3,256,200	1,078,800	4,640,000	116,000	3,828,000	-	-	-	15,570,140
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	962,800	2,338,216	626,400	7,138,985	46,400	1,305,000	69,600	748,200	674,412	17,400	-	13,927,413
Regional Office Technical Capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,296,949	5,296,949
Total	3,116,340	22,471,477	10,318,200	64,337,776	9,771,260	24,203,400	1,716,800	16,383,840	2,629,876	249,400	5,296,949	160,495,318

Sectors	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Ecuador	Guyana	Peru	Trinidad and Tobago	Uruguay	New country	2024 total requirement (US\$)
Health	162,400	1,844,632	127,600	7,038,705	423,400	1,432,600	394,400	1,472,040	-	-	-	12,895,777
Nutrition	264,480	1,441,613	626,400	7,267,056	794,600	1,247,000	359,600	835,200	55,100	-	-	12,891,049
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	407,740	4,726,440	3,509,000	19,557,375	4,141,838	6,960,000	382,800	11,321,600	854,920	232,000	-	52,093,713
Education	364,240	2,298,269	2,575,200	15,814,003	243,600	5,133,000	104,400	2,382,640	1,163,986	-	-	30,079,338
Water, sanitation and hygiene	295,800	3,083,562	1,763,200	7,706,956	754,000	3,311,800	336,400	1,583,400	-	-	-	18,835,118
Social protection	835,200	896,418	510,400	3,564,933	2,157,600	4,640,000	116,000	3,828,000	-	-	-	16,548,551
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	1,096,200	2,149,896	626,400	7,774,216	46,400	1,276,000	69,600	701,800	715,262	17,400	-	14,473,174
Regional Office Technical Capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,449,297	5,449,297
Total	3,426,060	16,440,830	9,738,200	68,723,244	8,561,438	24,000,400	1,763,200	22,124,680	2,789,268	249,400	5,449,297	163,266,017

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ENDNOTES

1. COVID-19 remains a Public Health Emergency of International Concern as declared by the World Health Organization in January 2020. On 1 July 2022, UNICEF deactivated its Level 3 Sustained Phase for the global COVID-19 pandemic response. All activities related to COVID-19 pandemic response, including programme targets and funding requirements, have been shifted into regular development programming and operations. While UNICEF's Level 3 emergency response phase of the COVID-19 pandemic was deactivated, the organization is continuing to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on children, their families and their communities and on the social systems they rely on.
2. The UNICEF ask in 2023 includes: migration - US\$120,198,281; and internal displacement and others - US\$40,297,038. The total amount includes a regional support ask of US\$5,296,949.
3. 'People in need' and 'children in need' figures are based on the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) 2022 and the Colombia: 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan. See Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (R4V), RMRP 2022: Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) (January - December 2022), R4V, 7 December 2021, available at <www.r4v.info/en/document/rmrp-2022>; and R4V, Latin America and the Caribbean: Venezuelan refugees & migrants in the region, as of August 2022, 30 August 2022, available at <<https://www.r4v.info/es/document/r4v-latin-america-and-caribbean-venezuelan-refugees-and-migrants-region-aug-2022>>; and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Colombia: Plan de respuesta humanitaria 2022, OCHA, February 2022, available at <<https://reliefweb.int/report/colombia/colombia-plan-de-respuesta-humanitaria-2022-febrero-2022>>.
4. R4V, Latin America and the Caribbean, Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region, as of September 2022, 12 October 2022, available at <www.r4v.info/es/document/r4v-america-latina-y-el-caribe-refugiados-y-migrantes-venezolanos-en-la-region-sept-2022>.
5. OCHA, Colombia: Plan de respuesta humanitaria 2022.
6. Of the total, 54 per cent are people affected by human mobility from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. According to the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) 2022, this includes: 33,200 people in the Plurinational State of Bolivia; 312,000 in Brazil; 481,000 in Chile; 4,830,000 in Colombia; 99,100 in the Dominican Republic; 873,000 in Ecuador; 29,500 in Guyana; 1,700,000 in Peru; 35,300 in Trinidad and Tobago; 15,100 in Uruguay; and 504,800 in other countries not part of this appeal (Argentina, Aruba, Costa Rica, Curaçao, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay). The other 46 per cent corresponds to people affected by violence and displacement in Colombia. These are UNICEF estimates based on the 2022 RMRP and the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan for Colombia.
7. UNICEF will ensure that figures under the 2023-2024 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal are aligned with its humanitarian action reflected in the 2023-2024 Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan and the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan for Colombia, which are currently under development. Once both documents are released in 2023, UNICEF will revise the figures to ensure alignment of targets and requirements.
8. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities.
9. Of the total, 55 per cent are children affected by human mobility from and to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. According to RMRP 2022, this includes: 6,076 children in the Plurinational State of Bolivia; 119,184 in Brazil; 102,453 in Chile; 1,854,720 in Colombia; 350,073 in Ecuador; 6,697 in Guyana; 392,700 in Peru; 22,496 in the Dominican Republic; 8,013 in Trinidad and Tobago; 2,763 in Uruguay; and 101,686 in other countries not part of this appeal (Argentina, Aruba, Costa Rica, Curaçao, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay); and 2.4 million children affected by violence and displacement in Colombia, according to the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan for Colombia.
10. Of the total, 81 per cent are Venezuelan migrants, refugees and host communities. The remaining 19 per cent corresponds to other populations affected by violence and displacement by such natural hazards as floods, earthquakes, droughts and public health crises. Women and girls make up 55 per cent of the total. This was calculated using programme targets for 2023 for: Bolivia (41,740); Brazil (210,302); Chile (35,650); Colombia (675,853); the Dominican Republic (315,800); Ecuador (224,210); Guyana (25,680); Peru (629,216); Trinidad and Tobago (6,825); and Uruguay (1,000). UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has coordination responsibilities.
11. The figures vary from previous estimates, given that the 2023-2024 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal does not include COVID-19-related targets in 'people to be reached' estimates. The protracted nature of this migration crisis translates to beneficiaries often requiring a multisectoral range of services provided by UNICEF. Therefore, the need for and value of these services differs from a singular contact with beneficiaries, as was the case with the COVID-19 response. UNICEF will ensure that figures under the 2023-2024 appeal are aligned with its humanitarian action reflected in the 2023-2024 Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan and the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan for Colombia, which are currently under development. Once both documents are released in 2023, UNICEF will revise the figures to ensure alignment of targets and requirements.
12. Of this figure, 78 per cent corresponds to Venezuelan migrant, refugee and host community children. The remaining 22 per cent corresponds to other populations affected by violence and displacement and by such natural hazards as floods, earthquakes, droughts and public health crises. Girls make up 50 per cent of the total. This was calculated using programme targets: Bolivia (17,985); Brazil (117,564); Chile (19,600); Colombia (474,711); the Dominican Republic (282,600); Ecuador (174,500); Guyana (17,000); Peru (221,830); Trinidad and Tobago (5,097); and Uruguay (175). The remaining 24 per cent corresponds to other populations affected by violence and displacement and the natural hazards listed above.
13. The figures vary from previous estimates, given that the 2023 appeal does not include COVID-19-related targets in 'children to be reached' estimates. The protracted nature of this migration crisis translates to beneficiaries often requiring a multisectoral range of services provided by UNICEF. Therefore, the need for and value of these services differs from a singular contact with beneficiaries, as was the case with the COVID-19 response.
14. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Repercussions in Latin America and the Caribbean of the war in Ukraine: How should the region face this new crisis?, 6 June 2022, available at <www.cepal.org/en/publications/47913-repercussions-latin-america-and-caribbean-war-ukraine-how-should-region-face-new>.
15. OCHA, Colombia: Plan de Respuesta Humanitaria 2022.
16. UNICEF, Multi-country evaluation of UNICEF's Response to the Venezuela Outflow Crisis – Brazil Country Case Study, March 2022, available at <<https://evaluationreports.unicef.org/GetDocument?fileID=22604>>.
17. R4V, Latin America and the Caribbean: Venezuelan refugees & migrants in the region, as of August 2022.
18. UNICEF, Report on actions to ensure the right to education of migrant children & adolescents in the LAC region, 18 July 2022.
19. Sectoral needs are mainly extracted from 2022 inter-agency planning figures, which may be overestimated because these included COVID-19-related needs. UNICEF will ensure that figures under the 2023-2024 appeal are updated with its humanitarian action reflected as reflected in 2023-2024 Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan and the 2023 Colombia Humanitarian Response Plan, which are currently under development.
20. In the context of the Venezuelan outflow. According to RMRP 2022, and including needs in 17 countries that are part of the RMRP.
21. In the context of the Venezuelan outflow. According to RMRP 2022, and including needs in 17 countries that are part of the RMRP.
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23. In the context of the Venezuelan outflow. According to RMRP 2022, and including needs in 17 countries that are part of the RMRP.
24. This appeal is aligned with the revised Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, which are based on global standards and norms for humanitarian action.
25. UNICEF is committed to empowering local responders in humanitarian crises in a variety of ways. The revised Core Commitments made investing in strengthening the capacities of local actors in the humanitarian response a mandatory benchmark for UNICEF action. A more localized response will improve humanitarian action and is fundamental to achieving better accountability to affected populations.
26. The figures vary from 2022 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal estimates, given that the 2023 appeal does not include COVID-19 targets in estimates of people to be reached or children to be reached.
27. The figures vary from 2022 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal estimates, given that the 2023 appeal does not include COVID-19 targets in estimates of people to be reached or children to be reached. The protracted nature of this migration crisis translates to beneficiaries often requiring a multi-sectoral range of services provided by UNICEF. Therefore, the need for and value of these services differs from a singular contact with beneficiaries, as was the case with the COVID-19 response reflected in the 2022 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal.
28. Depending on the context, the minimum set of vaccines includes bacille Calmette-Guerin; diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis; polio; and measles. Some countries add such vaccines as haemophilus influenza type B and hepatitis B, depending on their context.
29. In 2023, UNICEF will provide 30,990 children with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions in Colombia, in the framework of the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan for Colombia (currently under development).
30. The funding requirements for the migrant and refugee response by country are as follows: For 2023: Plurinational State of Bolivia (US\$3.1 million); Brazil (US\$16 million); Chile (US\$9.1 million); Colombia (US\$34.3 million); the Dominican Republic (US\$9.7 million); Ecuador (US\$21.5 million); Guyana (US\$1.7 million); Peru (US\$16.3 million); Trinidad and Tobago (US\$2.6 million); and Uruguay (US\$249,400). For 2024: Plurinational State of Bolivia (US\$3.4); Brazil (US\$10.4 million); Chile (US\$9.1 million); Colombia (US\$36 million); the Dominican Republic (US\$8.5 million); Ecuador (US\$21.4 million); Guyana (US\$1.7 million); Peru (US\$22.1 million); Trinidad and Tobago (US\$2.7 million); and Uruguay (US\$249,400).
31. The funding requirements for the violence and internal displacement response in Colombia are as follows: For 2023: US\$29,959,334. For 2024: US\$32,673,213.
32. The funding requirement is reduced by 14 per cent compared with the 2022 appeal. While the 2023-2024 appeal does not include COVID-19-related funding requirements, it does include funding requirements linked to the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan for Colombia and Chile's complete multisectoral response plan.