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Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1

Reporting Period
1 January to 30 June
2023

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Latin America and the Caribbean faces overlapping complex emergencies including migration, violence, civil unrest and climate change. These have compounded people's exclusion and vulnerabilities, leaving 16.6 million people (5.4 million children) in need of humanitarian assistance.
- UNICEF support to affected children and families comprises access to education, protection, WASH, health and nutrition services, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and social protection services (including cash transfers), across ten countries.¹ UNICEF has reached over 237,000 children with education opportunities, 60,000 children and caregivers with psychosocial support, 29,000 children and women with primary health care, 37,000 people with WASH supplies and services, and 87,000 people with critical information.
- Brazil declared a public health emergency in the Yanomami Indigenous Territory due to malnutrition rates, prevalence of malaria and stretched health services. UNICEF supports the Government's humanitarian response in health, nutrition, water, WASH and child protection.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

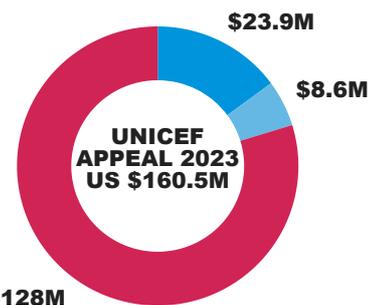


5,400,000
Children in need of humanitarian assistance



16,600,000
People in need of humanitarian assistance

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



- Humanitarian Resources
- 2022 carry over
- Funding gap

** Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

Sector	Indicator	UNICEF Response %	Funding Status %
Health	Primary healthcare	5%	16%
	Funding status		16%
Nutrition	IYCF counselling	11%	18%
	Funding status		18%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	MHPSS	24%	25%
	Funding status		25%
Education	Learning materials	16%	27%
	Funding status		27%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	Access to water	23%	20%
	Funding status		20%

* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

As of June 2023, UNICEF has USD 32.5 million available: USD 8.5 million carried over from 2022 and USD 23.9 million received in 2023. Critical funding received to start the humanitarian response in 2023 includes a flexible contribution from the Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration and the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) to address the needs of migrants and refugees, and host communities across all countries as a part of the appeal, as well as vulnerable populations in need of support in Colombia. Allocations from UNICEF Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds were also made to support the humanitarian response. The results achieved so far would not have been possible without the continued support from key partners, nevertheless with a funding gap of 80 per cent additional flexible funds are urgently needed to ensure capacity to adapt programming to the different countries' priorities; establish adapted mechanisms to identify and assess the situation of children in need; and further expand UNICEF's presence and integration efforts. A prolonged gap in funding hinders UNICEF's capacity to respond to existing and emerging needs in a timely manner.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The LAC region has witnessed one of the largest refugee and migration crises in the world, largely due to the protracted socio-economic and political context in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. According to the Regional Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants of Venezuela (R4V), more than 7 million people have migrated from the country and around 6 million migrants and refugees are living in the region, including children requiring protection and assistance. Colombia and Peru continued to host the largest number of Venezuelan migrants and refugees totaling 4 million, followed by Ecuador, Chile and Brazil.

During the reporting period, a number of LAC countries continued to implement regularization processes and provide migration amnesties for migrants and refugees who entered the country irregularly. The Temporary Protected Status for Venezuelan Migrants (Estatuto de Protección Temporal para Migrantes Venezolanos) approved in Colombia in 2021, continued to reach migrants and refugees. In Ecuador, the registration and regularization process carried out by the national government until June 30, has reached more than 230,000 people. According to the R4V, approximately 181,000 people have obtained a certificate of registration of permanence, 56,000 have received the exceptional temporary residence visa and 47,000 have obtained an identity card.

Despite ongoing efforts undertaken by some Governments in the region to provide regularization opportunities to Venezuelan migrant and refugees, tighter immigration measures taken by other countries such as Peru (the second largest host country) and Chile, generated significant changes in migration dynamics. In February, the Congress of Chile approved a law in which borders are considered 'critical infrastructure', allowing the Armed Forces to exercise movement control activities in such zones. In consequence, Chile deployed Armed Forces troops in Tarapacá Region, as part of the new law's implementation. Furthermore, the Peruvian Government declared a state of emergency in seven border departments in April and ordered the deployment of its Armed Forces. Due to these measures, the number of migrants stranded on the Peru - Chile border exceeded 400 people (30 per cent children and adolescents) during some days in April, without the most basic living conditions. These situations undermine migrants and refugees' access to essential services and exacerbates their humanitarian needs. Additionally, during 2023, there has been a significant increase in the

number of refugees and migrants engaging in onward movements among different countries. The lift of the United States border management policy known as Title 42, impacted the migration trends in the Region. According to the R4V April – June report on movements, exits from Colombia to Panama dropped in May – June. However, northward movements via Central America towards the USA have spiked again in the same period. In July, the monthly irregular entries to Panama via Darien reached approximately 55,000 refugees and migrants, of whom 69 per cent were Venezuelans, followed by Ecuadorians and Haitians among other nationalities. Haitians

among
In Colombia, according to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2023, an estimated 7.7 million people, including 2.3 million children, are expected to have humanitarian needs (PIN) in 2023 and to require complementary assistance from humanitarian actors, due to the humanitarian impacts caused by the climate variability, and to events related to the internal armed conflict. Regarding other crisis in the LAC Region, the Government of Brazil declared a public health emergency on 20 January 2023 in the Yanomami Indigenous Territory (Terra Indígena Yanomami – TIY) due to a humanitarian crisis with a high rate of child malnutrition, high prevalence of malaria cases and stretched local health services. stretched local

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE BY COUNTRY

BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

From January to April 2023, approximately 16,000 migrants and refugees arrived in Bolivia with the intention to stay, primarily in an irregular situation. Based on irregular entry and exit movements, it is anticipated that approximately 35,000 individuals will transit through Bolivia towards other countries, with 15 per cent of them being children. The migratory situation in Chile has had an impact on the flow to Bolivia, with up to 30 people per day returning across the border. Humanitarian needs endured by children and their families at the border include access to health services, nutritional assistance, WASH services and psychosocial support. Limited access to education for children is more evident in 2023, as the lack of documentation, school supplies and other materials does not allow the continuity of education. Girls and women are exposed to risks of gender-based violence and limited access to maternal and child health care, while girls and adolescents cannot access menstrual hygiene management services and supplies. and supplies.

NUTRITION

Children in transit through Bolivia show deterioration of their nutritional status. According to a recent UNICEF study, 6 per cent of children aged 2 to 59 months show a prevalence of acute malnutrition and 65 per cent of children aged 6 to 59 months present anemia. UNICEF intervention in nutrition includes monitoring the nutritional status of children crossing the border from Peru to Bolivia, as well as providing nutritional supplements for children under five, lactating and pregnant women. With the support of implementing partners, the planned nutrition response also includes the delivery of micronutrient powder supplementation for children under 5 years of age, iron for children from 5 to 19 years of age, and micronutrient powder supplementation or iron and folic acid for pregnant and breastfeeding women. A key challenge is the limited timeframe to provide nutritional assistance during migrant and refugee border crossing. crossing.

encourage local participation and integration.

HEALTH

UNICEF health intervention in Bolivia aims at providing basic health services, including medical care for conditions such as altitude sickness, respiratory diseases and dehydration. This involves delivering medicine kits for travel, diagnosing diseases and facilitating referrals to public health services. The intervention, which focuses on migrant and refugee children and their families on the border with Peru, is coordinated with the public health system in Desaguadero. In addition, UNICEF health actions focus on providing health assistance to migrants and refugees in La Paz.

WASH

UNICEF is actively addressing the WASH needs of children in Pisiga, a border town near Chile, focusing on enhancing WASH services at the Health Care Centre. UNICEF intervention includes providing menstrual health and hygiene training to implementing partners to strengthen their capacity to provide vital information to migrants, addressing myths and misconceptions and hygiene practices. It addresses the different menstrual hygiene supplies that migrants and refugees could use to manage menstrual flow while girls and women are on their journey. This UNICEF's action also includes boys and men to normalize emotions, address discomfort and encourage empathy and support. Lastly, a personalized stand has been made available to distribute hygiene supplies to migrant and refugee families based on their needs.

EDUCATION

With the support of UNICEF implementing partner Instituto Internacional de Integración Convenio Andres Bello (IICAB), UNICEF is implementing a pilot programme to accompany 140 children and adolescents (68 female, 72 male) in conditions of human mobility for their incorporation into public schools. These actions are part of sensitization and training for the entire educational community to prevent episodes of xenophobia and discrimination.

Also in 2023, the process of building a national standard (ministerial resolution) to allow migrant children and adolescents access to the regular education system was initiated in Bolivia. UNICEF is supporting the identification of mechanisms to make documentation requirements more flexible and build protocols for the effective incorporation of all migrant children and adolescents in the regular education system.

CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE AND PSEA

During the reporting period, UNICEF provided assistance and guidance on safe migration to 129 migrant and refugee children (75 girls and 54 boys) and 210 families at the Guayaramerín and Pisiga border points. Also, a comprehensive program was implemented in Santa Cruz, La Paz, and Cochabamba to support the well-being of 312 children (161 girls and 151 boys) and 118 families. The programme focused on mitigating the risks of violence and sexual exploitation, prioritizing mental health and emotional well-being through dedicated services provided by Familia Segura, a free-of-cost psycho-emotional support service offered through a call centre that prevents and addresses violence against boys, girls, adolescents, women and men of all ages. It also offered legal guidance to facilitate the migration regularization process. Moreover, 145 adolescents (73 girls and 72 boys) and young people and 77 adults (38 men and 39 women) were empowered with knowledge and skills to prevent gender-based violence and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. Finally, in collaboration with host communities, UNICEF organized various sociocultural activities to

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CASH TRANSFERS

UNICEF's response aims to provide humanitarian cash transfers to vulnerable Venezuelan populations arriving in Bolivia as their final destination, utilizing two monthly supermarket vouchers. The objective is to assist 300 families in La Paz and Santa Cruz departments, with children and adolescents comprising approximately 56 per cent of the beneficiaries. Based on the R4V needs assessment, the intervention seeks to provide humanitarian assistance to meet this population's primary needs and unmet gaps, thus contributing to face their economic challenges and difficulties in accessing basic resources, including food security. The intervention will give special attention to the gender perspective, recognizing the importance of guaranteeing equal opportunities and empowering all people, mainly women, and promoting their active participation in decision-making.

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE (SBC), ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

Through U-Report "Uniendo Voces," a series of surveys on education, immigration procedures, access to health and employment have been organized and are scheduled until December 2023. UNICEF coordinates the topics and the questionnaires with IOM and UNHCR as part of an interagency initiative. Based on the results, the AAP strategy will be developed to determine the perceptions of the response of UNICEF and other agencies to the needs of the young migrants and refugees. Additionally, sports, social and cultural activities were carried out to support the integration between the host population and the migrant and refugee population. UNICEF planned these activities based on the results of the study of knowledge, attitudes and practices on discrimination and xenophobia.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

Within the framework of the R4V national platform, UNICEF leads the sub-group of basic needs (nutrition, WASH, food security, humanitarian transport, shelter) and health. It also actively participates in the protection and education subgroups. Humanitarian assistance is coordinated with IOM, UNHCR and UNFPA. In 2023, UNICEF and IOM established a point of attention in Pisiga (border with Chile). In this space, the UN Agencies are providing humanitarian assistance regarding WASH, health, food, legal orientation, warm clothing, and shelter. In 2023, UNICEF provided humanitarian assistance to 1,075 migrants and refugees in the point of attention (120 boys, 155 girls, 421 men, 379 women).

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

- UNICEF Bolivia | Sanitary facilities delivery in Pisiga YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vMiTbP9VoMI>
- UNICEF Bolivia | Supplies delivery in Pisiga https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j_p_iMiSwTI

- Integration meeting Bolivia - Venezuela
<https://twitter.com/UNICEFBolivia/status/1639685728018874368>
- UNICEF Bolivia | Call to donation for people in conditions of human mobility
<https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cs4jXQRLCqn/>
- UNICEF Bolivia | World Refugee Day
<https://www.facebook.com/unicefbolivia/posts/pfbid056pZr4CH7sw8uyQ4xLkS6V6miz3iHgoLMKijgfQem1TbRmEAV9DPjNweyy3sX1S4I>

BRAZIL

From January to May 2023, 60,848 people from Venezuela entered through Roraima, an increase by 27 per cent compared to 2022, 28 per cent of whom are children and adolescents. This increase has consequences on every sector, with heavy burden on health and nutrition services (18 per cent of children under five diagnosed with some form of malnutrition), on social assistance (55 per cent increase of Unaccompanied and Separated Children over the period and 57 per cent of migrants interviewed confirming the need for psychosocial support for children) and on education (63 per cent of migrant children not attending school in Roraima and highly vulnerable groups, such as children with disabilities, single parent adolescent girls, LGBTQI+ adolescents, facing challenges to access educational systems as well as girls at risks of gender-based violence (GBV) and early pregnancy, affecting their school attendance). their

school On 20 January 2023, the Government of Brazil declared a Public

Health Emergency of National Importance in the Yanomami Indigenous Territory (TYI) due to a severe humanitarian crisis. Data from the Yanomami Indigenous Special Health District reported a crude under-five mortality rate jumping from 0,5 in 2018 to 1,84 in 2022 and a rate of acute malnutrition ranging from 36,9 per cent to 82,9 per cent in Yanomami communities. UNICEF, with its partner ADRA, has scaled-up its interventions to address critical needs focusing on nutrition, WASH and child protection. WASH and

NUTRITION

UNICEF continues to strengthen local nutrition services through technical and operational support as part of the children on the move response. Since January, over 1,000 people have been reached with 378 children aged 0 - 59 months (193 girls, 185 boys) whose nutritional status was screened, 182 of which were found to be malnourished and referred to specialized care at local hospitals for the most severe cases. Supplementation for children and mothers is provided, as well as regular Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling for caregivers. As part of the system strengthening approach, UNICEF seeks to build on the Family-Health strategy, by training 576 community health workers in growth monitoring and nutritional surveillance.

In response to the Yanomami people national emergency, UNICEF supported the Indigenous Health Support House (CASAI) in Boa Vista. A Therapeutic Feeding Centre provides 24/7 intensive treatment to children with acute malnutrition, supported by indigenous translators, having successfully recovered 327 children (183 girls, 144 boys) at CASAI and in 10 primary health care units within the indigenous territory. Essential supplies were also donated, including anthropometric equipment and therapeutic milks.

Community health workers and nutritionists have performed over 30,000 case monitoring activities including anthropometric follow up, therapeutic formula prescription and counselling of caregivers on feeding practices and red flags for seeking care. UNICEF advocated with Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) for adapted care and counselling to pregnant and lactating women at the CASAI.

HEALTH

UNICEF and implementing partners supported local primary health care services reaching 8,628 (2,443 girls, 2,269 boys, 3,916 women) migrant, refugee and indigenous people. UNICEF supported the verification of immunization status of 1,788 children and adolescents (983 girls, 805 boys) through campaigns and routine services, as well as promoting inclusion of newly arrived migrants and refugees into public health registries, ensuring their access to primary care. Additionally, as part of the system strengthening approach, UNICEF seeks to build on the Family-Health strategy, by training 456 community health workers with a focus on culturally sensitive care for migrant and indigenous populations and prevention of violence against children and child abuse.

WASH

During the reporting period, 13,056 migrants and refugees (3,167 girls and 3,151 boys) in shelters, informal settlements and indigenous host communities were provided with safe water, hand-hygiene behaviour program and access to safe sanitation. Additionally, over 4,000 people have been reached with handwashing behaviour-change programmes. UNICEF is working on progressively handing over activities conducted by ADRA WASH monitors in shelters to local health authorities, focusing on water facilities maintenance, water quality control, hygiene promotion through community mobilization. In the reporting period of 2023, UNICEF reached 489 girls and women with menstrual health and hygiene activities.

In response to the Yanomami people national emergency, UNICEF is co-leading the infrastructure working group in the implementation of a WASH plan for the Yanomami people. At the CASAI centre in Boa Vista, about 1,900 people benefited from 24 culturally adapted renovated bathrooms, improved solid waste management, hand-washing programmes and water quality monitoring system, all key elements to ensure safe conditions for the preparation of the therapeutic formula and reduce the risk of diarrhea for children staying at CASAI. In the Yanomami territory 24 basic health units were assessed, of which 4 were supported with water treatment systems, solar energy and rehabilitation of wastewater treatment system, also benefiting to over 3,800 people including nearby communities using improved water services.

EDUCATION

The increased migratory flow required additional efforts by the Education programme, reaching 12,330 children and adolescents (6,101 girls and 6,229 boys), allowing them to access formal and non-formal education and inclusive early learning. The 2023 enrolment campaigns reached 1,534 out-of-school students, advocating with the school system for additional slots. While reinforcing the Super Panas at Schools' strategy to become a standardized approach, UNICEF advocates with Ministry of Education for improved public infrastructures and inclusive public policies. Meetings with the Presidency Secretary Office and the Ministry of Education highlighted the need for urgent investments to support a sustainable response and a resilient education sector, which includes tailored interventions for indigenous populations.

CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE AND PSEA

UNICEF and its partners are experiencing a higher demand for services for UASC cases by an increase of 55 per cent during the first semester of 2023, compared to 2022. Through 'child best interest' determinations, 2,008 children (1,001 girls, 1,007 boys) were provided with family reunification or alternative care. Additionally, 2,673 children (1,365 girls, 1,308 boys) were reached with individual child protection case management. The Super Panas programme offered mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and GBV prevention to 13,707 children and caregivers. In Roraima, 1,226 workers were trained in prevention against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). At the national level, UNICEF provides technical support for public policies through advocacy, cooperation with the new government and co-leading the child protection subsector of R4V.

In response to the Yanomami people's national emergency, UNICEF's priority is to support authorities by strengthening the capacity of the System of Guarantee of Rights for Yanomami children. The Roraima Council on the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CEDCAR) is in the final validation stage of the 10-year plan to promote children and adolescents' rights in Roraima, to strengthen child protection case management flows adapted to the Yanomami culture and practices. UNICEF provided technical assistance at local and federal levels. CEDCAR is also installing a working group on indigenous children's rights, which already counts on UNICEF's involvement and technical support to ensure the participation of all stakeholders.

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CASH TRANSFERS

The level of vulnerability of Venezuelans crossing the border has been increasing. Many of them face barriers to get registered in the single registry for social programmes of the Brazilian government (Cadastro Único), a requirement to access social protection services. In addition to supporting the Social Assistance Reference Centre in Pacaraima with Spanish speakers' social workers, UNICEF supported the creation of a Single Registry station right at the Triage Post of Pacaraima in June, in partnership with federal and local governments. It is expected a considerable expansion of access to the Social Protection system. A second Single Registry station in Boa Vista is planned to be launched in August 2023.

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC), ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

A total of 31,295 refugees and migrants, including 8,853 children and adolescents (4,349 girls, 4,504 boys), were reached with information on rights and access to services using digital and interpersonal strategies, including the information point at the border (now fully integrated into the Operação Acolhida). As a complementary SBC and AAP strategy, the engagement of young volunteer mobilizers in shelters, settlements and indigenous communities provides regular two-way communication with communities. It allows adapting the response on immunization and school enrolment. Radio Super Panas, produced by 30 adolescents, has been relaunched on YouTube and Spotify. With the continuous capacity building of implementing partners, UNICEF continues to collect feedback on services.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF continued to co-lead working groups within the R4V

Platform, promoting interagency coordination in nutrition, WASH, education, child protection, communication with communities and accountability to affected populations. Partnerships with civil society organizations were also essential to strengthening community engagement. Community mobilizers have been trained to conduct surveys and focus groups within their communities, contributing to 2024 R4V planning. UNICEF and UNHCR met in June to discuss the situation of migrants and refugees in Brazil, beyond the Venezuelan outflow (Haitian, Afghan, Cuban etc.). The aim of the meeting was to highlight key priorities, identify opportunities for stronger technical collaboration, a joint action plan is being elaborating.

Since the onset of the Yanomami people national emergency, UNICEF has been working in coordination with Brazilian authorities at the national and local level, as well as with indigenous organizations, as a core member of the Emergency Operation Center (EOC), the governmental coordination mechanism leading the efforts among key ministries, state and municipal governments, civil society and indigenous organizations. UNICEF has continuously advocated for the systematic consultation of indigenous organizations into the decision process, promoting two-ways communication mechanisms between the EOC, indigenous organizations and communities. UNICEF and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) were appointed by the UN Resident Coordinator as focal points to facilitate the response of the UN system.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

- UNICEF Video | Crossing the border and leaving my country was like born again. The story of Milagros
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QH7kyJTdbjg>
- UNICEF Video | Pregnant women receive support and care at shelters in Roraima
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ejbiRpLMBZI>
- UNICEF HIS | A flute at the service of education in Roraima
<https://www.unicef.org/brazil/historias/uma-flauta-a-servico-da-educacao-em-roraima>
- UNICEF HIS | Pregnant women receive support and care at shelters in Roraima
<https://www.unicef.org/brazil/historias/gestantes-recebem-apoio-e-acolhimento-nos-abrigos-em-roraima>
- UNICEF HIS | Opening the faucet and feeling the water in my hands was a great emotion
<https://www.unicef.org/brazil/historias/abrir-torneira-e-sentir-agua-em-minhas-maos-foi-uma-grande-emocao>
- UNICEF Press Release (PR) | More than 1,200 children and adolescents in Venezuela receive support
<https://www.unicef.org/brazil/comunicados-de-imprensa/mais-de-1200-criancas-e-adolescentes-da-venezuela-recebem-apoio-para-matricula-escolar-em-roraima>
- UNICEF PR | More than 1,200 children and adolescents in Venezuela receive support
<https://www.unicef.org/brazil/comunicados-de-imprensa/adolescentes-refugiados-e-migrantes-da-venezuela-lancam-programa-de-radio-em-roraima>

- UNICEF PR | Adolescent refugees and migrants from Venezuela launch radio program in Roraima
<https://www.unicef.org/brazil/comunicados-de-imprensa/adolescentes-refugiados-e-migrantes-da-venezuela-lancam-programa-de-radio-em-roraima>
- UNICEF PR | UNICEF and Government of Roraima reaffirm their commitment to children
<https://www.unicef.org/brazil/comunicados-de-imprensa/unicef-e-governo-de-roraima-reafirmam-compromisso-pela-infancia-no-estado>
- UNICEF PR | UNICEF strengthens partnerships in Roraima
<https://www.unicef.org/brazil/comunicados-de-imprensa/unicef-fortalece-parcerias-em-roraima>
- UNICEF | World Refugee Day (adolescents create a song) - Twitter
<https://twitter.com/unicefbrasil/status/1671256128360165376?s=20>
- UNICEF | Enrolment task force in the border – Instagram
<https://www.instagram.com/p/CpyBgGXOkzR/>
- UNICEF | Short video on delivery of school kits - Instagram
<https://www.instagram.com/p/CsEiXoYue8f/>
- UNICEF | PRM visit
<https://twitter.com/unicefbrasil/status/1638191550004965377?s=20>
- UNICEF | AECID visit
<https://twitter.com/unicefbrasil/status/1653481654864826415?s=20>
- UNICEF | Yanomami Response Press release
<https://www.unicef.org/brazil/comunicados-de-imprensa/unicef-apoia-resposta-a-crise-humanitaria-no-territorio-yanomami>
- UNICEF Human Interest Story (HIS) | Yanomami response
<https://www.unicef.org/brazil/comunicados-de-imprensa/unicef-apoia-resposta-a-crise-humanitaria-no-territorio-yanomami>
- UNICEF | HIS Yanomami response
<https://www.unicef.org/brazil/historias/estou-orgulhosa-em-trabalhar-para-esta-grande-familia-yanomami>

CHILE

In February, the Congress of Chile passed a law in which borders are considered critical infrastructure, allowing the Armed Forces to exercise movement control activities in such zones, including pre-emptive identity checks, searches of belongings and vehicles, and detention of those caught in the act of committing crimes. In consequence, Chile deployed troops from the Armed Forces in the Tarapacá Region, as part of the implementation of the new law. In April, the Peruvian Government declared a state of emergency in

seven border departments and ordered the deployment of its armed forces. Due to these measures, the number of migrants stranded between the Peru and Chile border exceeded 400 people (30 per cent children and adolescents) during some days, without minimum conditions at the border point. As a result, the Chilean Disaster Prevention Service (SENAPRED) became locally involved in coordinating the humanitarian response in the area. In the city of Arica, close to the Peru and Chile border, a humanitarian coordination table was activated between the Government, led by SENAPRED and the agencies of the United Nations system, where UNICEF maintains a permanent presence. In addition, a tripartite inter-agency body, including UNHCR, IOM and UNICEF, was created with teams from Bolivia, Chile and Peru, and meets every two weeks or depending on the context of the crisis to assess the situation and plan a coordinated response.

According to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, 58.6 per cent of the migrant population are women, children and adolescents and 9.5 per cent are people with some disability. The primary needs identified included employment opportunities, legal assistance and access to health, on the other hand. Children and adolescents' needs are concentrated on food, clothing and footwear and the regularization of their documents. their documents.

NUTRITION

UNICEF and its implementing partner World Vision, carried out a nutritional evaluations of 194 children and reached 91 parents in the Tarapacá region, with nutritional care and guidance actions in addition to workshops for adults in charge of the children accessing the centers supported by UNICEF. These actions included nutritional screening of children, adolescents and pregnant women, referrals to local health services in case of malnutrition, delivery of healthy snacks to children, adolescents and pregnant women, and nutritional guidance workshops for migrant families aimed to assess the nutritional conditions at entry and improve them when appropriate. UNICEF also subsidized food in the Lobito shelter, Iquique, when difficulties arose in the shelter's food preparation and delivery in March, reaching 220 people daily with prepared meals for two weeks.

HEALTH

During the reporting period, 90 people had access to primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities, including 74 women and 16 children and adolescents (3 boys and 13 girls), who were referred to primary healthcare centres when necessary. Additionally, seventy-four women consulted directly with the midwife.

WASH

UNICEF installed three hand washing points adapted for children and adolescents and one hydration point in Lobito, benefiting 1,964 children and adolescents (930 boys and 1,034 girls) participating in educational spaces. Hygiene kits, including menstrual hygiene kits differentiated by gender and age, were delivered to 1,901 people (199 boys, 193 girls, 809 women and 700 men). During the second semester, the WASH intervention will reach the region of Arica and Parinacota, focusing on the adequate and correct management of water and its facilities, providing laundry services, showers, latrines and hydration points. This component will be enabled in a safe space for children, with World Vision as implementing partner and will benefit families with children, and adolescent girls.

EDUCATION

During the reporting period, UNICEF and World Vision strengthened the temporary learning space at the Lobito Shelter by developing

educational actions and activities differentiated by age, with the support of kindergarten educators, teachers, and psycho-pedagogues. In addition, the Government has incorporated Integra (the network of nurseries and kindergartens of Chile) in the Lobito shelter programme, which complements pre-schoolers' activities.

UNICEF coordinates with the public sector, specifically with educational establishments in the region. As part of this coordination, a programme for the inclusive coexistence of international students is underway in 3 schools in its initial phase. Also, in 2 schools in Iquique, a pilot programme to reinforce language and mathematics competencies called Catch Up (CUP) is being implemented together with the Ministry of Education. One hundred thirty-six children are currently participating. During the reporting period, 1,136 children have participated in temporary learning spaces, including 552 boys and 584 girls. Additionally, UNICEF has delivered 455 educational kits to children. Lastly, 386 children have received the necessary identifications to enter the Chilean educational system.

CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE AND PSEA

The Subsecretaría de la Niñez (childhood sub-ministry) of Chile took over the implementation of the two children's safe spaces as of March 2023. UNICEF carried out a handover process and will continue to provide technical assistance to the project, especially in case management. In addition, UNICEF reinforced the World Vision project with child protection case management in Lobito and Parroquia Campanario. During the reporting period, this project has supported 100 children to start their migrant regularization process. As part of the migration response, UNICEF aims to provide specialized socio-legal assistance to families with children for the regularization of the children's immigration status.

Given the recent crisis on the border with Peru, in 2023, a child protection centre in Arica will be implemented in partnership with World Vision to provide community-based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services for children, adolescents and families. Given the limited provision of services for adolescents at the state-run transitional centre in Lobito, UNICEF also aims to provide psychosocial support through sports for development, reaching 350 children and adolescents by the end of the year. As of June, the migration response has supported 165 migrants and refugees (157 women, seven girls, and one boy) with risk mitigation, prevention and response interventions to address gender-based violence (GBV).

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CASH TRANSFERS

UNICEF is working on linking migrants with institutions that provide basic social services such as identification, health and education. With the protection sector, the social protection team continues to work on the enrolment of migrants, allowing progress in their migration regulation process and advancing the incorporation of migrant and refugee children into the Social Registry of Households, the gateway to Chile's Social Protection System. Furthermore, the intervention aims to allow migrant and refugee children to gain access to any necessary social protection programmes. To this end, a meeting was held with the Ministry of Social Development to explore ways to streamline the process.

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC), ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

UNICEF has collected information and feedback throughout the implementation of the humanitarian response through consultation and suggestion boxes, complaint books and field monitoring. These

results showed people's satisfaction with the projects. However, more spaces for dialogue were recommended, which will be critical in the implementation the second semester. UNICEF is currently working on a cross-cutting plan with all implementing partners that have included activities and commitments to receive information on the implementation of the projects through focus groups for adolescents and adults, accountability systems, satisfaction surveys and activities to connect with the host community. To strengthen the accountability mechanism, UNICEF will continue to conduct satisfaction surveys and focus groups with children and adults .

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

Within the R4V National Platform, technical working groups on protection, child protection, GBV, education, integration and cross sectoral have been activated. UNICEF leads the education sector and the child protection subsector.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

- UNICEF Chile public statement on the situation on the border between Chile and Peru
<https://www.facebook.com/unicefchile/photos/a.3312594835450729/6395694433807405/?type=3>

COLOMBIA

The latest figures from the Colombian Migration authorities show that of the 2,448,908 Venezuelan migrants who entered the country, close to 800,000 are children and adolescents. Moreover, according to the R4V Platform, from January to May 2023, 128,607 migrants crossed the border with Panama through the Darien Gap (49 per cent Venezuelans, 22 per cent children), a six-fold increase compared to the same period in 2022. In June, the Inter-agency Group on Mixed Migration (GIFMM) conducted the seventh round of needs assessment focused on the migrant and refugee populations. UNICEF led the analysis of the situation of migrant and refugee children and adolescents. Preliminary results show that the main needs include access to improved water and safe sanitation facilities, nutritional care and education. However, there is evidence of increased access to services such as education, health and legal documentation, in line with the implementation of the Estatuto Temporal de Protección para Migrantes Venezolanos (ETPV). (ETPV).

In June, the UN Humanitarian Country Team reported that at least 176,217 people were affected due to mass displacement, confinement and climate variability events. In the first half of 2023, 26,500 victims of forced mass displacement have been recorded, of which 16 per cent were children and adolescents. Approximately 27,000 people have suffered confinement due to the armed conflict (12 per cent of these victims were children and adolescents and 30 per cent belonged to Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities). By the end of June, 48 victims of accidents with Antipersonnel Mines, Unexploded Ordnance, and Improvised Explosive Devices (APM/UXO/IED) have been recorded, including one underage landmine casualty. Furthermore, according to the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD), 156,791 people have been affected by natural disasters in the first semester of 2023. of 2023.

NUTRITION

In Norte de Santander, Arauca, and La Guajira, health services in local hospitals and through mobile health teams include nutrition services for migrants and refugees. A total of 2,130 caregivers of children aged 0-23 months received counselling on IYCF. Additionally, 1,123 children aged 6–59 months, comprising 52 per cent girls and 48 per cent boys, were provided with multiple micronutrient powders. Moreover, 75 underweight pregnant women received treatment, while 936 pregnant women received preventive iron supplements. Forty-five children aged 6-59 months identified as being at risk of malnutrition or acute malnutrition, received the necessary treatment. Among them, 40 per cent have since recovered and 20 per cent are under the local hospital's supervision. Contact with 40 percent of the identified children has been lost. Considering the challenges in access to health services and the mobility of the population, it is essential to include the provision of treatment for children under 5 years of age who are at risk of malnutrition. Monitoring children with malnutrition continues to be a challenge.

In La Guajira, Chocó, and Vichada, UNICEF initiatives within the response to the armed conflict, internal displacement, confinement and other forms of violence included support to local hospitals, provision of health services and mobile health teams. As part of these actions, 221 caregivers of children aged 0-23 months (49 per cent women; 51 per cent men) received IYCF counselling. Additionally, 181 children aged 0-23 months (49 per cent girls; 51 per cent boys) received multiple micronutrient powders and 52 pregnant women received preventive iron supplements, while 434 children aged 6-59 months old were screened for acute malnutrition (48 per cent girls; 52 per cent boys). During the reporting period, UNICEF also helped deliver nutritional supplements to local hospitals. Given the limited access to health services of the populations living in conflict-affected, dispersed, and difficult-to-access rural areas, special care was provided to children under 5 years of age who were identified as being at risk of malnutrition. Moreover, UNICEF supported the access to services through mobile health and nutrition brigades. However, as with the response to children on the move, an effective monitoring of children with malnutrition remains challenging.

HEALTH

The primary focus of UNICEF's migrant and refugee intervention is to provide essential health services to children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), while adhering to Colombian guidelines concerning growth and development, vaccination, prenatal care, psychology, health education, and general dentistry. In Norte de Santander, Arauca, and La Guajira, 12,276 children and women have received basic health services (17 per cent migrant women and 83 per cent children). A total of 3,638 children were vaccinated according to national guidelines and 988 were vaccinated against measles. Furthermore, 1,648 people participated in accountability mechanisms supported by UNICEF. Considering the mobility of the migrant population, follow-up of prenatal care continues to be challenging.

In response to the armed conflict, internal displacement, confinement and other forms of violence situation, UNICEF provided support in Chocó, Vichada, and La Guajira to ensure access to basic health services for a total of 1,601 children and women (5 per cent women and 95 per cent children). A total of 203 children were vaccinated according to national guidelines. UNICEF provided technical assistance in Chocó, Vichada and La Guajira to 84 health professionals through a training process related to the integrated management of acute malnutrition and the prevention of malnutrition among at-risk children aged 6–59-month. Given the challenges faced by the Colombian population affected by the armed conflict in dispersed and hard-to-reach rural areas, monitoring prenatal care remains a challenge.

WASH

Approximately 26,000 migrants and refugees (51.8 per cent of the target population) received WASH supplies, including hygiene and menstrual management items. UNICEF distributed most of the supplies through the humanitarian store strategy in Necoclí, located at the Panama border. UNICEF also provided critical supplies to six informal settlements, four schools, and two migration points. In the informal settlements, 3,073 people enhanced their access to drinking water. Additionally, 700 people at the migration points and a migrant indigenous settlement in Norte de Santander gained access to culturally sensitive designed and managed latrines. Moreover, 657 school children and adolescents in the Arauca department improved their access to WASH services. All these activities were accompanied by hygiene promotion activities focusing on menstrual hygiene, benefiting 429 girls, boys, adolescents, women and men by improving their knowledge and practice. Close to 900 people from affected communities have used AAP mechanism and have received responses to their input.

UNICEF provided a dignified, timely, and high-quality response to people affected by disasters and armed conflicts. Critical supplies and hygiene promotion actions were delivered, benefiting 4,671 individuals. Additionally, 3,112 people enhanced their access to drinking water at community-level, primarily in seven flood-affected communities, while 108 individuals improved their access to sanitation facilities. Furthermore, 782 children and adolescents accessed improved WASH services in 11 schools in Choco, Arauca, and Sucre. UNICEF also strengthened several WASH committees, enhancing their capacity to operate and manage water and sanitation systems and contributed to territorial risk management preparedness through institutional framework coordination.

EDUCATION

As of March 2023, Venezuelan children and adolescents comprise approximately 6 per cent of the total students enrolled in Colombia (581,324 students). However, these children face increasing drop-out rates (11 per cent, equivalent to 60,994 children, compared to the national drop-out rate of 4 per cent). The areas with the most significant gaps in access and continuity are early childhood education and secondary education. UNICEF has implemented an integrated early childhood response that focuses on providing learning and recreational spaces for children on the move, specifically promoting literacy. In the Arauca, Atlántico, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Santander departments, 7,783 children have received early childhood education services through this initiative.

In the framework of the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP), UNICEF, in collaboration with partners such as PLAN, NRC, Save the Children, and World Vision, is implementing strategies to support refugee and migrant children's access to education. These strategies include providing formal and non-formal educational alternatives, distributing school supplies and improving WASH facilities in schools. So far, 3,012 children (1,521 girls and 1,491 boys) have benefitted from these efforts in Arauca, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Bolívar, Atlántico, Antioquia and La Guajira.

Due to armed conflict and climate variability, Colombia's humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate. Until June 2023, OCHA had issued 29 humanitarian alerts that directly impacted the right to education. UNICEF has developed an emergency curriculum to equip teachers and education authorities with the tools to continue children's learning during emergencies, including forced displacement or confinement. Teachers are provided with pedagogical materials and receive training on utilizing the curriculum. As of June 2023, 1,069 teachers (701 women, 368 men,

benefitting 237 schools) have participated in this process. Children receive individual learning materials (school kits) and use the curriculum throughout the school year. UNICEF reached 18,240 children and adolescents in Norte de Santander, Chocó and Nariño.

CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE AND PSEA

In the frame of the migration crisis response, During the first semester of 2023, UNICEF has provided psychological support to 3,239 children (51 per cent girls and 49 per cent boys), including 2,350 parents and caregivers from migrant and host communities in Antioquia, Guajira, Norte de Santander, and Arauca. Based on community engagement, these support activities promoted key messages and actions that strengthened protection capabilities and prevented violence. UNICEF has also provided information and support to the Venezuelan population for accessing the temporary regularization mechanism. So far, 174,500 children have made progress in obtaining their permits through this process. Furthermore, through the Te acompaño (I accompany you) project, mobile teams linked to the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) have identified 646 unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents (310 girls and 336 boys) in areas such as Necoclí, Acandí (bordering Panama), Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Arauca. These teams activated the necessary protection mechanisms provided by the Colombian Government. In the Darien region, UNICEF collected and analyzed information on child protection risks with the participation of around 1,000 people. The main risks identified are i) xenophobia; ii) children and families living on the street; iii) sexual abuse; iv) assaults or robberies; v) recruitment by armed groups. In addition, 22,835 families have received key protection messages.

UNICEF, as co-leader of the PSEA Task Force, conducted capacity development training on PSEA for GIFMM and the Local Coordination Team (ELC) personnel in Nariño, as well as for CSOs and IPs. Moreover, 202 people from 10 UNICEF implementing partners participated in PSEA training. In Chocó, Nariño, and Norte de Santander, 55 frontline staff of the territorial teams and NGO partners received technical assistance to incorporate the gender approach into their emergency actions. This assistance ensured that their response effectively addresses the specific needs of children, adolescents and individuals with diverse gender identities and orientations, thereby reducing gender gaps and mitigating the risks of gender-based violence. 545 people have participated in "Wherever I go, I AM EXTRAORDINARY" which is a travelogue that contributes to providing safe spaces for girls and adolescents in situation of migration.

In the framework of its armed groups recruitment prevention and humanitarian response, UNICEF supported 9,671 children and adolescents (57 per cent girls; 43 per cent boys) and their families in Arauca, Norte de Santander, Nariño, Chocó, Vichada by providing psychosocial support, delivering humanitarian kits, and addressing individual child protection cases.

UNICEF is also implementing the National Mine Risk Education Model (MRE) in school environments located in departments of Arauca, Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, and Norte de Santander and twenty-eight prioritized municipalities, focusing on areas where there is a strong link between the presence of APM/UXO/IED and the vulnerability to access the right to education. This model focuses on strengthening the capacities of affected schools and educational institutions. One hundred thirty-nine teachers (59 women and 80 men) were trained and 16,280 children (7,711 girls and 8,569 boys) participated in MRE workshops, improving their capacities to prevent accidents with explosive devices. Furthermore, 8,767 adults (5,520 women and 3,247 men) have participated in MRE sessions in high-risk areas.

In terms of victim assistance, 58 individuals affected by APM/UXO/IED (21 women, 34 men, and 3 girls) have received legal support, mental health and psychosocial support, as well as humanitarian aid. To ensure sustainability, 23 local government officials have been trained as Territorial Liaisons for the MRE project.

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE (SBC), ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

This year, the "ComunidadES" strategy was implemented in the cities of Barranquilla and Soledad, located in the Atlántico department of northern Colombia. The primary objective of this initiative was to promote citizen participation and local community initiatives as different youth entrepreneurship by providing training in dance, drama, mural painting, and radio production, while also reinforcing basic life skills, youth leadership, and citizen engagement. The strategy has yielded significant benefits for both adolescents and parents, with a focus on supporting the migrant population, as 22 per cent of participating adolescents were migrants. Also, 1,578 adolescents received training as part of this initiative. By the end of June, 232 adolescents had actively participated in activities focused around social and behavioural change; 929 individuals shared their concerns and provided feedback through accountability mechanisms, such as focus groups, suggestion box and creation of high diffusion videos. Information on access to these services reached 8,792 individuals.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF co-leads the Child Protection Area of Responsibility and the Child Protection sub-cluster of the Inter-agency Group on Mixed Migration (GIFMM). The coordination team has conducted four training activities focused on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), reaching around 100 humanitarian and institutional actors. In partnership with the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF), the coordination team is organizing a national-level workshop to enhance the institutional response to unaccompanied and separated refugee and migrant children.

Furthermore, UNICEF actively participates in national and local coordination mechanisms, such as the GIFMM, Local Coordination Teams, and respective Clusters or sectoral work groups. UNICEF leads in WASH and education, and co-leads groups focused on children, maternal and child health, and food security and nutrition. Notable achievements include participating in needs assessment exercises to inform the updating of the 2024 response plans, and activating response plans for emergencies such as the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano eruption, El Niño Phenomenon, and winter waves.

Additionally, as the leader of the cluster for education in emergencies, UNICEF Colombia is actively involved in strengthening the capacities of seven local educational groups in information management through its implementing partner iMMAP in Chocó, Nariño, Arauca, Atlántico, Magdalena, Norte de Santander and La Guajira.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

- UNICEF Opinion column | Protecting children from war, everyone's job
<https://www.eltiempo.com/opinion/columnistas/otros-columnistas/proteger-a-la-ninez-de-la-guerra-una-tarea-de-todos-tanya-chapuisat-771815>

- UNICEF Opinion column | The number of migrant and refugee children and adolescents | Education
<https://www.elcolombiano.com/opinion/columnistas/las-ninas-y-ninos-venezolanos-viajan-con-sus-derechos-CN21797647>
- UNICEF Opinion column | Children and peace processes: UNICEF recommendation
<https://www.elespectador.com/colombia-20/conflicto/unicef-en-colombia-tanya-chapuisat-habla-sobre-atencion-a-ninos-y-ninas-en-el-conflicto/>
- UNICEF Instagram | Visit to the Choco region with UNICEF's National Ambassador
https://www.instagram.com/reel/CpOX0B_pVEC/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igshid=MzRIODBiNWFIZ A%3D%3D
- UNICEF Instagram | Delivery of water filters and hygiene kits in La Guajira
https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cp7vks8qIMR/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igshid=MzRIODBiNWFIZ A%3D%3D
- UNICEF YouTube | WASH Nariño
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PeZHcPSLkpM>
- UNICEF TikTok | Key information of hygiene and protection to migrants.
<https://www.tiktok.com/@unicefcolombia/video/7221970287045266694>
- UNICEF Facebook | Children and adolescents in Nariño lead the initiative "Chocomor"
<https://www.facebook.com/unicefcolombia/videos/277812894774916>

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

According to the R4V RMNA (2022), refugees and migrants face several obstacles in meeting their basic needs, accessing public services and income generating opportunities in some countries of the Caribbean, including the Dominican Republic. They also face the risk of detentions and deportations, as restrictive immigration, and border control measures. Xenophobia, discrimination also hinder the effective integration of refugees and migrants. As of March 2023, 20,936 temporary worker visas and 3,609 student visas had been processed under the non-resident category through the he Normalization Plan for Venezuelans in the Dominican Republic (DR). However, migrants' access to the legal status process remains a challenge. According to UNICEF estimates, almost half of the Venezuelan community might be undocumented. Although the regularization plan has reached parents and caregivers, children born after 2014 remain undocumented. Furthermore, trafficking cases identified and brought to justice during this period included a high number of Venezuelan women. women.

EDUCATION

During the reporting period, four Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) supported by UNICEF continued offering their services in Santo Domingo, Santiago, Punta Cana and La Romana where 150 children and adolescents (82 female; 68 male) were provided with school

support, recreation and parental support. Additionally, UNICEF offered technical assistance to the Ministry of Education (MoE) in the development of a protocol for the formal registration of children on the move in de public education system. This protocol, currently under review by the Vice Ministry of Education, will benefit children and adolescents of any nationality, who have attended school in other countries and face difficulties completing the accreditation requirements established by the MoE. By June 2023, UNICEF had also supported 69 Venezuelan children and adolescents (32 boys; 37 girls) in obtaining a student visa for Dominican Republic.

CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE AND PSEA

During the reporting period, 112 Venezuelan migrants received specialized mental health services through the Línea Familiar, a service made up of a team of mental health professionals who offer emotional support to children and adolescents. This initiative is sponsored by UNICEF and is coordinated with the Institute of Mental Health and Telepsychology and the community-based emotional support service programme, through Dominican Institute of Integral Development - IDDI. According to a recent need assessment carried out by UNICEF implementing partners, Child Friendly Spaces and emotional support services are the most valued by the beneficiary population. One of the most pressing needs is the support for accessing the migration regularization documentation and other legal identity documents that facilitate the formal registration in the education system.

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC), ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

From February to March 2023, UNICEF consulted 273 children, adolescents and adult beneficiaries of the Child Friendly Spaces and getting support for migratory regularization. The psycho-emotional support initiatives, the support on migration regularization and access to identity documents, and the work on prevention of violence in the school environment, were valued as positive by all people consulted. These results were considered in the planning of actions for the following months. Additionally, UNICEF through the Venezuelan Communication Platform, reached 35,435 people through an information campaign about access to education, birth registration and protection services.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

Due to interagency activities implemented during the emergency response, UNICEF maintains close coordination and collaboration with both IOM and UNHCR. In the first semester of 2023, UNICEF and IOM coordinated some training activities in psychosocial support for Venezuelan Civil Society Organizations. Additionally, UNICEF and UNHCR coordinated different capacity-building activities for partners, related to the children on the move response. At the local level, UNICEF maintains close collaboration with government institutions. Furthermore, humanitarian interventions were implemented in collaboration with the MoE and the Consejo Nacional para la Niñez y la Adolescencia (CONANI).

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

- UNICEF Instagram | Training on Protection of Children on the Move
<https://www.instagram.com/p/CqHCMo-Lm-t/?igshid=ZTJIZml4ZjZmNw%3D%3D>
- UNICEF Instagram | Child Friendly Spaces
https://www.instagram.com/p/CpgBK02OdG_/?igshid=ZTJIZml4ZjZmNw%3D%3D
- UNICEF Instagram | MHPSS
<https://www.instagram.com/p/CqDv7huuh9K/?igshid=ZTJIZml4ZjZmNw%3D%3D>

ECUADOR

In the framework of the response to the migration crisis, according to R4V, an estimated 502,200 Venezuelan refugees and migrants have been recorded in Ecuador as of May 2023. In February, the number of new arrivals was 30,808, with an average daily inflow of 1,026 people, representing a decrease of 14.7 per cent compared to the same period of 2022. Among them, approximately 73 per cent are irregular migrants, despite the decree 436/22, which came into effect in September 2022 to facilitate the regularization process, extraordinarily applicable to irregular Venezuelan migrants who arrived through official entry points. Until May 2023, only 61,631 applicants have received the exceptional temporary residence Visa for Venezuelan citizens (VIRTE), 16,000 of whom also obtained an identity card. The Joint Needs Assessment carried out during the first semester of 2023 with the support of UNICEF, other UN Agencies and organizations, will be released during the second semester of this year. However, the same exercise done in 2022 shows that the primary needs of migrants and refugees are food (82.8 per cent), shelter (64.4 per cent), job (52.6 per cent) and medical services (26.4 per cent); which have remained as their primary needs since 2020. Only 34 per cent of households had enough food, over 50 per cent of households live in infrastructures that are in regular or bad shape and 34 per cent of families share their houses with other families. About one out of four children on the move between 5 and 17 years of age, do not attend school, while three out of four below five years of age do not participate in early childhood development services or pre-primary education. Finally, about one out of five households are aware of domestic violence cases in their community.

Regarding other humanitarian situations, the rainy season from January to April 2023 caused severe flooding in coastal communities. In May, the MoE estimated that more than 85,000 children could not go to their schools due to infrastructure damage and shifted to distance education. Over 35,000 children were in blended learning, going to school for a few hours during the week. In March, a 6.5 magnitude earthquake hit the Pacific coast, causing an estimated 1,400 people evacuated, with severe infrastructure damages. In June, devastating torrential rains and floods ravaged Esmeraldas province in north-western Ecuador, affecting more than 20,000 people, of which 33 per cent are estimated to be children, most of whom remain without adequate safe drinking water, sanitation services, food and non-food items (NFI). UNICEF coordinated with the government and implementing partners to mobilize the most urgently needed resources, including water and protection services, to affected people in temporary shelters. At the same time, UNICEF continued advocating that a school should not be used as a shelter since such a situation may disrupt classes, negatively impacting access to education.

NUTRITION

UNICEF health and nutrition programme works closely with the education sector in implementing healthy habits strategies across 32 schools in 7 provinces, including migrant and refugee students. The strategy seeks to support healthy eating, promote physical activity, and improve hygiene and care practices among school-aged children and adolescents. As a result, this strategy reached 1,708 children and adolescents, including 114 migrant and refugee children and adolescents.

HEALTH

The health and nutrition programme has finalized its actions targeting the migrant and refugee population in January 2023. The activities related to implementing community-based surveillance strategies focused in supporting adequate maternal, child and adolescent health in vulnerable communities of Guayaquil will resume in August 2023. Regardless of these challenges, UNICEF continues participating in the health and nutrition coordinating spaces of the GTRM and R4V.

WASH

UNICEF continued its WASH intervention to improve access to safe water and sanitation services for people on the move in the borders of Carchi, El Oro, and Imbabura provinces. Decentralized water supply services and community WASH facilities were provided in transit and reception points, reaching 2,014 migrants and refugees (532 female; 1,482 male) in El Oro, and Carchi. Public water services and facilities provided to the 8,367 refugees and migrants in El Oro, Carchi, and Imbabura. A total of 1,492 baby kits and 1,664 blankets were provided to 1,469 boys, 1,526 girls, 54 men and 107 women refugees in the humanitarian corridors on the borders in Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbios, El Oro, and Guayas. Within the framework of Education Cannot Wait (ECW) Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP), UNICEF continued the WASH in school interventions to improve WASH services and hygiene practices promotion at the 31 public educational institutions in Pichincha, Manabí, Guayas, Carchi and El Oro, reaching 35,766 people (17,863 boys, 16,698 girls, 339 men and 866 women).

EDUCATION

UNICEF continued the ECW programme, in collaboration with the MoE, to improve access to education for migrant children. During the reporting period, 2,318 teachers and educational personnel (1,752 female; 566 male) were trained to increase knowledge and teaching skills to address migrant children's learning needs in the 72 selected educational units of the 7 prioritized territories (Azuay, Carchi, El Oro, Guayas, Imbabura, Manabí and Pichincha). Likewise, the pedagogical levelling and acceleration programme improved access to formal and non-formal education for 336 children and adolescents (201 boys; 135 girls). A total of 3,894 students (1,771 female; 2,123 male) in 7 provinces received learning materials. Since 2020, UNICEF and the MoE have been conducting periodic situational analyses on the educational community to identify needs and priorities for assessment of learning losses and reopening of schools. In response to other emergency situations, UNICEF has worked, in coordination with the education cluster and the inter-agency Working Group for Refugees and Migrants (GTRM), to enhance educational continuity. To this end, UNICEF has periodically monitored the situations through Early Warning Systems for school dropout prevention that supports the schools and education authority to identify the students with specific needs and address the contingent events promptly and appropriately.

CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE AND PSEA

UNICEF provided technical support to national and local governments to strengthen their migration policies and case management capacities related to regularization processes and protection of children on the move, focusing on unaccompanied and separated children. During the reporting period, 2,158 migrants (1,159 girls and 999 boys) received attention and were referred to specialized services nationwide. In Manta and Tulcán, UNICEF provided support to 11,156 people on the move (5,617 females and 6,039 males) through Comprehensive Support Spaces. Implementing Child-Friendly Spaces in 10 cities reached 3,425 children on the move (1,729 girls and 1,696 boys). UNICEF supports implementing the specialized protocol on children on the move and the specific procedure to regularize unaccompanied and separated children having to address challenges for its implementation associated with the political situation. Nevertheless, due to the regularization process UNICEF was able to give attention to more unaccompanied and separated children (174 boys and 217 girls).

During the reporting period, UNICEF reached 2,662 people (1,577 female; 1,085 male) with specialized attention and prevention measures like workshops, specialized attention, and referrals, among other interventions. Furthermore, all UNICEF partners (more than 30) are evaluated under the joint UN assessment. With all partners, UNICEF has been implementing improvement plans to reach more people with lifesaving messages and access to PSEA attention routes.

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CASH TRANSFERS

In alignment with the social protection system, UNICEF continued the implementation of the multipurpose cash transfer programme to protect vulnerable Venezuelan migrant and refugee children and their families, reaching 700 new beneficiaries (397 female; 303 male). This intervention is focused on education and early childhood development, including a continuous accompaniment to the families to access education and protection services, among other. For the reporting period, the intervention provided special assistance to unaccompanied and separate adolescents by implementing an integral protection model, which includes vocational training. Additionally, UNICEF supported the government authorities to strengthen their capacity to evaluate the institutional arrangements and existing mechanisms, to facilitate the operation of the humanitarian cash transfers system nationwide.

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC), ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

UNICEF has implemented several Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) initiatives in health, WASH and child protection sectors to promote awareness-raising and social and behavior change among the migration response' target population. The advocacy messages on good hygiene practices and prevention of infectious diseases reached 1,221 migrants and refugees, including 81 girls and 48 boys accommodated at temporary shelters in Imbabura, and Carchi. The specific interventions of the child protection program addressed GBV, reaching 2,662 migrants (1,577 female and 1,085 male), including parents, children on the move and caregivers. As the first country in the region to launch U-Report on the Move in June 2020, UNICEF has strengthened its response mechanisms by means of emerging participatory chatbots to encourage young refugees and migrants to make their voice heard and receive information on

education, protection against sexual violence, immigration regularization, housing, health, and mental health, receiving answers from roughly 1,500 out of the 3,000 young refugees and migrants who accessed the platform. Additionally, the Comprehensive Support Spaces are equipped with feedback and complaint boxes available to every user and the local interagency coordination allows the management and response to the feedbacks provided by the users. Moreover, independent surveys have been carried out in education and protection interventions, to assess the satisfaction of the services provided. Likewise, third party monitoring of the cash transfer intervention includes specific questions to assess the quality and relevance of the intervention.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF leads the WASH and education working groups and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility. At the request of the Government of Ecuador through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Humanitarian Country Team was activated in response to early June Esmeraldas flooding and for preparedness efforts for the expected El Niño phenomenon. In response to the climatic events, UNICEF activated the national WASH working group and conducted an initial field mission to support local efforts and assess response gaps, to draft a response plan. In coordination with the implementing partner ADRA, UNICEF provides WASH supplies and support to child protection and GBV efforts in shelters, through visits to the affected areas and assessment of the initial response. In the humanitarian context of the floods in Esmeraldas, the UNICEF-led WASH working group organized the first emergency meetings to support resource mapping and contingency planning. In addition, the Child Protection Area of Responsibility coordinated actions with Government institutions to promote the activation of referral pathways and case management protocols.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

- UNICEF Human Interest Story (HIS) | Fabiana focuses on her studies
<https://www.unicef.org/ecuador/en/stories/fabiana-focuses-her-studies-better-opportunities-ecuador>
- UNICEF Human Interest Story (HIS) | The power of community: Vaccination
<https://www.unicef.org/ecuador/historias/el-poder-de-la-comunidad-los-voluntarios-vigilan-la-vacunaci%C3%B3n-de-los-ni%C3%B1os>
- UNICEF Video | Vaccination in remote areas of Ecuador
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r26tMWR9vH8>
- UNICEF HIS | Vaccination in remote areas of Ecuador
<https://www.unicef.org/ecuador/historias/bridgith-freire-se-traslada-comunidades-alejadas-para-que-los-ni%C3%B1os-puedan-vacunarse>

GUYANA

According to the R4V platform, an estimated 28,500 Venezuelan migrants reside in Guyana. Many have settled in the hinterland regions where the existing public services systems to provide support are constrained due to limited human resources, and other capacity challenges (infrastructure, mobility of migrants from one location to other locations, etc.). UNICEF continues to support the

coordination and collaboration strengthening, among state and non-state support, to ensure joint delivery of programmes. All involved sectors (health, education, protection, etc.) are in need of support to cater for the increase of migrants and meet their basic needs, especially in interior communities where services have been traditionally limited or non-existent.

HEALTH

The Government of Guyana is committed to ensure that migrants, especially children, are fully immunized with vaccines required by the Ministries of Health and Education. To ensure better services, UNICEF is continuing to support the Ministry to strengthen the health system with a greater emphasis on the hinterlands, where limited facilities and disinformation hinder vaccine uptake – benefitting both migrants and host communities. In April, UNICEF provided 14 solar refrigerators to safely store vaccines in areas with no electricity. Immunization drives specifically targeting migrants are planned with the Ministry to increase immunization coverage for all routine vaccines

WASH

With support from UNICEF, Guyana Water Inc (GWI) constructed two rainwater-harvesting systems and rehabilitated one water supply system in highly vulnerable migrant host communities in Region 1; the rehabilitation of sanitation systems in those communities was also completed, benefitting over 3,300 members of the communities, including migrants. Capacity building efforts included training of 42 community members to operate and maintain water supply systems; training was also provided in hygiene practices and promotion. Additionally, a technical training for WASH response in emergencies was conducted for 22 sectoral stakeholders, covering key organizations with responsibility for responding to emergencies. There is a continuing need for technical – including capacity building – and financial support to ensure the equitable provision of WASH services in the most vulnerable communities, including where migrants have settled.

EDUCATION

UNICEF has undertaken a multi-sector approach for Early Childhood Development (ECD) service provision in Guyana. Advocacy for ECD and technical support is being provided to the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security to develop the national ECD multi-sector policy and standards. In the meantime, the implementation of ECD services continues at health facilities in indigenous communities following the training provided to health workers. Migrant children from Venezuela, their parents and other family members benefitted from stimulation activities and use of specialized materials during clinic or home visits by health workers.

Adolescent development was fostered through training and establishment of school health clubs in secondary schools. 385 adolescents and 46 teachers in 9 hinterland schools were oriented on the formation of school health clubs. These will support awareness of sexual and reproductive health for youth, menstrual health and hygiene management, and participation in recreation and sports.

CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE AND PSEA

UNICEF continued to advocate for strengthening the system to support the civil registration of all children and, to this end, delivered critical supplies (10 laptops) that will facilitate mobile birth registration. The Government has “matched” this effort by hiring ten key staff members to support outreach. During the period, UNICEF supported medical and legal services to continue functioning in at

least 3 Regions, targeting 100 children (70 per cent girls) to support the response to child sexual abuse.

The UN multi-agency coordination group on migration met for the first time, and the agreed work plan includes advocating for a situational analysis (including on Child Protection) and reinforcing concrete programme delivery achievements (e.g., training with national partners, agreement of technical standards). Despite the efforts, high demand for all Protection-related services still exists (especially in the interior) due to limited decentralized services, considering the estimated 28,500 migrants in the country.

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CASH TRANSFERS

In June, in support of all Constitutional Agencies in Guyana, including the Civil Defense Commission, UNICEF, in partnership with the Ministry of Finance, organized a session providing Strategic Information and value-for-money support. As a direct output of this session, partners completed a self-assessment checklist that they will use to suggest further capacity-strengthening actions in the next period. In the next meeting with Constitutional Agencies, UNICEF will continue to advocate for a more targeted social protection system that includes the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children, including migrants. UNICEF provided food assistance for vulnerable migrant families. UNICEF and local partners distributed 500 food packages, benefitting an estimated 3,000 persons, including over 1,000 children.

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC), ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

UNICEF is developing community engagement activities in Regions 4,5,7 and 10. Two partner NGOs - Artistes in Direct Support and the Hope Foundation - were engaged to address vaccine hesitancy among 1,000 youths and their caregivers through street theatre, edutainment and knowledge exchange sessions in low-coverage areas. Interventions began in the second quarter of 2023. So far, UNICEF has conducted two outreaches in the Upper Mazaruni and edutainment interventions have been completed in three communities and schools. In other communities like Jawalla and Quebana, over 400 students and 15 adults were reached.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

The UN Resident Coordinator requested other UN agencies to work with UNICEF, leveraging its multisectoral capacities, presence and convening role with several key ministries on the approach to migrants in the country. The government has maintained an open-door policy to all migrants coming from Venezuela. It continues to lead coordination efforts through a Multi-Agency Task Force (the National Multi-Agency Coordinating Committee on Migrants from Venezuela) led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance. UNICEF is a vital member of this Committee and advocates for the needs of migrant children from Venezuela and host communities.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

- UNICEF Facebook | Ensuring that all children have equitable access to life-saving vaccines
<https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFGuyanaSuriname/posts/pfbid031JepuyQi2HWfH6ZLEjMKiHGLk88VP6a5SLtXmPkXRRd4RahCUioJ99d4JtojaaePI>
- UNICEF Facebook | Emergency preparedness training exercise with MoH and Civil Defence
<https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFGuyanaSuriname/posts/pfbid02RXXrnKDg11wu9jUiTB3hojfdb7ey7DFmA1sf5ZvEuB2p2iJwji8P5qK7d1PfdNMxI>

PERU

The flow of migrants and refugees (84 per cent Venezuelan, 9 per cent Colombian, 1 per cent Ecuadorian, 6 per cent others) continues through Peru's northern border, mainly through irregular crossings, which increases their vulnerability to multiple risks of physical integrity, trafficking and violence. At the end of 2022, there were 354,000 irregular entries and 174,000 irregular exits. Since April 2023, the number of entries has shown a decreasing trend (although since 2017 entries have always been higher than outflows), between April and May, the latest IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix counted an average of 581 entries and 361 exits per day in Peru. Critical humanitarian needs include access to safe water, food, shelter, transportation, and hygiene items (including menstrual hygiene), as well as access to non-formal education for children in transit and school enrolment for children of families who decide to settle, school violence prevention and integration with the host community. With 60 per cent of the Venezuelan population registered with the National Superintendence of Migration (SNM) in an irregular migration situation, regularization remains a priority.

NUTRITION

UNICEF implemented a nutrition surveillance strategy in 19 health facilities located in migrant and host communities to prevent and treat malnutrition in children under 5 years old. During the reporting period, 11,912 migrants in transit and settled migrants as well as the Peruvian host population in Tumbes and northern Lima have been reached. The strategy focuses on nutritional screening, nutritional counselling, provision of ready to use supplementary food and ready to use therapeutic food, and referral and follow-up of wasting children. In addition, through the support of staff specialized in information management, UNICEF has contributed to the improvement of the health system's collection of information on wasting in children under 5 years old.

HEALTH

UNICEF provided a comprehensive adolescent health package to 992 adolescents (760 refugee and migrant population and 132 Peruvian host population). In addition, 1,160 people attended four health fairs that included primary care, immunizations, adolescent health, and nutrition. UNICEF trained 142 health technicians from the 9 prioritized health facilities to manage and maintain cold chain equipment. Additionally, 59 nurses graduated to manage, organise and evaluate the immunization process. In total, 1,577 doses of vaccine were administered to children under five years of age. Also, 197 doses of HPV vaccine and 3,985 doses of COVID-19 vaccine were administered.

WASH

UNICEF manages one of the Attention and Orientation Points (PAO

3), located on the migratory route in Tumbes, where comprehensive care is provided with health, psycho-emotional and information services on regularization, as well as WASH (toilets, showers, laundry, water dispensers), rest area and services adapted for people with disabilities. A total of 12,017 people, including 10,922 migrants and 1,095 hosts, were assisted from January to May 2023. In addition, UNICEF repaired toilets in 5 schools in Tumbes where migrant children attend and carried out workshops on handwashing, waste management and menstruation hygiene that reached 292 migrant and 3,097 Peruvian students. Finally, a total of 15 health workers (7 women, 8 men) from 7 health centres in Tumbes received training in solid waste management, cleaning, and disinfection, and on the WASH Facility Improvement Tool (WASH FIT) methodology.

EDUCATION

The Education Cannot Wait (ECW) Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP) has trained 1,043 teachers to provide educational support to migrant children. Over 1,600 students participated in learning recovery sessions, entrepreneurship, and other non-formal education activities; and over 5,500 students received school kits in prioritized schools in different regions in the country. Additionally, in Tumbes UNICEF provided tutoring for 708 children, distributed 960 school kits and managed 406 school vacancies for migrant children. In the reporting period, 132 out-of-school migrant children were enrolled. Despite these efforts, the movement of the families hinders the full enrolment in schools. UNICEF is advocating for flexible modalities for children on the move. The learning activities for recovery were of key importance to enhance inclusiveness for migrant children, while additional incentives were defined for them to take part in the learning session.

CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE AND PSEA

UNICEF has provided technical assistance to the National Superintendence of Migration (NSM) in the process of regularization of migrants (CPP 2), as well as the first phase of the project for migratory regularization "Con mis documentos en regla". From January to June, 3,461 people have started their regularization process. In Tumbes, 2,808 migrant children received psychosocial support in UNICEF supported child-friendly spaces, and a parenting component was included for parents and caregivers, in which 159 participated. UNICEF also continued to implement the protection strategy for unaccompanied and separated children. This includes monitoring them during their journey and at their destination in Lima. 408 unaccompanied and separated children were assisted this year. "Info Contigo", the inter-agency communication platform of the UN (IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP) for migrants and refugees, was officially launched in June. It provides information on available services and humanitarian assistance through a toll-free line with a chatbot. It also aims to receive complaints as well as to report cases of sexual exploitation and abuse. In addition, UNICEF reached 285 migrant adolescents and 15 Peruvians (210 women and 90 men) with a capacity building program for the prevention of gender-based violence, from a focus on healthy masculinities, and strengthening skills for entrepreneurship.

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CASH TRANSFERS

UNICEF is implementing an unconditional and multipurpose cash transfer programme to help meet the most urgent needs of migrant and refugee households in the department of Tumbes and the city of Máncora in Piura. The households selected must include children and adolescents, pregnant women or women who are breastfeeding. UNICEF has signed an agreement with World Vision to implement this programme benefiting 418 migrants and refugees' households

and all their members in several regions of Peru. The programme is going to be implemented from June to November 2023.

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC), ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

The U-Report *Uniendo Voces* programme has been developed with the support of UNICEF Country Office in Bolivia. It reached 1,873 Venezuelan migrants, including 217 adolescents. Digital flyers were used to provide information about access to services along the route between Tumbes and Tacna. A satisfaction survey was carried out with 307 people having participated. The results of the survey, in addition to highlighting the work of the facilitators and the quality of the information provided, showed that the population effectively used the information provided. In addition, UNICEF coordinates with the Migrant and Refugee Response Platform (GTRM) Peru to include information from the Info Contigo platform.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

UNICEF is an active member of the IOM and UNHCR-led Working Group on Refugees and Migrants, where it co-leads the sub-groups on education, WASH, child protection and nutrition at the national and local levels. UNICEF is participating in the needs assessment exercises as previous inputs for updating the 2024 response plan. There is also close coordination and technical assistance with government agencies, local and regional governments and services, United Nations agencies and other organizations. UNICEF has also been working to strengthen the management of Venezuelan grassroots social organizations in Tumbes to contribute to engaging and integrating with the local population.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

- UNICEF Radio interview | Situation of migrant children and adolescents - Education
<https://servicios.noticiasperu.pe/Servicios/gui/view/VistaPautaRadio.php?idPauta=202211179696810&bool=0>
- Press article | "Uniendo Caminos" Fair, Tumbes, Diario Correo, 12 March 2023
<https://servicios.noticiasperu.pe/gui/view/VistaPautaInternaf.php?idPauta=8443906&bool=0>
- Press article | Welcoming and inclusive schools, Revista Caretas, 14 March 2023
<https://caretas.pe/nacional/escuelas-acogedoras-e-inclusivas-son-clave-para-frenar-la-interrupcion-de-aprendizajes-y-el-desarrollo-socioemocional-de-estudiantes/>
- Press article | New school year, Diario La República, 17 March 2023
<https://larepublica.pe/opinion/2023/03/17/un-nuevo-ano-para-aprender-por-guioamar-alonso-440555>
- UNICEF YouTube | Education Cannot Wait, Best Cable Noticias
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=15QMq7uRrq8&t=797s>

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

An in-depth analysis of the IOM DTM reveals that one in every three families migrated irregularly. Although 62 per cent of adults has either a work permit or a ministerial permit, 58 per cent only has access to the informal sector and expresses vulnerability related to food security, income generation and legal assistance. Recently, a High Court of Trinidad and Tobago ruled that the 1951 Refugee Convention obligations do not apply and cannot be enforced in the country, which could worsen the situation of migrants in the near future.

NUTRITION

During the reporting period, 197 primary caregivers received IYCF counselling. Secondary caregivers were also identified and have been targeted to receive orientation sessions. The counselling has been extended to cover topics like the first 1,000 and second 1,000 days, active fatherhood, identification of disabilities, and the availability of ECD services at UNICEF implementing partner, Living Water Community (LWC).

EDUCATION

During the reporting period, 208 migrant and refugee children (86 boys and 122 girls) benefited from early learning activities that develop readiness to integrate into formal or non-formal education pathways. As a result, 33 children started non-formal education in Equal Place. Another 651 primary school-age migrant children (332 girls and 319 boys) are enrolled in Equal Place, an initiative delivered in partnership with UNHCR and LWC. The pathway into accredited online education through DAWERE expanded, reaching 606 students (309 girls and 297 boys). According to an April 2023 survey, 1 in every 2 students evaluates their online learning experience as excellent.

CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE AND PSEA

In partnership with national authorities in Trinidad and Tobago and the Catholic Commission for Social Justice (CCSJ), UNICEF provided 27 UASC with comprehensive services to support their well-being and ensure access to their basic needs, including family reunification, family and community-based alternative care options and referrals to other services. Through the application of the Conceptual and Methodological Framework for the Prevention of Violence in Early Childhood, LWC has been able to identify and assist 15.8 per cent of families at risk of violence. In addition, 592 children (293 boys and 299 girls), parents and caregivers had access to mental health services. All partners are rolling out the PSEA action plans.

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CASH TRANSFERS

UNICEF supported cash programme reached 424 households during the reporting period, with 225 corresponding to households with children under 5 years old (36 and 189 male and female heads of household respectively). An additional 199 households with adolescents enrolled in DAWERE (214 boys and 223 girls) benefited from cash support. The grievance redress mechanism for Programme TEEN (Transferencias en Efectivo para la Educación de los Niños/as) yielded 90 per cent positive feedback, while payment verification using RapidPro revealed challenges faced by the beneficiaries in accessing the cash. The results of the Real Time Review (RTR), and the key learnings from Programme TEEN are being used to adjust the programme.

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC), ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

With UNICEF support, communication material and informative sessions to support birth registration, parenting skills (particularly for fathers), and parental support to online learning, were disseminated during the reporting period. In addition, UNICEF, with its partner the T&T Red Cross Society, conducted a payment verification to a sample of beneficiaries from the first cash distribution cycle. A total of 91 households responded via the RapidPro interactive messaging system. From the data gathered, some difficulties were identified with cash withdrawal affecting 78 per cent of respondents and other card related challenges were solved. Finally, the Caribbean Evaluators International conducted a post-distribution survey to monitor key processes and output indicators of the TEEN intervention.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

Under UNICEF's leadership, the Education Working Group is advocating for the integration of children on the move into the national education system through a phased approach that considers demand and supply of services, English language competency of pupils and school readiness to receive children on the move. UNICEF is also leading a costing exercise to determine the cost of the integration. The Cash Working Group mapped stakeholder activities to identify synergies and complementarities in the design of Cash Transfer interventions. The Alternative Care Sub-Working Group (ACSWG) is a coordination body led by UNICEF working to support unaccompanied and separated children in need of alternative care with comprehensive, appropriate and durable care arrangements.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

- UNICEF Facebook | UNICEF migrant response in Trinidad and Tobago
<https://www.facebook.com/100064812753599/posts/pfbid02WdwQimHKuUmcpcnzvKn9tEEZJT15jGkuqjpgd5qThL2PL5TPQon9Zix5JKUvionaQI/?mibextid=cr9u03>

URUGUAY

The government of Uruguay has introduced a series of changes in the migration governance and policy directly impacting the situation of children and families arriving to the country. The Ministry of the Interior is now responsible for granting and managing all residencies (before Foreign Affairs Ministry granted some of them). Since then, new requirements for some residence permits have been introduced (i.e., apostilled criminal record) while costs for residencies were introduced or increased (now 86 USD). Vulnerable families can request costs exonerations, however the process takes several weeks delaying their access to other services (health, work permits), while migrant families are not always informed about this possibility.

CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE AND PSEA

Over the reporting period, UNICEF partnered with IOM to establish a psychosocial support service for migrant children in Montevideo. The service addresses the increasing demand of specialized mental health support for children on the move. Additionally, a team of social workers support the migrant and refugee families in their process of

regularization and integration. So far, the service supported 31 children (16 girls and 15 boys) while 10 more children (6 boys and 4 girls) are in waiting list for psychotherapy while being supported by social workers. The team is also working on agreements with community services, for a faster referral of the families. In partnership with the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), a research team is documenting the project to produce a solid piece of evidence to advocate for better mental health services for migrant children with government authorities.

In Rivera, in the north-eastern border with Brazil, UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Social Development to open a transitory housing response for vulnerable migrant families with children (mostly Venezuelans) crossing the border from Brazil. "Casa Trampolín" will open during the second semester to support vulnerable families with children with no other network or support system upon their arrival to Uruguay.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

UNICEF actively participates in the protection sector coordination of the local R4V. During the reporting period leadership has rotated to empower other actors. Now El Paso, a local NGO, and UNHCR are leading the sector coordination group. Additionally, UNICEF has supported the online platform Observatorio de Movilidad, Infancia y Familia (OMIF) created and managed by the Universidad de la República with open access to administrative data from different sources related to migration flows, stock, requested and granted refugee status. Over the reporting period the support was focused on including administrative data regarding access to education, health and social security among other administrative data. The OMIF represents an effort to support evidence generation by researchers, academics and journalist with up-to-date data on the topic.

REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

UNICEF Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office (LACRO) provided direct support to Country Offices during the reporting period to respond to the humanitarian needs of 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. LACRO closely monitored the situation through continuous communication with teams in the field, deploying significant expertise and carrying out field visits to support the critical humanitarian response.

During the reporting period, LACRO has provided technical assistance for the development of tools, advocacy, coordination and knowledge management initiatives related to unaccompanied and separated children, transitory care, psychosocial interventions, prevention, and mitigation of risk of violence, especially sexual violence. Additionally, the Regional Office has provided continuous technical assistance to develop country-level policies and protocols for the care of children in human mobility. Furthermore, LACRO has facilitated the exchange between countries for knowledge generation. Technical assistance has also been provided for developing PSEA awareness-raising processes and implementing internal reporting mechanisms.

Within the R4V Platform, UNICEF co-leads the regional child protection subsector with Word Vision, providing all-year support to national child protection subsectors in their coordination issues, supporting capacity building initiatives, the revision of child protection

indicators, and facilitating exchanges of experience meetings between subsectors. The regional child protection subsector participated in revising and elaborating the Joint Needs Assessments and is now participating in the RMNA process 2023. The subsector launched in this period two regional studies on child labour and another on organized crime in coordination with all the regional members. By the second half of 2023, the map of child protection services in contexts of human mobility is expected to be tested in the field. At the intergovernmental level, UNICEF has supported and actively participated in the Quito Process workshops on family reunification, support spaces and child protection. and child LACRO also provided technical support to promote educational initiatives such as the Forum Beyond Borders, which was held in collaboration with UNESCO to outline actions in the region that guarantee the right to education for children on the move in Colombia, Peru and Ecuador. Additionally, the Regional Office supported advocacy strategies with the launch of the campaign "Education without limits" together with Save the Children. The campaign seeks to highlight the educational crisis experienced by children and adolescents in a situation of mobility, to promote that they access and stay in school and show how their access to education can positively impact a host community. Moreover, LACRO supported the development of capacity-building tools for basic education with the rollout of new modules on the online platform Creando Aula and the implementation of the Core Skills Training in Colombia in coordination with the Global Education Cluster, national authorities and implementing partners. The LACRO Education team is mapping the active Humanitarian Coordination Mechanisms in the education sector for South America. sector for

During the first semester of 2023, LACRO delivered an online course on WASH and migration to ensure a common understanding of contexts, politics, frameworks and standards related to migration, strengthening capacities of WASH staff in the South America and Caribbean region for necessary action, practices, needs assessments and monitoring of the humanitarian response. Also, the Regional Office is finalizing knowledge management products on WASH and migration to support disseminating of good practices. As the WASH Cluster lead, UNICEF continues to monitor activities and gaps in humanitarian attention at the regional level, given increased migrant flows and reduced funding trends, advocating among stakeholders to address gaps in WASH humanitarian attention. In Brazil, LACRO supported strengthening WASH actions within the R4V national platform, facilitating meetings and exchanging good practices. In Colombia, LACRO supported WASH preparedness actions for a possible volcano eruption. a possible

As co-leader of the R4V Cash Working Group, UNICEF and Save the Children, coordinated, monitored, planned and reported cash activities in response to the refugee and migration outflow through consultations with national working groups. UNICEF also supported knowledge exchange among national platforms and worked jointly with other regional actors in organizing regional training and webinars, including a virtual three-day learning event on the linkage between cash transfers and social protection systems, co-organized jointly with CashCap, R4V and REDLAC. At the regional level, UNICEF participated in the R4V Platform Sectoral Roundtables, a side event of the International Conference in Solidarity with Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, representing actors working in cash and voucher assistance to highlight the importance of Cash and Voucher Assistance as an effective tool for addressing the basic income needs of refugees and migrants and their host communities in LAC. A report on UNICEF support to Shock Responsive Social Protection cases was published, including one on the cash transfer programme to Venezuelan migrants in Ecuador. Regarding capacity building, LACRO organized a five-day regional training course on humanitarian cash transfers for UNICEF programme and operations

staff. Twenty-four participants from 12 countries attended the course.

attended

the LACRO's technical support to Country Offices, including Chile, Dominican Republic, Peru and Trinidad y Tobago, in developing their AAP strategies and action plans for the migration response was critical during the first semester. Additionally, LACRO developed an AAP regional workshop to strengthen AAP focal points and AAP taskforce leaders' capacities and promote the exchange of experiences in AAP for the migration response. In 2023, the countries participating in the U-Report Uniendo Voces interagency initiative (Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru) and the UN agencies involved (OIM, ACNUR and UNICEF) participated in the evaluation process to take stock of the lessons learned and achievements gained in 2022. Based on this information, the countries developed their annual plans. The U-Report Uniendo Voces regional committee, composed of UNICEF, OIM and UNHCR, also developed its annual plan and maintained regular coordination in 2023. The voices of migrant young people and adolescents was collected through this Uniendo Voces to inform the new collaboration agenda among EU and LAC. agenda

among Regarding gender humanitarian action, UNICEF continues to provide

technical support and quality assurance by offering tools and resources and building capacities of UNICEF's teams and partners. During the reporting period, LACRO carried out two virtual trainings for UNICEF staff focused on Gender in WASH in humanitarian contexts and GBV in Health response in humanitarian settings. In addition, the Regional Office conducted a trainer of trainers of the regional model for implementing GBV support services for girls and adolescent girls on the move. Twenty GBV and child protection service providers and frontline workers enhanced their capacities on methodological principles, criteria and processes for providing psychological and social support and accompaniment required by girls and adolescent girls on the move who have survived GBV. Also, UNICEF continues the development of a guide that specifies the care and psychosocial accompaniment of LGBTIQ+ adolescent survivors of GBV. The objectives of the guide include applying key concepts that allow for the understanding of diverse gender and sexual identities and developing specific criteria and guidelines for the care and psychosocial accompaniment of LGBTIQ+ adolescent survivors of GBV in contexts of human mobility. GBV in UNICEF regional support in communication and advocacy is focused

on expanding advocacy messaging for migrant children across the region and providing technical assistance to UNICEF Country Offices as needed. UNICEF continues to support the R4V Platform at the regional level to spotlight children's needs on the move, including the production of a documentary film about refugees and migrants. During the first semester of 2023, the following communication assets were distributed: the following

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distributed:

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- Children on the Move - Venezuela Crisis Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/children-on-the-move-venezuela>
- Children on the Move - Venezuela Crisis Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/children-on-the-move-venezuela/situation-reports>
- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals>
- All Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

NEXT SITREP: 30/01/2024

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2023 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health					
Children vaccinated against measles	Total	-	3,295	988	▲ 30%
	Colombia	-	3,295	988	▲ 30%
Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	573,012	29,629	▲ 5%
	Bolivia	-	2,145	-	0%
	Brazil	-	22,500	8,628	▲ 38%
	Chile	-	2,550	90	▲ 4%
	Colombia	-	41,801	13,751	▲ 33%
	Dominican Republic	-	72,000	-	0%
	Ecuador	-	5,000	-	0%
	Guyana	-	600	6,000	▲ 1000%
	Peru	-	426,416	1,160	0%
Children receiving the minimum set of vaccines	Total	-	198,276	11,231	▲ 6%
	Brazil	-	25,280	1,390	▲ 5%
	Colombia	-	105,996	3,841	▲ 4%
	Ecuador	-	60,000	-	0%
	Guyana	-	7,000	6,000	▲ 86%
Nutrition					
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	-	4,074	83	▲ 2%
	Colombia	-	574	83	▲ 14%
	Dominican Republic	-	3,500	-	0%
Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Total	-	132,353	13,943	▲ 11%
	Bolivia	-	6,900	-	0%
	Brazil	-	3,509	1,531	▲ 44%
	Chile	-	1,200	91	▲ 8%

	Colombia	-	64,240	2,351	▲ 4%
	Dominican Republic	-	15,000	-	0%
	Ecuador	-	21,000	-	0%
	Guyana	-	5,000	6,000	▲ 120%
	Peru	-	14,856	3,970	▲ 27%
	Trinidad and Tobago	-	648	-	0%
Children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder	Total	-	34,138	1,304	▲ 4%
	Bolivia	-	3,300	-	0%
	Colombia	-	19,338	1,304	▲ 7%
	Dominican Republic	-	1,500	-	0%
	Ecuador	-	10,000	-	0%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA					
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	254,137	60,426	▲ 24%
	Bolivia	-	5,350	490	▲ 9%
	Brazil	-	33,900	13,707	▲ 40%
	Chile	-	18,500	4,357	▲ 24%
	Colombia	-	142,149	18,273	▲ 13%
	Dominican Republic	-	4,500	112	▲ 2%
	Ecuador	-	25,000	19,587	▲ 78%
	Guyana	-	1,000	300	▲ 30%
	Peru	-	20,000	2,967	▲ 15%
	Trinidad and Tobago	-	2,738	592	▲ 22%
	Uruguay	-	1,000	41	▲ 4%
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	98,134	4,473	▲ 5%
	Bolivia	-	2,575	129	▲ 5%
	Chile	-	860	165	▲ 19%
	Colombia	-	82,149	1,537	▲ 2%
	Ecuador	-	6,000	1,590	▲ 27%
	Peru	-	5,000	-	0%

	Trinidad and Tobago	-	960	1,011	▲ 105%
	Uruguay	-	590	41	▲ 7%
Unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified	Total	-	3,923	3,216	▲ 82%
	Brasil	-	1,500	2,008	▲ 134%
	Colombia	-	163	817	▲ 501%
	Dominican Republic	-	2,000	-	0%
	Ecuador	-	200	391	▲ 196%
	Guyana	-	60	-	0%
Children identified as in need of specialized services who are referred to health, social welfare and justice services	Total	-	72,949	6,148	▲ 8%
	Bolivia	-	2,200	300	▲ 14%
	Brasil	-	11,749	2,673	▲ 23%
	Chile	-	5,600	111	▲ 2%
	Dominican Republic	-	8,000	198	▲ 2%
	Ecuador	-	5,000	2,158	▲ 43%
	Guyana	-	400	300	▲ 75%
	Peru	-	40,000	408	▲ 1%
People reached with awareness activities and community mobilisation interventions on PSEA	Total	-	64,644	3,494	▲ 5%
	Bolivia	-	19,500	467	▲ 2%
	Brazil	-	750	1,226	▲ 163%
	Chile	-	16,500	-	0%
	Colombia	-	7,994	701	▲ 9%
	Dominican Republic	-	2,500	-	0%
	Ecuador	-	5,000	1,100	▲ 22%
	Guyana	-	400	-	0%
	Peru	-	10,000	-	0%
	Trinidad and Tobago	-	2,000	-	0%
Education					
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	182,900	237,439	▲ 130%
	Bolivia	-	1,395	-	0%

	Brazil	-	41,143	12,330	▲ 30%
	Chile	-	1,500	1,136	▲ 76%
	Colombia	-	123,474	36,436	▲ 30%
	Dominican Republic	-	150	178,533	▲ 119022%
	Ecuador	-	5,000	3,894	▲ 78%
	Guyana	-	500	1,528	▲ 306%
	Peru	-	8,500	3,135	▲ 37%
	Trinidad and Tobago	-	1,238	447	▲ 36%
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	81,958	12,785	▲ 16%
	Bolivia	-	1,395	32	▲ 2%
	Brazil	-	18,743	872	▲ 5%
	Chile	-	2,400	448	▲ 19%
	Colombia	-	51,200	119	0%
	Ecuador	-	5,000	3,894	▲ 78%
	Guyana	-	220	886	▲ 403%
	Peru	-	3,000	6,534	▲ 218%
Children and adolescents accessing skills development programmes	Total	-	11,163	3,556	▲ 32%
	Colombia	-	5,100	-	0%
	Ecuador	-	5,000	350	▲ 7%
	Guyana	-	600	2,600	▲ 433%
	Trinidad and Tobago	-	463	606	▲ 131%
Water, sanitation and hygiene					
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	243,185	55,007	▲ 23%
	Bolivia	-	2,000	-	0%
	Brazil	-	66,185	13,056	▲ 20%
	Chile	-	8,000	-	0%
	Colombia	-	51,000	6,185	▲ 12%
	Ecuador	-	105,000	35,766	▲ 34%
	Guyana	-	11,000	-	0%

Children using safe and appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces	Total	-	336,873	5,631	▲ 2%
	Bolivia	-	1,440	-	0%
	Brazil	-	8,833	1,878	▲ 21%
	Chile	-	4,000	1,964	▲ 49%
	Colombia	-	61,000	1,289	▲ 2%
	Dominican Republic	-	257,600	-	0%
	Guyana	-	4,000	500	▲ 13%
People reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	Total	-	130,834	6,753	▲ 5%
	Brazil	-	17,834	5,532	▲ 31%
	Chile	-	8,000	-	0%
	Ecuador	-	105,000	1,221	▲ 1%
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	-	153,000	37,960	▲ 25%
	Bolivia	-	3,000	-	0%
	Chile	-	4,000	1,901	▲ 48%
	Colombia	-	84,000	31,267	▲ 37%
	Dominican Republic	-	20,000	-	0%
	Ecuador	-	5,000	1,492	▲ 30%
	Guyana	-	7,000	3,300	▲ 47%
	Peru	-	30,000	-	0%
Social protection					
Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	Total	-	13,915	1,124	▲ 8%
	Bolivia	-	1,050	-	0%
	Brazil	-	4,495	-	0%
	Chile	-	700	-	0%
	Dominican Republic	-	3,000	-	0%
	Ecuador	-	2,000	700	▲ 35%
	Peru	-	2,000	-	0%
	Trinidad and Tobago	-	670	424	▲ 63%

Households benefitting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support	Total	-	13,371	345	▲ 3%
	Brazil	-	12,371	345	▲ 3%
	Guyana	-	1,000	-	0%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)					
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Total	-	269,477	87,736	▲ 33%
	Brazil	-	149,896	31,295	▲ 21%
	Chile	-	14,430	-	0%
	Colombia	-	75,501	17,912	▲ 24%
	Dominican Republic	-	650	35,435	▲ 5452%
	Ecuador	-	12,000	1,221	▲ 10%
	Guyana	-	2,000	-	0%
	Peru	-	15,000	1,873	▲ 12%

*Progress in the reporting period 1 January to 30 June 2023

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

Sector	Requirements	Funding available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023	Resources available from 2022 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	14,058,588	999,835	1,205,191	11,853,562	84%
Nutrition	13,226,822	1,107,908	1,303,489	10,815,425	82%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	47,728,672	9,525,116	2,316,239	35,887,317	75%
Education	29,278,844	6,777,501	1,025,185	21,476,158	73%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	21,407,890	3,126,367	1,054,834	17,226,689	80%
Social protection	15,570,140	1,835,708	552,576	13,181,856	85%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	13,927,413	27,177	384,090	13,516,146	97%
Regional Office Technical Capacity	5,296,949	530,000	746,378	4,020,571	76%
Total	160,495,318	23,929,612	8,587,982	127,977,724	80%

Consolidated funding by office

Office	Requirements	Funding available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023	Resources available from 2022 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Bolivia	3,116,340	462,000	12,026	2,642,314	85%
Brazil	22,471,477	3,503,645	2,490,954	16,476,878	73%
Chile	10,318,200	1,182,000	501	9,135,699	89%
Colombia	64,337,776	10,266,199	3,563,476	50,508,101	79%
Dominican Republic	9,771,260	1,250,628	356,583	8,164,049	84%
Ecuador	24,203,400	3,510,460	607,231	20,085,709	83%
Guyana	1,716,800	172,000	29,632	1,515,168	88%
Peru	16,383,840	2,494,052	548,646	13,341,142	81%
Trinidad and Tobago	2,629,876	534,628	232,556	1,862,692	71%
Uruguay	249,400	24,000	-	225,400	90%
Regional Office	5,296,949	530,000	746,377	4,020,572	76%

Total	160,495,318	23,929,612	8,587,982	127,977,724	80%
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