



Children on the move, transiting through Honduras' borders, receive nutritional support.

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for every child

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1







Reporting Period  
1 January to 30 June  
2023

# Mexico and Central America: Children on the move and other crises

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The flow of children on the move continued increasing throughout Central America and Mexico. The number of migrants crossing the Darien border (Panama) hit record-high figures with nearly 197,000 entries (20% children). Approximately 1.7 million people in the sub-region are at increased risk of facing humanitarian needs due to dry conditions, in view of El Niño phenomenon.
- UNICEF-supported actions in response to migrants, host communities, IDPs and other vulnerable groups, have reached nearly 360,000 people with access to safe water, over 124,000 children and caregivers received psychosocial support, more than 47,000 children received education support, over 27,000 children were screened for malnutrition, 3,590 families received cash transfers, and 982,000 people received lifesaving information.
- UNICEF's appeal is currently 89% underfunded. Urgent support is needed to maintain and further scale-up field operations, particularly in response to needs of children on the move, and consequences of climate-related events.

### UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS\*

	Health	Health care	28%
		Funding status	8%
	Nutrition	Wasting screening	11%
		Funding status	8%
	Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	MHPSS	49%
		Funding status	16%
	Education	Formal/non-formal edu	37%
		Funding status	20%
	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Access to water	55%
		Funding status	4%
	Social protection	UNICEF-funded transfers	27%
		Funding status	4%

### SITUATION IN NUMBERS



**4,000,000**  
Children in need of humanitarian assistance



**10,830,000**  
People in need of humanitarian assistance

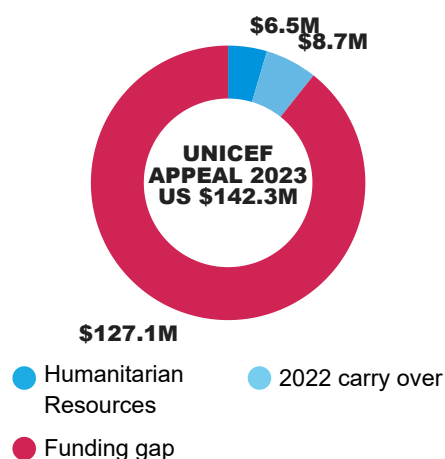


**2,001,848**  
People to be reached



**730,288**  
Children to be reached

### FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)\*\*



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

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

## FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

In June, UNICEF revised its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Mexico and Central America<sup>1</sup> after finalizing country-specific response plans and to ensure alignment with inter-agency plans active in countries in the sub-region.<sup>2</sup> As of June 2023, UNICEF had US\$15.2 million available against the US\$142.3 million revised appeal: US\$8.7 million carried over from 2022 and US\$6.5 million received in 2023; leaving a funding gap of 89%. Critical funding received to scale-up the response during the first half of 2023 included contributions from the Government of France; the United States Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA); the United States Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM); the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO); allocations from OCHA's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF); the Spanish Committee for UNICEF; and UNICEF's Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds. This support has allowed UNICEF Country Offices (COs) to address humanitarian needs of children on the move and other vulnerable communities in 2023.

Urgent gaps remain, particularly to cover the needs of internally displaced children and families, and of migrants returned to countries of origin living in precarious conditions. Funds are urgently needed – including for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and nutrition response, among other interventions - in view of the anticipated impacts of El Niño phenomenon, particularly in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, where the situation of populations already in need of assistance is expected to deteriorate considerably.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The flow of children on the move increased throughout Central America and Mexico during the first half of 2023. The number of migrants crossing into Central America through the Darien border (Panama) hit record-high figures in 2023, with close to 197,000 entries between January and June 2023, four times the number recorded during the same period in 2022.<sup>3</sup> One in every five migrants walking through the Darien jungle were children, being the fastest growing group among people on the move through this border. Between October 2022 and June 2023, nearly 99,000 encounters with unaccompanied children were recorded by authorities at the southwestern border of the United States.<sup>4</sup> Between January and May, more than 58,000 people (11% children) from El Salvador, Guatemala and Hondurans were returned, mainly from Mexico and the United States. Meanwhile, the number of asylum applications in Mexico in 2023 increased 28% compared to the same period in 2022. Added to the multidirectional dynamics of migration across the sub-region – including the mixed flows of migrants, refugees and returnees; different nationalities to which different policies and mechanisms apply; and the complexity of migratory paths - are the multiple risks that migrants, especially children and women, face throughout their journey. As per surveys conducted at borders in Panama, one third of interviewed migrants reported experiencing theft, scams or fraud in their journey;<sup>5</sup> while at least 222 people on the move have been reported missing across the sub-region in 2023, including 18 children and 16 women.<sup>6</sup>

The humanitarian needs of vulnerable migrant children and families add pressure to existing services, often already scarce or non-existing in remote communities or transit hotspots, and overwhelm local authorities in transit and destination countries, especially during peaks of mixed mass movements. Additionally, violence, structural inequity and disasters uproot children and families within their own

countries. Internal displacement is often considered a first step toward migration.

The first half of 2023 has been marked by the lifting - after more than three years in effect and more than 2.8 million migrants expelled - of the Title 42 by the United States Administration,<sup>7</sup> and the introduction of other measures to better manage increased arrivals, control irregular migration and promote access to regular pathways – including the launch of Safe Mobility Offices (SMOs)<sup>8</sup> in Colombia, Costa Rica and Guatemala. UNICEF has commended efforts to provide children and families on the move with greater access to safe migration pathways, and strongly urges all governments, including the United States, to ensure access to asylum processes – regardless of nationality.<sup>9</sup>

Adding to the migration crisis and the long-standing vulnerabilities in Central America, UNICEF estimates that 1.7 million people are currently at increased risk of facing humanitarian needs due to El Niño phenomenon inducing drought conditions. After a protracted three-years absence, the climatic sub-region referred to as the Dry Corridor (Corredor Seco) - shared by Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua, is expected to suffer in the coming months a reduction of rainfall which can induce drought conditions that may severely disrupt agricultural activities, undermine food production and increase levels of food insecurity and malnutrition for children and families living in the area, in a context of already decreased access to food and safe water.<sup>10</sup> Between June and September, it is expected that the acute food insecurity situation may deteriorate due to the lean season, with a high dependence on the purchase of high-priced food and limited income-generating options. Most of the region's rural poor households will resort to coping strategies to meet their food needs, placing them in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food insecurity until September, while a portion of the poorest households located in the Dry Corridor of El Salvador and Honduras will implement other harmful strategies, placing them in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) for the same period.<sup>11</sup>

## SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE BY COUNTRY

### BELIZE

Reporting and access to timely data on the number of migrants in Belize continues to be challenging. It has been estimated that over 62,000 migrants (49.7% women, 50.3% men) are currently in Belize. Through community survey and engagement activities, immediate needs identified among migrants are poor housing infrastructure, particularly in Santa Cruz and Bella Vista, where UNICEF cash plus programme has been implemented. A significant portion of the population within the communities live without access to electricity, making it difficult for families to carry out daily activities and maintain quality of life. Additionally, many migrant families do not have access to potable water, and face limited access to adequate sanitation facilities, generating risks for both their personal and environmental health. The current state of many migrant communities is more susceptible to flooding and storm surge as a result of living near catchments.

Fostering social cohesion and inclusion to mitigate discrimination, violence, and xenophobia will be crucial to the post-national Amnesty agenda.

### HEALTH

UNICEF provided technical support to the Ministry of Health & Wellness (MoHW) to strengthen secondary and primary health care through procurement of liquid oxygen, distributed to eight hospitals

countrywide, covering migrant and host communities. Additionally, critical maternal and newborn equipment and kits were also provided to support health care facilities. Access to health services in all health facilities, including mobile clinics and outreach, is free to all, including the migrant population.

Further, UNICEF's technical and financial support contributed to the development of the maternal, neonatal and child health quality improvement framework and the establishment of Quality Improvement Units in all hospitals in the country.

## NUTRITION

The MoHW acknowledged the urgent need for a comprehensive approach to nutrition in Belize. As a result, on 8 June, the MoHW with substantial contribution from UNICEF and other UN agencies launched the National Nutrition Policy 2022-2023. The policy aims at supporting a multi-sectoral approach to enhance the population's nutritional status through access to safe and nutritious food. The strategies in the policy include interventions to improve nutrition outcomes among host communities and migrant population. Additionally, with UNICEF support, a one-year operational plan was developed to support the implementation of the policy.

## CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE AND PSEA

UNICEF, with IOM and UNHCR, supported the implementation of the Amnesty programme to regularize migrants and refugees in Belize. The Amnesty hub intervention was expanded to include awareness raising and community mobilization interventions around Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against children (VAC) referral pathways. A total of 657 migrants (286 women, 273 men, 48 girls, 50 boys) benefitted from this intervention during the reporting period. UNICEF, through civil society organizations, supported a range of services such as GBV prevention and response services (referring emergency cases to the national GBV system), provision of parenting support sessions, and life skill/empowerment sessions for adolescent girls and boys attending the mobile Hubs organized by IOM and UNHCR. A total of 851 adolescents (594 girls, 257 boys) from migrant communities benefitted from psychosocial support from UNICEF outreach programmes.

UNICEF led three community consultations with migrant women and girls from communities within the Stann Creek and Cayo districts, which have the highest migrant population, to give voice to migrant women and girls' survivors on the laws and policies available to protect them, amongst other critical information. The consultation also provided women and girls' survivors and other community-based advocates and supporters, direct access to government officials whose responsibilities are to administer key essential social services.

UNICEF and NGO partner Pathlight supported the capacity building of 14 NGOs on PSEA. The strengthened capacity improves services and support to over 20 communities across Belize, impacting over 18,000 women and children. A UNICEF PSEA hotline was set up where complaints and feedback are received and tracked.

UNICEF partnered with RET International and the Child Development Foundation to provide psychosocial support, violence prevention and parenting sessions to migrant women and children. Through these interventions, 5,235 migrant men, women, boys and girls have increased access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse. Additionally, 1,235 women and children accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.

## EDUCATION

In March, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education (MoE) signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Think Equal USA Inc. for the implementation of the THINK EQUAL Program<sup>12</sup> in all Infant 1 and Infant 2 classrooms nationwide, reaching approximately 13,500 boys and girls, from 5 to 7 years old. The preschool curriculum framework is now being reformed to introduce a comprehensive, play-based, early childhood development programme that focuses on early stimulation and social and emotional learning for the early years. The programme also targets migrant children who are enrolled within the respective schools located in migrant and host communities, particularly in the Belize, Southern, and Cayo districts. Migrant and host communities' children will benefit from peacebuilding and inclusive sessions.

## WASH

With UNICEF support, the MoE completed the rehabilitation of sanitation and hygiene facilities in two primary schools in migrant communities (Blue Creek, Santa Ana villages) benefiting approximately 500 boys and girls.

UNICEF, in partnership with Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), completed data collection and validation for the baseline study that assessed the information management system of WASH facilities in all primary schools. Preliminary data shows that 58% of primary schools assessed confirmed having an emergency plan with staff knowledge on how and when to activate the plans, whereas 84% of the schools do not have emergency plans. Furthermore, 73% of school personnel have no training in emergency preparedness and response, and 40% of schools have no water storage, although being identified as hurricane shelters. With the results of the assessment, UNICEF will continue to advocate for resources to support different phases of the rehabilitation in schools, coupled with training in hand hygiene and WASH in emergencies for school personnel. UNICEF supported the Climate Smart Resilient checklist for standardizing programmes in schools and communities.

## SOCIAL PROTECTION

A pilot humanitarian cash transfer programme for migrant children was successfully completed. UNICEF and Belize Red Cross reached 899 children from 330 families, through four disbursements (December to March). Among children beneficiaries, 52% were female, 48% male; and 10% had a disability. The use of the digital payment system expanded financial services to rural communities and increased financial inclusion. In the first disbursement, cash out option was used at 90%, and payment to merchant through app at 4%. By the end of the pilot, usage shifted: cash out option reduced by 20%, and virtual payment drastically increased. The established hotline and Mobile Service Provider monthly reports indicated that the beneficiaries were very satisfied for the support, cash support helped to pay off some debts, medical bills, school fees. Some beneficiaries also used the wallet to save money.

A community survey was conducted by the Belize Red Cross during the data collection phase of the programme where community members (beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries) were notified about the new cash plus programme. A toll-free hotline was also set up at the Belize Red Cross office to receive complaints or feedback. Additionally, the Mobile Service provider also recorded and tracked feedback and complaints from the affected population through its well-established customer service mechanism.

Additionally, over 260 adults and children received life skills trainings including WASH, psychosocial support, conflict management, soap

making, cosmetology, barbering, sewing, backyard gardening, first aid. Through feedback mechanisms, beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the support and equipment received.

## SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC) AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

UNICEF began the development of a CO SBC strategy in early 2023. In addition, UNICEF organized and facilitated an SBC training for 50 implementing/operational partners in March. SBC materials were sourced and provided as part of the communication and advocacy element. The materials and training of implementing partners supported in the roll-out campaign to address integration, xenophobia, and discrimination to reach a total of 20,000 people, inclusive of migrant and host communities.

## HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF, IOM and UNHCR established a working group to implement the UN Agency Workplan on Migration. UNICEF leads education, nutrition, WASH and child protection initiatives with cross-sectoral programming in early childhood development (ECD), gender equity and C4D. Coordination meetings include planning, monitoring and organization of the Amnesty hub interventions in coordination and communication with national authorities and civil society organizations (CSOs) in responding to humanitarian and development needs of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. All GBV, PSEA, psychosocial interventions mentioned above were implemented by the Coordination group outlined in the UN Agency Workplan on Migration.

## COSTA RICA

The number of people on the move through Costa Rica showed record-high figures during the first half of 2023. According to the number of people leaving the Migratory Reception Station (ERM) of Los Planes in the Gualaca district (Chiriquí province, Panama), it is estimated that as of June, nearly 195,000 migrants in transit, mostly from Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Haiti, entered and passed through Costa Rica, about 150,000 more than those recorded during the first semester of 2022. Of great concern is the increase in the number of children and adolescents, accounting for close to 1 out of every 3 migrant persons, 55% boys and 45% girls.<sup>13</sup>

In response to the national dynamics of the migration flow, the Costa Rican Government established a bus route from the southern border to the northern border of the country, aiming at preventing the concentration of migrants in the Greater Metropolitan Area.

Priority humanitarian needs of migrants in transit are mainly related to the lack of financial resources, insufficient food and shelter, and difficulties in access to water, sanitation and basic public services. GBV is a continuous threat and reality among girls and women, exacerbated by the insufficiency of reporting and response mechanisms.

UNICEF's interventions, based on a humanitarian - development nexus approach, focus on: establishment of Child Friendly Spaces for children and families in prioritized host communities; promotion of inclusive educational environments and the incorporation (or reincorporation), permanence and academic success of migrant students, including the procurement of educational kits, books and uniforms; legal and financial assistance for regularization of the migration status of extremely vulnerable migrant women, children and adolescent students and; engagement of prioritized host

communities in dialogue and community-based actions for social cohesion, violence prevention and response, and social perceptions and norms change related to discrimination and xenophobia against migrants.

## CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE AND PSEA

Six support stations for migrant children in transit were established during the first half of 2023 in coordination with the Child Welfare Agency (PANI). These stations provide comprehensive services, including case analysis and referral to national institutions for health care or special protection, reporting of rights violations, psychosocial support in crisis situations, recreational activities for mental well-being, learning stimulation, access to WASH services, distribution of humanitarian kits, referral to emergency shelters and internet connectivity. A total of 13,688 children and adolescents have been assisted during the first semester of 2023.

UNICEF, in collaboration with PANI and local development organisations, supported 33 Child Safe Spaces across the country in priority destination communities. On a monthly average, 3,500 highly vulnerable children and adolescents benefited from these spaces, with over 1,300 activities organized in various areas, including sports, arts, parenting, and life skills development, during the first semester of 2023.

In continuation to the process started in 2021, during the first semester of 2023 an additional 1,819 migrant students were legally regularized by the General Directorate of Migration (DGME) with legal and monetary support from UNICEF. Under this programme, since 2021, legal support has been provided to more than 30,000 migrant families and 10,506 children have benefited from regularization.

UNICEF, IOM, DGME and local partners have identified available hotels and shelters to provide short-term accommodation for highly vulnerable families with children and adolescents, that need to pause their migration journey. Emergency accommodation for 1,317 highly vulnerable migrant children and their families was provided, for an average of 3.5 nights each.

## EDUCATION

UNICEF supported access to education for migrant children and adolescents through the procurement and distribution of early childhood and school kits. These efforts benefited close to 10,000 children and adolescents, while 3,537 uniforms, raincoats, and boots were provided to highly vulnerable students from both migrant and host communities. The distribution of these learning materials was carried out in close coordination with the MoE. Additionally, tailored learning and stimulation supplies benefited 4,395 migrant children in transit, as part of the support offered through UNICEF-supported Child Safe Spaces in key migratory locations in the southern and northern border.

In 2023, UNICEF's "INSPIRA" volunteering programme in Costa Rica continued growing. It expanded its efforts in promoting literacy and life skills among highly vulnerable migrant communities across the country. With the support of 124 volunteers who underwent comprehensive training, 687 children between 6 and 12 years old, are currently benefiting from a 6-month tutoring program. This initiative, which prioritizes migrant children in highly vulnerable host communities, aims to accelerate their reading and writing skills and help them recover from any educational setbacks they may have experienced.

With UNICEF's support, 263 educators from the National Network for Child Care and Development (REDCUDI) completed the "Creando Aulas" course - an online course for Latin American teachers, equipping them with essential skills in Education in Emergencies,

enhancing their pedagogical and socio-emotional abilities to tackle crises effectively.

## WASH

Safe, secured and 24/7 WASH facilities in key points of migration routes were facilitated by UNICEF, specifically in Paso Canoas (southern border) and in the bus station of Los Chiles (northern border), benefitting during the first semester of 2023 more than 19,417 migrants.

In collaboration with the Costa Rican Red Cross, the Child Welfare Agency, the Municipal Emergency Committee of San José, and the Lloverá Foundation, UNICEF distributed 1,077 kits containing essential hygiene items such as soap, hand sanitizing gels, menstrual hygiene products, toilet paper, and more. Kits benefited approximately 4,000 people during the reporting period. The support was primarily focused in Corredores (Southern border), Los Chiles (Northern border), and San José (metropolitan area).

## SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC) AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

Through community engagement, a comprehensive SBC strategy has been developed to prevent discrimination and xenophobia. This strategy focuses on addressing the social, cultural, and economic factors that impact the rights of migrant children. Over 450 children and their families from prioritized migrant communities actively participated in shaping the strategy. Ethnographic research provided vital insights into the prevalence of physical, emotional, and sexual violence against children on the move, as well as their access to health and protection services.

UNICEF is actively working to enhance monitoring of migration flows and fulfil its commitments to the AAP framework. A mechanism is being developed to gather real-time information on children on the move and their access to services, as well as the capacity of humanitarian aid to support them along their journey. This mechanism aims to inform UNICEF programs, enabling them to adapt and improve their response to the needs of migrants. Through an innovative methodology which will be operative in the second semester of 2023, UNICEF aims to engage with people on the move, establish an early warning system for increased flows, and collect data on service availability and occupancy.

## HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF partners with OIM, UNHCR, PAHO, UNFPA, OCHA and the Office of the Resident Coordinator in the implementation of an interagency contingency and action plan, focused on mixed migration flows, in coordination with the DGME, to respond to the growing humanitarian needs of migrants in transit. The government and the UN System have established a working group to jointly assess the changing conditions and provide humanitarian assistance for the different migratory flows.

The government has established an interinstitutional committee to coordinate the humanitarian response, which is currently led by the Second Vice President of the Republic and Minister of Health. As priority actions, several public institutions and the Corredores Municipality are in the process of activating the Paso Canoas Fairground as a space for humanitarian assistance to migrant individuals. The United Nations System, including UNICEF, is actively participating in the activation process of the fairground. UNICEF's work will focus on providing WASH services, implementing a Child Safe Space, and distributing emergency kits.

## EL SALVADOR

Since October 2022, United States authorities report nearly 44,000 encounters with Salvadorans in land borders, averaging 158 per day. Of these, 7,836 were unaccompanied children.<sup>14</sup> Government systems for registering mixed migration flows are nascent rendering the identification of migrants in transit complex. People on the move across the country, including migrants in transit and asylum seekers, continue in need of basic services such as shelter, water, food, health, WASH items, psychosocial support, continuity of education, and access to legal aid and protection services, according to the exchanges held with authorities and participatory diagnostics at borders and shelters.

The generalized violence that children and adolescents suffer at their homes, communities or schools, remain a trigger for displacement and migration. As of May 2023, 7,701 cases of violence against children had been reported by Protection Boards, according to the Information System for Children and Adolescents in El Salvador (SINAES), with 2,624 of these cases occurring in homes, 511 in hospitals and 426 in schools. Violence has differentiated impacts; while homicides diminished in the past five years, six in ten victims are boys and young men (aged 13–35 years), and sexual violence disproportionately affects girls and young women. In May only, the National Council for Early Childhood, Childhood and Adolescence (CONAPINA), reported 942 cases of sexual violence, of which 89.5% were women (71.2% of them were girls from 12 to 17 years old). This population has limited access to complaint mechanisms and often fears denouncing the perpetrator, as in 9 out of 10 cases, it is a person close to them.

In 2023, UNICEF continues monitoring, advocating and supporting efforts related to children in conflict with the law, and children left without parents or caretakers who have been detained, in the framework of the national State of Exception measures.<sup>15</sup> Reforms to the juvenile justice law allow children from 12–15 to be imprisoned for up to 10 years for gang association, and those 16–18 for up to 20 years; and reforms to the law to combat organized crime allow for adolescents to be tried with adults and judged jointly under a single collective legal process. Bringing adolescents to trial with adults, risks adolescents not being afforded the specialized legal protections embodied in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Furthermore, the law allows adolescents to be detained for up to 24 months prior to being formally sentenced.<sup>16</sup>

## HEALTH

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) – concretely with the Integrated National Health System, and supporting entities like the Technical National Health Commission – to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including for addressing the needs of vulnerable groups during emergencies. UNICEF has contributed to the delivery of quality health services by providing qualified technical assistance to the MoH on immunization, child, adolescent and maternal health, cold chain management, among other health related interventions. UNICEF collaborates closely with WHO/PAHO to provide technical expertise to the MoH under a unified work plan. These initiatives have been supported with non-emergency funds.

## NUTRITION

UNICEF's humanitarian nutrition programmes have been halted due to lack of funding. The Government of El Salvador, UNICEF and civil society organisations (CSOs) have identified priority areas of intervention: screening of 6–59-month-old children for malnutrition, supporting primary caregivers of 0-23 month-old children with IYCF

counselling, and supporting the admission of 6-59 year-old children for SAM treatment.

FAO, PAHO, and UNICEF have worked closely to implement the "For Healthier Families Initiative", aiming at improving family health and nutrition. This initiative is implemented at a national level, in coordination with prioritized municipalities affected by food insecurity and with high incidence of malnutrition, to promote strengthened food and nutrition knowledge in communities, reaching around 256,000 people via social media. This initiative leverages local recipes and strongly promotes breastfeeding and complementary feeding for children by providing counseling to families on the importance of nutrition throughout the life cycle, with UNICEF placing special emphasis on maternal and child nutrition. The Office of the First Lady and the MoH will assume the scale up of this campaign.

In preparedness for the dry season and the anticipated impacts of El Niño phenomenon, the United Nations System is working together with Civil Protection to plan a coordinated response for the dry corridor, with integrated actions in Food Security, Nutrition and WASH.

## CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE AND PSEA

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued strengthening the Child Protection System by supporting children on the move and their families (returnees, migrants in transit, internally displaced persons and asylum seekers) in receiving specialized services to ensure their rights to protection, health, education, legal advice and psychosocial support, with a gender approach.

At borders, dignity kits distributed to migrants in transit are tailored for children and adolescents (including hygiene kits for women), as well as ludic kits. In collaboration with local authorities, UNICEF established temporary health assistance support points at three strategic border locations to ensure essential healthcare access, including medical services, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). A total of 2,400 children and caregivers have been reached with MHPSS.

UNICEF provided capacity building and technical support to 250 staff involved in the national and local child protection system, aiming at strengthening protection services, including MHPSS for vulnerable populations. Participants included staff members from CONAPINA, the General Directorate of Migration and Immigration (DGME) and the National Civil Police (PNC). Additionally, UNICEF together with NGO Ayuda en Acción, supported the strengthening of government capacities by developing a training program on specialized care for migrant children and adolescents within the framework of the "Crecer Juntos" law<sup>17</sup> and the "Brazos Abiertos" National Plan.<sup>18</sup> A total of 212 public officials were reached through these efforts. UNICEF continues collaborating with NGOs and local authorities to develop and implement comprehensive training programs that raise awareness about GBV and equip government officials with the necessary knowledge and skills to prevent and respond effectively to violence.

Regarding the situation of children left without parents or caretakers in the framework of the State of Exception, UNICEF advocates for and supports authorities to ensure that these children are not institutionalized and that every effort is made to place children with relatives in their communities. At the request of CONAPINA, in collaboration with Médecins du Monde, UNICEF supports children and adolescents for whom state efforts to find placement with relatives have proven unsuccessful. In these cases, UNICEF has provided psychosocial support to 72 children. UNICEF will continue supporting authorities in developing and implementing solutions promoting alignment with the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC).

Additionally, UNICEF continues supporting adolescents deprived of liberty due to the state of exception, and will continue advocating for the reintroduction of restorative justice models for these children.

UNICEF trained Humanitarian Country Team focal points to raise awareness and build capacity on PSEA in humanitarian contexts, 58% of the participants had not received PSEA training prior to this course.

## EDUCATION

In partnership with Plan International, UNICEF has supported the continuity of education for migrant children by delivering mathematics, reading, and writing kits in 51 schools located at border areas, with migrant children and children that cross the borders daily to attend school in El Salvador. Overall, nearly 4,000 children in primary school have benefited from this support. Additionally, educational and socio-emotional kits have been delivered to support the recovery of learning in 102 schools located in border areas in the departments of Ahuachapán, Cabañas, Chalatenango, La Unión, Morazán and Santa Ana, benefiting 15,115 children (including migrants in transit) and 1,412 teachers.

UNICEF delivered 120 educational kits, material, and equipment for two recreational-educational spaces for migrant children and adolescents in transit, located at the Foreign Migrant Attention Centre (CAIPEM), in coordination with partner EDUCO. At least 20 children and adolescents attend the CAIPEM monthly. UNICEF ensured the continuity of education in three border areas (La Chinamas, La Hachadura and El Amatillo), with partner Ayuda en Acción, benefiting 790 children and adolescents in transit with educational kits and/or psychological first aid. In addition, 656 families were reached with sensitization about the importance of support their children education continuity, and psychosocial support when required.

Adolescent school drop-out remains of concern in El Salvador. Net enrolment rates have dropped significantly from 81.2% to 41.1% in the transition from elementary education to secondary school, according to the MoE's latest figures (2022). UNICEF is supporting the MoE in developing strategies to reincorporate out-of-school children and those at risk to dropping-out, with flexible modalities of education, promoting learning recovery and academic certification.

## WASH

The National Foreign Migrant Attention Centre (CAIPEM) was equipped with upgraded sanitary services and showers, and enhanced water storage and distribution system, resulting in improved access to safe water. These improvements have already benefited some 240 migrants in the first quarter of 2023 who also received critical supplies including personal hygiene kits, and cleaning and disinfection kits.

UNICEF supported the rehabilitation and improvement of WASH infrastructure in three border Health Facilities that received 369 migrants in transit; and in two outreach and reception centres in La Unión, impacting 600 people and 295 migrants in transit from Nicaragua. Adaptations in WASH infrastructure in spaces for migrants have been carried out considering the specific needs of vulnerable populations, including consideration for prevention of GBV, child protection and accessibility for people with disabilities.

In 28 schools in border locations, UNICEF provided 14 mobile handwashing stations, 28 solid waste separation stations, water filters, menstrual hygiene kits, as well as educational sessions on handwashing, menstrual hygiene, and solid waste separation, reaching 2,700 students and 224 migrants.

UNICEF supported the expansion of water storage and distribution

systems in El Amatillo Health Centre (Honduras border), and 2,500 personal hygiene kits were provided for distribution at the busiest land borders.

Moreover, UNICEF supported the assessment of water, hygiene, and sanitation needs in Border International Health Offices using the WASH-FIT methodology. This evaluation enables the identification of the main barriers faced by migrants in accessing water and sanitation services and hygiene supplies. Some of the identified needs, such as the installation of water filters, improvement of sanitary facilities and handwashing stands, and provision of solid waste management supplies, amongst others, are being further evaluated with a gender perspective and mainstreamed into future UNICEF interventions.

Regarding other vulnerable populations across El Salvador, it is estimated that only 80% of households have access to piped water and sanitation in rural areas. Six out of ten schools are ill prepared to face environmental risks and disasters, at least 943 schools (out of 5,152) nationwide require improved sanitation, 938 lack access to drinking water, and 964 receive intermittent water services. Against this background, UNICEF is supporting the improvement of national capacities for emergency response, through the prepositioning of critical supplies with the Environmental Health Directorate of the MoH, including filters for water treatment to assist 688 people (172 families) in case of emergencies.

## SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC) AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

UNICEF, with Médecins du Monde, conducted surveys with beneficiary populations to identify the most prevalent migration routes used by people in transit in El Salvador, and to identify the most pressing needs as reported by migrants, including children and their families on the move. Information on migratory requirements emerged as one of the main needs.

To support the access and guarantee their right to receive health assistance, UNICEF and Médecins du Monde produced guides<sup>19</sup> for migrant in transit, providing information on the nearest health services and facilities on the road, in addition to other migrant rights and safety information. These materials are being distributed at border points. Brochures and posters are projected to reach about 1,500 people.

UNICEF and partners (World Vision, Ayuda en Acción, Médecins du Monde) collected data at border points, gathering information on migrant populations' support needs. Among participants of these studies, the main reasons for migrating are improving living conditions (44%), family reunification (28%), visiting relatives (9%) and violence in their countries of origin (7%); gaps were identified in most of the municipal authorities' capacities to address the migration phenomenon – including gaps on information management. In addition, gaps were identified in the border sites' basic infrastructure. These studies have been leveraged to serve as a baseline to inform social behavioural change strategies.

## HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) remains active in El Salvador. UNICEF leads the coordination of the Nutrition and WASH sectors, and co-leads the Education sector (with Save the Children), Protection/Child Protection sector (with UNHCR), and the Health sector (with PAHO/WHO). As sector lead, UNICEF ensured leadership in the 2023 HNO/HRP development, and will ensure coordination across sectors for the 2024 HNO process – planned to be launched in July 2023. In addition, since August 2022, the HCT

has designated UNICEF as PSEA lead.

Sectoral coordination priorities in 2023 include: for Protection, comprising 26 UN agencies and NGOs, support to internally displaced and migrant returnees, in-transit children and their families, and child victims of violence; for WASH and Nutrition, priorities include the mitigation of risks related to drought in the Dry Corridor; for Education, comprised by 11 NGOs, focus is on advocacy and sensitization about the importance of continuity of education for children on the move, particularly those in transit.

In May 2023, the Food Security, Nutrition, and WASH sectors have been prioritized by the HCT to develop an Anticipatory Action (AA) framework that may be used in the coming months for a CERF AA appeal linked to the El Niño phenomenon and the consequent drought situation.

UNICEF partners with the National Migration Directorate, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and authorities that are part of the child protection system, including the CONAPINA (formerly ISNA and CONNA), the "Crecer Juntos" Institute, and the Attorney General's Office. UNICEF is part of the United Nations' Migration Network and coordinates efforts to protect the rights of child migrants, returnees, in-transit and forcibly displaced children, along with UNHCR and IOM.

## GUATEMALA

During the first half of 2023, the upward trend in migratory flows continues throughout Guatemala. According to national authorities, between January and June, more than 135,000 irregular migrants have entered the country, 18% of them children (24,030), the main nationalities being Venezuelans, Haitians, Ecuadorians, Cubans, and Chinese. Overall, it can be estimated that during the first half of the year, more than 60,000 girls and boys of different nationalities have traveled through the Guatemalan territory. Furthermore, United States authorities report that in 2023, over 71,000 Guatemalans have been identified at the southern border, including 31,108 children (nearly 19,000 unaccompanied). According to the Guatemalan Migration Institute (IGM), the flow of Guatemalan returnees in the first semester of 2023 continues, registering 36,233 returnees, 10% of them children (1,676 accompanied and 1,906 unaccompanied), 40% girls, 60% indigenous people belonging to the Mayan peoples, mainly from the departments of Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Alta Verapaz, Quiché and Quetzaltenango.

The combined effects of factors such as the Ukraine-Russia conflict, climate change (including unresolved consequences of the effects of past natural-origin disasters), and the residual consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, have exacerbated a food and nutrition crisis in Guatemala. National authorities report a 44% increase in the number of cases of acute malnutrition when compared to 2022, 22% being severe acute malnutrition cases (3,065). Furthermore, the number of children with extreme clinical signs - such as kwashiorkor or marasmus - has increased (69 more cases than last year), 19 child deaths have been reported, seven in Alta Verapaz department.

Guatemala is also suffering from the effects of the El Niño phenomenon, which leads to a lack of access to water in households and causes large portions of the population to be affected by food shortages, leading to higher food prices, food insecurity, increased rates and incidence of malnutrition, among other consequences.

## HEALTH

During the reporting period, UNICEF has supported the purchase of 60 electric generators and staff training,<sup>20</sup> to ensure the operation of the cold chain equipment and thus guarantee the conservation of vaccines, benefiting vulnerable communities in the coverage area of

Health Centers and Health Posts of the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance.

Humanitarian funds are urgently needed to ensure provision of health services for children and families on the move, including minimum set of vaccines; and primary healthcare services.

## NUTRITION

As of June 2023, according to data from the National Food and Nutrition Security Information System (SINSAN), 14,180 cases of acute malnutrition have been reported nationwide, and 19 children have died as a result of this phenomenon. Against this backdrop, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance and the Secretariat of Food and Nutritional Security have requested support and a response plan was developed in collaboration with United Nations Agencies and NGOs, which was formalized in May 2023.

While UNICEF has ensured technical assistance to authorities, particularly for the deployment of health and nutrition brigades, funds are urgently needed for priority interventions including: screening of children 6-59 months for malnutrition; provision of with IYCF counseling for caregivers of children 0-23 months; and SAM treatment of children 6-59 months.

## CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE AND PSEA

During the reporting period, more than 17,000 children and 20,000 adults in transit through Guatemalan territory benefited from UNICEF-supported protection assistance, the main nationalities being Venezuelan, Haitian and Ecuadorian.

UNICEF is present in the Care Centres for Migrants and Refugees (CAPMiR) through its various modalities (mobile units and field offices), especially at border points with Honduras and Mexico, such as El Cinchado (Izabal), Santa Elena (Petén) and Agua Caliente border (Esquipulas, Chiquimula). Over 2,300 children and 3,705 adults have been reached in these sites. In addition, support was provided in civil society shelters such as Casas del Migrante, reaching nearly 15,000 children and adolescents, and over 16,000 adults. In 2023, support was ensured in government-led shelters reaching 1,906 unaccompanied children. From January to June, nearly 2,200 children and their families received PSS services close to their communities of origin, through UNICEF implementing partners in San Marcos, Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango, Quiché and Alta Verapaz departments.

Capacity building efforts supported by UNICEF included: training of 837 staff (313 men and 524 women) from the Municipal Offices for the Protection of Children and Adolescents and members of inter-institutional coordination spaces,<sup>21</sup> on tools for protection response in the context of human mobility (including psychosocial support, Return to Happiness, Voy a Paso Seguro, among others); and 1,981 people trained on the implementation of protocols and methodologies for the care of children in situation of human mobility, including officials of the National Civil Police, Social Welfare Secretariat, Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, Ministry of Foreign Relations, the Guatemalan Institute of Migration and civil society organisations.

Aiming at strengthening national systems, UNICEF started working with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Office of the Attorney General, for these authorities to join the PRIMERO information system - already used by the Ministry of Social Welfare for reintegration of unaccompanied children. From January to June, this tool allowed more than 2,000 cases of unaccompanied children who entered the shelters to be referred to authorities.

Starting in January, various modalities were used to provide information on migration risks, rights and self-protection mechanisms

against violence (with a GBV approach), through digital media, training activities, U-Report 'En Marcha' and direct messaging, for people in transit at the CAPMiR, mobile units, and Casas del Migrante shelters. More than 32,000 migrants in transit, over 103,000 people through social media and 1,325 community leaders, were reached with these messages.

An additional 1,742 girls, boys, and adolescents, from other vulnerable communities prioritized by UNICEF have accessed mental health and psychosocial care services.

## EDUCATION

In coordination with partner Mancomunidad Copán Chortí, UNICEF supported extracurricular education activities - through the flexible education programme in the Extracurricular Educational Centers (CEEX), reaching 894 students in Alta Verapaz department. In coordination with the MoE, support was provided for the training of 6,000 teachers in the First National Congress for teachers who graduated from the Academic Program for Professional Teacher Development (PADEP), to strengthen the quality of education with innovative methodologies for the return to classes.<sup>22</sup>

As part of UNICEF's preparedness efforts, key supplies have been pre-positioned including school-in-a-box kits (300); and 45 high-performance tents that can be used as temporary classrooms, safe learning spaces, or protective spaces for children and teachers, where the emergency occurs.

## WASH

UNICEF ensured the provision of hygiene kits for migrants in transit. The intervention was carried out in collaboration with UNICEF partner organizations, particularly, Refugio de la Niñez, Casas del Migrante and Social Welfare Secretary of the Presidency. During the reporting period, 5,000 dignity kits (hygiene kits) were distributed in the Migrant Houses and CAPMiRs, reaching nearly 25,000 people. In addition, over 310,000 people have been reached through hand-washing behavior change programs.

Gaps remain to ensure that other vulnerable populations have access to appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in safe learning spaces; and finally for more people to access enough safe water for drinking and domestic needs, particularly in communities vulnerable to the effects of the expected El Niño phenomenon and the dry season.

UNICEF provided technical support for strengthening the national system's capacities in the WASH sector, including in the development of the Public Water and Sanitation Policy; the creation of the Directorate of Potable Water, Sanitation and Health; and supported the creation of Water and Sanitation Offices or Directorates at municipality level, to improve service provision and investments in rural areas with high malnutrition rates and affected by extreme weather.

## SOCIAL PROTECTION

UNICEF continued supporting the Ministry of Social Development, through technical assistance for strengthening the Social Registry of Households, in order to establish, in the medium and long term, a humanitarian cash transfer programme that can be effective during emergencies. In addition, in coordination with the Cash Working Group, work is being done to update the National Coordinating Office for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) national response plan, to include a more precise component on cash transfers.

With the support of NORCAP's CashCAP, the capacities of the Cash Working Group are being strengthened in the country, both at the intersectoral coordination level, to streamline actions and decision



making when implementing a cash-based work strategy in the country, especially at the time of emergencies, with a sustainability approach.

## SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC) AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

Since January, over 550,000 people have been reached with messages for prevention and access to services, related to human mobility, water, sanitation and hygiene services, nutrition, education and child protection. In addition, nearly 1,500 people accessed accountability mechanisms including through community participation, by translating messages and content into local languages, conducting contextual analysis to understand the needs of affected populations, and using digital and text messaging communication channels. Approximately 5,800 people have participated in engagement actions for social and behavioral change.

## HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

Humanitarian intervention are coordinated through the Humanitarian Country Team. UNICEF leads in Nutrition, Education, WASH and Child Protection sectors. Under UNICEF's leadership, sectors have increased emergency response capacities of institutional actors, and contributed to the 2023 HNO/HRP processes.

Given the migration dynamics, the Care and Protection Council (CAP), an inter-institutional governmental space for the care of migrants created by the Migration Code, continues to operate through work groups to coordinate the response. With the participation of United Nations agencies, including UNICEF, in this space, the need to provide a protection approach to children and adolescents in human mobility has been highlighted, as well as to improve coordination between agencies and the institutions in charge of child protection.

## HONDURAS

The migration crisis continues to affect Honduras, as a country of origin, transit and return of migrants. During the first six months of 2023, more than 135,000 migrants crossed into Honduras irregularly, 19% of whom were children and young people under 20 years.<sup>23</sup> By comparison, in 2021, 40,015 irregular entries were recorded, which indicates almost a triple increase in figures this year so far. In terms of migrant returnees, a total of 24,455 Hondurans have been returned this year.<sup>24</sup> It is anticipated that recent changes in migration policies may result in a further increase in returns in the remainder of 2023.

The main needs of the population on the move, especially children, derive from their vulnerability to multiple risks. This population travels with physical exhaustion, hunger and thirst looking for places providing shelter and support to cover these basic needs. This population faces difficulties in accessing economic resources and due to their pressing needs, protection risks such as sexual exploitation, trafficking and abuse can be exacerbated.

Unaccompanied children and adolescents are particularly vulnerable to human rights violations and situations of exploitation. Needs are also identified for accessing key protection information and legal aid. Additionally, health issues are evident and therefore the need for primary health care services.

Honduras is located in the Dry Corridor area and is often affected by threats like forest fires, floods, landslides, and draught, increasing malnutrition vulnerability. The country's raining season starts in May,

usually strengthening into frequent tropical storms towards the final months of the year. In this context, UNICEF continues to monitor the situation, consolidating preparedness efforts to respond in case of impacts. In view of the expected effects of El Niño phenomenon in 2023, UNICEF is actively contributing to the governmental multisector preparedness plans, to face the expected intensified drought scenario. El Niño could worsen the food insecurity situation and would cause families to implement survival strategies, aggravating malnutrition and health conditions in children under 5 years. This situation could be exacerbated by limited access to water, sanitation and hygiene, resulting in increased demands for health services due to diseases such as dengue, fever and diarrhea. The population at risk is characterized for being from low-income rural areas with limited access to health, water and sanitation services, along with limited access to land for farming.

## HEALTH

UNICEF, with partners, supported the deployment of teams of doctors, nurses and promoters to the southern and western borders to provide health care services for migrants in transit, reaching over 9,200 adults (including 5,717 women, among them 202 pregnant women) and 6,932 children. In addition, with UNICEF support, 454 people on the move were vaccinated against polio, measles, influenza and COVID-19. Nearly 16,000 migrants were sensitized on general hygiene measures, dehydration, diarrhea and dengue prevention, biosecurity measures, detection of pregnancy symptoms, prevention of acute respiratory infections and COVID-19.

In addition, as part of UNICEF's support to MoH efforts to increase children vaccination coverage, 24,168 children from communities affected by high insecurity and violence were vaccinated with different vaccines, including against Human Papilloma Virus.

## NUTRITION

As part of UNICEF's response to the migration crisis, 6,198 children on the move (3,135 boys, 3,063 girls) were screened for acute malnutrition at southeast and west border points, of which 294 children were identified with moderate acute malnutrition and 25 with severe acute malnutrition. Field teams provided therapeutic feeding and health services to all identified cases. In addition, 5,270 of the children screened and 1,235 pregnant and lactating women received nutritional supplements to prevent deficiencies, including anemia. Breastfeeding and complementary feeding counselling was provided to 2,224 caregivers of children aged 0-23 months (35% male).

UNICEF support to other vulnerable populations included actions contributing to reduce the prevalence of overweight or obesity in children aged 6 to 18 years in communities affected by violence. UNICEF implemented additional nutritional care activities reaching 2,632 children and adolescents (1,289 boys, 1,343 girls) from schools of 11 communities in Central District, Francisco Morazán and El Progreso, Yoro. A nutritional awareness campaign was also conducted targeting parents and teachers at the schools, to provide information on diet improvement. In addition, 10,374 children under five were reached with nutritional monitoring to identify acute malnutrition.

## CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE, AND PSEA

As part of UNICEF's migration response, during the reporting period, 22,701 children and caregivers received psychosocial care, including in child-friendly spaces. A total of 118,244 people (24,949 girls, 30,625 boys and 62,669 women) accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions, including PSEA; and 15,620 people accessed safe and accessible channels to report SEA. At least 27,425 children, adolescents and parents were housed in shelters where they received multi-sectoral services: health, food

and nutritional supplements, WASH, cash transfers targeting extremely vulnerable families, educational activities and psychosocial support. They also received brief inductions on the services offered, PSEA and protection messages to reduce risks and prevent GBV.

In support of the needs of children in armed violence settings, UNICEF with partners reached 2,245 children, adolescents and caregivers with psychosocial care activities, including participation in child-friendly spaces, while 1,175 children in need of specialized services were referred to health, social welfare or justice services. In addition, 18,709 people were made aware of safe and accessible channels for reporting SEA, through dissemination in public places (posters, mailboxes, QR) and through informative activities with beneficiaries. In addition, critical supplies have been prepositioned, including 1,006 protection kits, 10 toolboxes with emotional recovery materials and 6 multipurpose tents.

## EDUCATION

With partners, UNICEF reached over 5,000 (2,575 girls) migrant children and adolescents through: i) activities in safe learning spaces coupled with support to educational facilitators in the municipalities of Danlí and Trojes; ii) delivery of textbooks tailored for children and adolescents on the move;<sup>25</sup> iii) development of digital tools such as the Learning Passport in response to comprehensive care to provide educational attention during their transit. Out of these, 516 (248 girls) were provided with educational kits.

In preparation for the rainy season, 1,500 school kits for children and adolescents have been prepositioned (300 kits for pre-basic level, 1,200 kits for primary level). An agreement has been activated with a partner to preposition up to 13,560 additional kits. With the MoE, UNICEF is leading the updating of the Integral Risk Management Plan for the Education sector, by supporting the strengthening of MoE's information systems and early warning mechanisms on school dropout; advocating for the development of unified mechanisms to validate the certified educational offer for children in transit. In addition, 357 children and adolescents (180 girls) at risk of dropping out of school due to displacement by violence have received formal and non-formal education with academic reinforcement activities and psycho-emotional support.

## WASH

Nearly 132,500 people were reached with safe water provided at mobile and fixed hydration points and at temporary shelters, among them 27,874 children. A total of 24,708 migrants were provided with hygiene supplies, including menstrual kits; and 87,968 people accessed safe and appropriate mobile and fixed sanitation facilities (toilets and showers) at key transit hotspots in Choluteca, Francisco Morazán, El Paraiso and Ocotepeque departments.

As WASH Cluster lead, UNICEF is mapping foreseen humanitarian attention gaps given funding constraints, for evidence-based advocacy among relevant stakeholders, and promoting durable and cost-effective solutions to address these gaps.

In anticipation of potential impacts in Honduras of El Niño phenomenon and the rainy season, as WASH Cluster lead, UNICEF has monitored forecasts for drought and leading preparedness actions among cluster members. UNICEF and partners are currently preparing to assist around 5,000 people in 12 communities affected by violence, and 800 families with children affected by severe malnutrition, and 1,500 children in schools affected by poor access to WASH services. UNICEF has prepositioned WASH humanitarian supplies to reach up to 15,000 people, and has updated WASH emergency activation mechanisms.

## SOCIAL PROTECTION

UNICEF has reached 2,228 migrant families in transit with multipurpose cash transfers (including an estimate of 3,579 children), distributed as follows: 22% were families traveling with children; 21% pregnant /lactating women, 18.5% families with children under 5 years and 11% families with children with acute or severe malnutrition, or nutritional risk. The total amount allocated per family depends on the number of children per household, and beneficiaries are identified and registered through complementary services (health, nutrition, education and protection) provided through the LIFE-Honduras Consortium.<sup>26</sup> AAP actions were integrated in the cash intervention, aiming at incorporating participants' suggestions and claims in programming.

In addition, 1,032 families affected by violence in communities of San Pedro Sula and the Central District were assisted with cash transfers. Mobile teams identified families with children who were affected by any type of violence and who also had other conditions of vulnerability such as extreme poverty. A total of 328 families were randomly selected for pre- and post-distribution survey. Among findings of the surveys, it was observed that at least 35% of the surveyed population decreased one of their following needs: food, transportation, communications, school supplies or medical expenses.

## SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC) AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

UNICEF ensured the installation of signage material at key spots, on free available services for migrants. Field visits were conducted to gather information on the situation and interview migrants on the quality of the humanitarian services received, their needs, background/reasons for migration, among other key information. Weekly meetings with national partners were held to discuss migrants' feedback and any improvements needed in the services offered. At least 6,711 beneficiaries of humanitarian interventions accessed accountability mechanisms, mainly through mailboxes and exit surveys. Through the LIFE Consortium activities, the opinions and complaints of the affected population are reviewed in coordination meetings between UNICEF and implementing partners to improve interventions.

## HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF leads sectoral coordination in the WASH Cluster, Child Protection Area of Responsibility (under the Protection Cluster) as well as in the Education in Emergencies and Nutrition Working Group (as part of the Food Security Cluster), in close coordination with relevant government counterparts, stakeholders and local organisations on the ground. UNICEF works closely with the UN Country Team and participates in regular interagency assessments on malnutrition and on the migration response in hotspots. UNICEF collaborates with key government counterparts, UN agencies and NGOs to ensure that children receive priority during any humanitarian response.

## MEXICO

According to the Migration Policy Unit, from January to May, 182,049 irregular migrants have been identified transiting through Mexico, nearly 40,000 more migrants compared to the same period of 2022. Of these, 30,722 (16.8%) were children and adolescents, 2,821 (9.1%) of them unaccompanied. Most of these children were from

Venezuela, followed by Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia and Brazil. The number of migrant children and adolescents identified by Mexican authorities has increased by 42.8% compared to the same period last year. These children and their families have very limited access to essential health, nutrition, education and protection services.

Between January and May, Mexican migration authorities returned 2,088 children and adolescents to their countries of origin, 70% of them were unaccompanied. During the same period, 111,387 Mexican nationals were returned from the United States, including 12,177 children and adolescents, 8,136 (66.8%) of them unaccompanied.

The Mexican government continued reporting high numbers of asylum applications. From January to May, 15,141 children and adolescents applied for refugee status. Of these, 590 (3.8%) were unaccompanied children.

Gender, along with ethnicity, skin color, disabilities, religion, language, among other characteristics, determine the risks that boys and girls face on migratory routes. Children and adolescents may have greater difficulties in communicating or exposing their emotions, which may limit their ability to verbalize their migration experience. This situation, along the high risk to be victim of gender-based and sexual violence represent a particular vulnerability for women, girls and boys on the move.

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

In 2023, due to limited MoH's capacity to provide health care to population on the move, UNICEF in partnership with CADENA and ADRA continued supporting the implementation of the Vamos Juntos programme, providing health and nutrition care to displaced and migrant women and children. Between January and June, over 10,090 pregnant women, children and caregivers received health and nutrition care and counselling through mobile units. 2,762 children aged 6-59 months were screened for wasting, 25 cases of severe wasting and 32 cases of moderate wasting were identified by mobile health units and treated.

In addition, through the Vamos Juntos programme, support was ensured to local health authorities in Tapachula for conducting a vaccination campaign in Los Altos remote region, reaching 50 vulnerable children with Hexavalent, Trivalent, TDP, SRP, Pneumococcal or Rotavirus vaccine.

Other actions in this sector have been constrained due to insufficient funding.

## CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE, AND PSEA

UNICEF continued carrying out high level advocacy and providing technical assistance to the Government of Mexico to develop coordinated child protection mechanisms with the United States. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the binational cooperation for the protection of unaccompanied migrant children was signed in January 2023 between the United States and the Mexican governments. The purpose of the MoU is to set procedures whereby unaccompanied children on the move may be transferred from Mexico to the United States and enter the United States government child protection and international protection schemes, based on the best interest determination (BID) procedure conducted by the Mexican Child Protection Authority (CPA), through enhanced coordination between child protection and migration authorities of both countries.

From January to June, over 14,000 children and 3,130 caregivers benefited from psychosocial support and resilience building activities. In addition, 5,503 children on the move (3,401 boys and

2,102 girls) received child protection case management services through the deployment of multidisciplinary teams seconded within the child protection authorities in charge of conducting their best interest determinations, in three states (Baja California, Chiapas and Chihuahua) and at the federal level.

UNICEF, in coordination with the National Welfare System (SNDIF), started the roll-out of the new Comprehensive Care Model for Children on the Move, based on guidelines to improve the quality-of-care services in shelters launched in 2022. Moreover, through UNICEF support, 697 children were provided with appropriate alternative care arrangements.

Nearly 4,950 people have benefited from GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions in the states of Baja California, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Guerrero and Michoacán. Of these, 2,673 children and women have benefited from quick response services on GBV, including psychosocial and legal support, dignity kits, and post-exposition to sexual violence prophylaxis. Over 150,000 people have been reached through digital communicational campaigns on GBV. For this purpose, UNICEF partnered with local women's organizations specialized on GBV, whose capacities on child protection were also strengthened.

Initial conversations between the Governments of Mexico and Guatemala were promoted with UNICEF support. A preliminary agreement was reached to work on a binational MoU on the protection of children on the move across both countries. UNICEF supported an analysis of national legislations and child protection mechanisms to that effect and provided technical assistance to develop an initial draft binational MoU.

Throughout the year, technical assistance on PSEA has been provided to implementing partners (IPs) with recommendations to strengthen their PSEA policies, following the programmatic visits made to the partners' work sites (shelters, camps, offices, etc.), while 123 UNICEF and IPs' personnel were trained on PSEA.

## EDUCATION

In the framework of the migration response, UNICEF supported children and adolescents' education through non-formal education activities at both early childhood and basic education levels in the states of Baja California, Chihuahua and Chiapas, reaching 2,144 children (1,015 boys and 1,129 girls) from 0 to 5 years, and 1,237 care-takers (159 men and 1,078 female) with early childhood activities in 24 shelters; additionally 3,654 children and adolescents (2,000 boys and 1,654 girls) between 6 and 17 years in 21 shelters were reached with basic education, aiming at improving their foundational skills in literacy and numeracy, basic English language and digital skills.

UNICEF, with the Educational and Cultural Council of Central America / Central America Integration System (CECC/SICA), designed the Regional Policy for the Recognition, Validation and Accreditation of Learning Outcomes. In May, UNICEF, with the MoE and GIZ, conducted a KAP study on barriers to access education for children on the move. Through U-Report on the Move campaigns to counteract discrimination in schools and host communities, were carried out and 79,000 materials with key messages on integration and coexistence were distributed, reaching over 907,000 people in priority states.

## WASH

During the first half of 2023, 9,762 hygiene kits for children and their families were distributed in migrant shelters located in Hermosillo and Nogales (Sonora), Tijuana and Mexicali (Baja California), Ciudad Juárez (Chihuahua), Tapachula (Chiapas), and Mexico City. Over 29,000 boys, girls and adult men and women received critical

WASH supplies. During this period, WASH infrastructure civil works were finalized in 38 shelters and other spaces hosting migrants, in priority states at the northern and southern borders. Access to new or rehabilitated sanitation and hygiene infrastructures, such as toilettes, showers, handwashing stations, septic tanks and sinks benefitted over 42,000 people, while around 65,000 people benefitted from access to clean safe water in shelters.

WASH behavior-change activities were delivered in 51 shelters and at UNICEF's 'hygiene corner' installed in Mercado Lares in Tapachula city. Over 12,000 children and adults on the move attended these events. UNICEF delivered two water flow regulation valves to COPATAP (municipal water and sanitation services operator) that were installed in the sand filters at Tapachula Water Treatment Plant, allowing COPATAP to improve the water plant efficiency by avoiding the loss of five million liters of potable water daily, and benefiting over 20,000 local and migrant residents in the city.

In addition, UNICEF finalized the construction of six mobile WASH units to support basic WASH needs of people on the move. These units were handed over to authorities in Tapachula, Tijuana and Ciudad Juarez.

## SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC) AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

UNICEF continued implementing high-impact strategies that aim at increasing the quality and availability of relevant information regarding protection, mental health, WASH, nutrition, among other subjects, through theater, storytelling and edutainment. Additionally, these strategies are aimed at strengthening the social inclusion of people on the move in the main cities of the country, through an integrated work with host communities. These interventions have benefited 31,197 people, contributing to strengthening the resilience of children, providing emotional support, case management tools and promoting positive habits and behaviours, and ensuring the establishment of AAP mechanisms within the response interventions through surveys and feedback mechanisms.

## HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF, together with Save the Children, leads the subgroup for Protection of Children in Human Mobility, a national coordination mechanism including 26 organizations.

In addition, as part of the work of the Commission for the Comprehensive Protection of Children on the move and Asylum Seekers led by the Mexican authorities, UNICEF coordinates the support to five states to develop and strengthen internal mechanisms for comprehensive protection for children on the move.

## NICARAGUA

Monitoring of migration trends in Nicaragua remains complex due to limited presence of civil society organizations located in border municipalities to provide assistance for people on the move. The government's priority is to assist Nicaraguans returning from Mexico and the United States. From January to June 2023, Nicaraguan immigration authorities registered 881 children and adolescents returning from Mexico and the United States. Of these, 41 were adolescents with their children, not accompanied by an adult. During the same period, 2,400 adult Nicaraguan citizens were returned from these countries. Young women and adolescents sometimes find themselves unable to join their families, as they are rejected if they

already had a partner or children on their own. In the case of people in transit to the United States, the response focuses on assistance to unaccompanied children and adolescents.

Although the country has been affected by hurricanes in the Caribbean Coast in the last years, and efforts have been made to increase the level of resilience of communities affected, drought is currently a pressing concern due to El Niño phenomenon, particularly in the area of the Dry Corridor that covers few departments in the central and pacific region of the country. Preparedness activities in sight of the potential impact of drought in nearly 44 municipalities already affected by acute malnutrition are underway, while needs around access to safe water, food security, nutrition, health, protection - especially due to potential migration increase, and access to education are identified as critical. It is estimated that at least 270,000 people are living in poor conditions, and 70,000 under the poverty line in these areas, being this the most vulnerable group whose conditions will be more critical in case the situation worsens.

## HEALTH

Within the framework of the Family and Community Health Model of the MoH, UNICEF is providing specialized technical assistance to the MoH to set up the integrated delivery of a minimum package of immunization, nutrition and child development services in isolated communities in the north-central region of the country, that are transit routes for population on the move. In addition, UNICEF is supporting collaboration between community health workers and religious leaders to promote vaccines acceptance and to integrate the regular immunization programme with COVID-19 vaccination.

With Nicaragua being one of the countries in the region with the highest number of suspected dengue cases (more than 70,000 cases in 2023),<sup>27</sup> UNICEF is supporting the MoH in the development of a communication strategy for dengue prevention, as well as preparing the distribution of 2,000 kits for destruction of breeding sites among more than 2,000 volunteers. These initiatives have been supported with non-emergency funds.

## NUTRITION

UNICEF provides specialized technical assistance to the MoH for the implementation of the National Plan for Monitoring the Nutritional Status of children aged 0 to 6 years, especially in preparation for the impact of El Niño phenomenon in the Dry Corridor of Nicaragua and other departments in the south of the country. These actions include the development of materials for community counseling on breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and food preparation; and procurement of mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) measuring tapes and RUTF for the treatment of cases of acute malnutrition. In addition, UNICEF is supporting the development and piloting of a mobile application for nutritional surveillance. Part of these activities have been funded with non-emergency funds, however, funds are urgently needed for priority interventions including screening of children aged 6-59 months for malnutrition; provision of IYCF counseling for caregivers of children 0-23 months; treatment of acute malnutrition cases, deworming, supplementation with folic acid and ferrous sulfate for pregnant women (particularly pregnant adolescents), and counseling for the safe handling of water for consumption.

## CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE, AND PSEA

Staff from 223 foster homes are being trained on child protection and the implementation of public officers' protocol to support children on the move who are under Ministry of Family (MIFAM) protection. In addition, 2,000 protection kits were distributed in Guasaule and San Pancho border towns, to children on the move, including children

returning from Mexico and the United States. MIFAM, with UNICEF's support, is ensuring that these children are transferred to their communities of origin, by financing their trips and supporting coordination with local authorities. In border departments such as Rivas, Nueva Segovia and Chinandega, 900 families were made aware of the risks associated to irregular migration. A total of 220 MIFAM's staff located in Rio San Juan, Rivas, Chinandega and Nueva Segovia were trained on PSEA and provided information material on reporting mechanisms.

Training material on how to prevent violence, early detection and referral mechanisms have been produced, culturally adapted and translated into Miskitu language, and distributed in at-risk communities in the Caribbean Coast. With UNICEF's support, the social directorate at the Regional Government of the North Caribbean Coast has a working plan in place - developed in consultation with local women leaders - to provide assistance to victims of GBV. This plan includes considerations for improving access to health, psychosocial and legal assistance.

## EDUCATION

A new edition of the protocol to support children on the move - including returning children and children whose parents have left the country, which was developed in 2019 with UNICEF technical assistance, is being distributed by the MoE to be used to train teachers on how to implement the protocol, particularly in areas most affected by migration such as the municipalities in the northern and southern borders, aiming at reaching approximately 2,000 teachers.

Under the framework of an emergency response project financed by GPE, implemented by MoE with UNICEF as the Management Agency, communities affected by Hurricane Julia in October 2022 will have their school infrastructure improved. While the school construction is ongoing, UNICEF supports the continuity of educational services and the provision of socioemotional support. UNICEF has reached 1,820 children and 84 teachers from 41 preschools and multigrade primary schools. A total of 45 school-in-a-box kits and 75 ludic kits are being provided to support socio-emotional activities. Training for 84 teachers is in the planning phase, to be launched in September 2023. Six temporary learning spaces are being upgraded to ensure better conditions while the new infrastructure is completed.

## WASH

UNICEF supported the national water authority (ANA) to improve access to safe water in six rural communities located in the Dry Corridor area, which are also passage for people on the move. At least 5,282 people are benefiting from this support, including 2,218 children and adolescents. In addition, capacity building workshops were conducted with system operators and members of the Drinking Water and Sanitation Committees (CAPS), as well as behavior change activities with the community to bolster the economic and environmental sustainability of the systems.

Other needs have been identified, such as the improvement of sanitation facilities and handwashing points, as well as access to safe WASH services in educational centers and health establishments in communities vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as drought or hurricanes, and other types of risks.

UNICEF will contribute to the preparation of actors in the WASH sector at the local level and members of the community - especially girls, boys, adolescents, and women, in anticipatory actions to reduce the risk of disasters due to climatic events or other risks. UNICEF has repositioned critical WASH supplies to reach up to 7,000 people if an emergency occurs.

## SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC) AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

UNICEF led a training process targeting 20 officials of the Ministry of the Family on communication with a focus on migration and human rights, to develop joint messages together with target populations.

In prevention of health emergencies related to vector-borne diseases, UNICEF designed and implemented a risk communication campaign with the MoH, reaching 355,000 people with culturally appropriate messages.<sup>28</sup>

As part of UNICEF ongoing response in communities affected by Hurricane Julia, with the MoE, UNICEF led a dialogue process with community leaders, teachers, mothers, fathers, and students, to ensure the informed participation of the population and ensure compliance with AAP pillars.

Overall, more than 394,500 people have been reached with culturally adapted messaging on access to prevention and health services. To improve community preparedness before, during and after disasters, approximately 2 million people were reached with messages on vector-borne diseases prevention.

## HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF Nicaragua is an active member of the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETE). Within this framework, UNETE is developing a comprehensive action plan, which includes anticipatory as well as response actions in all areas (health, nutrition, WASH, protection, education) in preparation for the impact of the drought in the Dry Corridor area due to El Niño phenomenon. UNICEF has also signed a working plan with the national disaster management system (SINAPRED), which, besides supporting preparedness actions, allows for supporting the implementation of rapid response actions when an emergency hits.

## PANAMA

According to national authorities, as of June 30, nearly 197,000 people have transited through the dangerous Darien jungle, on the border with Colombia. Of these, 39,275 were children and adolescents, accounting for 20% of the total, and representing a seven-fold increase compared to the same period in 2022. Since January, migration of Venezuelan nationals began to increase reaching almost 43% of the total flow, followed by Haitian (22%) and Ecuadorian families (13%), in addition to other 70 nationalities.

A decrease in the migratory flow was reported since mid-May and UNICEF field team observed an increase in requests for shelter in Panama, including migrants returned from Mexico and migrants considering Costa Rica as a new destination.

On 15 February a tragic bus accident occurred when 66 migrants lost their life, including 10 girls and 9 boys, while being transported from the eastern border with Colombia to the western border with Costa Rica. UNICEF supported the affected families through case management services.

## HEALTH

UNICEF provided 900 Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits to the MoH to assist survivors of sexual violence.

UNICEF also supported the development of the inter-institutional protocol for the care of migrant survivors of sexual violence, including children, to guarantee access to health services, in line

with the 2021 committee recommendations from the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Additionally, UNICEF trained 25 public staff from the Institute of Legal Medicine (forensic doctors, forensic psychologists and social workers) in techniques for providing care to victims of sexual violence and child abuse.

## NUTRITION

With UNICEF support, visits were carried out by staff of the MoH to the Migratory Reception Stations (ETRM) at Darien and Chiriqui borders areas for the roll out of the "Protocol for the use of the mid-upper arm circumference tape in emergencies", as well as for piloting the distribution of therapeutic foods for children (RUTF).

Through UNICEF-supported activities, 8,176 migrant children from 0 to 5 years of age benefited from nutritional screening through MUAC tape, 171 adolescents benefited from haemoglobin tests, and 2,258 pregnant/lactating women received nutritional counselling in ETRMs in Darien and Chiriqui.

## CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE AND PSEA

During the first half of 2023, 30,809 children and caregivers received psychosocial services in Child Friendly Spaces in ETRMs in Darien and Chiriqui. In addition, approximately 14,748 migrant women and adolescent girls benefitted from interventions at Self-Care Spaces in ETRMs, aiming at promoting listening, conversation, and self-care. Over 1,580 children and adults participated in community-based protection actions in 10 host communities impacted by migration in the indigenous territory of the Embera-Wounaan.

With the number of unaccompanied and separated children increasing over the years, so far in 2023, UNICEF has ensured the provision of case management services to approximately 500 unaccompanied and separated children, and to 150 local children with protection needs in the Darien province. Approximately 200 unaccompanied and separated children were also provided with emergency alternative care during this period.

UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Panamanian Government in drafting the Ombudsman's Report on the situation of children on the move. Also, UNICEF provided technical support to the National Migration Service to define a new migratory category for children. During this period, as part of the Regional Conference on Migration (CRM) UNICEF delivered a course on children on the move and migration benefitting 30 public staff from Central America.

## WASH

UNICEF continues implementing WASH actions in the ETRMs in Darien and Chiriqui provinces, and in 10 indigenous host communities.

In coordination with the WASH Subgroup for Darien, under the leadership of UNICEF, 157,096 migrants who entered Panama through the Darien jungle during the first half of 2023, received WASH services at ETRMs in Darien and Chiriqui, and 4,379 people received WASH services at host communities.

In addition, 8,632 people (babies, children, adolescents, and women) benefited from hygiene kits at ETRMs. In Chiriqui, a water treatment plant was installed with a maximum capacity of 432,000 liters.

UNICEF ensured technical assistance and operational support to national authorities for the maintenance of WASH installations and services at ETRMs, including showers, laundry, water storage tanks and drainage systems.

## SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC) AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

In 2023, Panama participated in a regional project for providing information to migrants on the route and receiving their feedback on services through a chatbot called Aurora. UNICEF continues feeding the public dashboard that allows accountability of all programme interventions, including real-time visualization of people reached per day/sector.<sup>29</sup> Messages and information for the protection of children and women on the route are shared on hygiene kits distributed in ETRMs.

## HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

In the framework of the migration response, UNICEF leads the coordination of the WASH sector and is part of the Protection Group under the local coordination mechanism of the Human Mobility Group of the United Nations; leads the Child Protection and co-leads the GBV component under the umbrella of the Protection group at local level; and provides technical assistance to the Child Protection Roundtable led by the child protection authority in Panama (SENNIAF).

## REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION, RESPONSE AND SUPPORT TO COUNTRY OFFICES

UNICEF Latin American and Caribbean Regional Office (LACRO) provides support to COs' efforts in maintaining and further scaling-up its emergency response efforts. With a team of sectoral experts, LACRO supports advocacy, technical assistance and quality assurance of the humanitarian response implemented by the country offices covered by this appeal.

LACRO actively participates in regional coordination fora and mechanisms, including the UN Issue-Based Coalition (IBC) on Human Mobility; and the Regional Group on Risks, Emergencies and Disasters for Latin America and the Caribbean (REDLAC) led by OCHA, where UNICEF leads/co-leads inter-agency preparedness and response in WASH, Nutrition, Education sectors and Child Protection sub-group, and is a member of the GBV, Health and Cash groups. UNICEF participates in the Regional Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants (R4V) – which 2023-2024 response plan includes UNICEF Panama and Costa Rica, leading/co-leading the Child Protection, Education, Nutrition, and WASH regional sectors; and the Cash, PSEA and Support Spaces regional working groups. In addition, UNICEF works to ensure that maternal and child health issues are well reflected in the regional Health coordination groups' planning and implementation of activities.

Technical assistance has been provided for the development of tools, advocacy and knowledge management initiatives related to unaccompanied and separated children, transitory care, improvement of psychosocial interventions, prevention, and mitigation risk of violence. Technical assistance was ensured for the development of policies, protocols for the care of children in human mobility at country level, facilitating knowledge exchange among countries on this topic. Guidance has been provided for the development of psychosocial support interventions, PSEA awareness-raising processes and for the implementation of internal reporting mechanisms. As a joint sectoral effort, by the second half of 2023, the map of child protection services in contexts of human mobility<sup>30</sup> will be tested in the field.

During the reporting period, LACRO supported Mexico CO and CECC/SICA on the development and implementation process of the Regional Policy for the Recognition, Validation and Accreditation of Learning Outcomes for the SICA region and Mexico, which was approved by the Minister's Council. With the aim of building capacities of education partners, LACRO supported the planning for a Coordination Core Skills Training rollout in El Salvador.

LACRO delivered a 12.5-hour online course on WASH and migration, to ensure a common understanding of contexts, politics, frameworks and standards related to migration, strengthening capacities of 19 WASH staff in the CAMEX region, for necessary action, practices, needs assessments and monitoring of the humanitarian response. LACRO supported capacity building efforts targeting sub-national coordination platforms in Tapachula, Tijuana and Ciudad Juarez (Mexico), to ensure improved WASH humanitarian response.

UNICEF Regional Office has provided direct support to the implementation of cash transfer programmes in Honduras and Belize, and has also supported the successful development of proposals and fundraising for shock-responsive social protection. Additionally, a series of case studies on UNICEF support to shock-responsive social protection cases was published, including the response to the pandemic in Guatemala.

AAP tailored technical assistant has been provided to Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua COs to better integrate AAP across sectors and to improve the quality of the AAP actions, with special focus on information/communication, complaint and feedback mechanisms, participation and coordination. An AAP regional workshop was conducted to strengthen AAP focal points/taskforce leaders' capacities and promote exchange experiences in AAP for migration response.

To continue strengthening capacities at regional level to respond to Gender and GBV in migration contexts, two virtual trainings have been conducted for UNICEF staff, on Gender in WASH in humanitarian contexts, and GBV/Health response in humanitarian settings. In addition, LACRO is supporting the development of a guide on care and psychosocial accompaniment of GBV survivors LGBTIQ+ adolescents. The guide comprises specific criteria and guidelines for care and psychosocial support in contexts of human mobility.

In support to supply and logistics aspects of the response, regional technical support included the establishment of long-term agreements with Panama-based suppliers - with a regional scope - to be able to supply most-needed emergency response items and transport. A tender for the provision of regional transport services by sea, road and truck was launched, together with tenders for education kits, and WASH kits and items. Further tenders for items such as tents, tanks, tarpaulins or jerry cans are in the pipeline.

UNICEF LACRO ensured support to COs to amplify the advocacy messaging for migrant children across the region. Communication assets supported at regional level, include:

- Joint Declaration of the Inter-American Dialogue and UNICEF on the protection and integration of migrant children in the Americas, adopted at OAS General Assembly.<sup>31</sup>
- Statement by UNICEF Executive Director Catherine Russell on the lifting of Title 42.<sup>32</sup>
- Regional Director's visit to Darien.<sup>33</sup>
- Seven-fold increase in the number of children walking through the Panamanian jungle towards North America this year.<sup>34</sup>

## HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

### HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

- [Belize] Cash Transfers - It's not a handout – it's a hand up!  
<https://www.unicef.org/belize/stories/cash-transfers-its-not-handout-its-hand>
- [Belize] Healing on the run - when home is not your safe place  
<https://www.unicef.org/belize/stories/healing-run-when-home-not-your-safe-place>
- [Guatemala] Escuchando a las comunidades para promover su participación y mejorar la salud  
<https://www.unicef.org/guatemala/historias/escuchando-las-comunidades-para-promover-su-participaci%C3%B3n-y-mejorar-la-salud>
- [Guatemala] Un “bálsamo” en el duro camino de las familias migrantes  
<https://www.unicef.org/guatemala/historias/un-b%C3%A1lsamo-en-el-duro-camino-de-las-familias-migrantes>
- [Nicaragua] Safer and resilient schools after the impact of Hurricane Julia  
<https://www.unicef.org/nicaragua/en/stories/safer-and-resilient-schools-after-impact-hurricane-julia>

### PRESS RELEASES

- [Belize] UNICEF and DigiWallet Ltd. launch first joint mobile wallet for social assistance  
<https://www.unicef.org/belize/press-releases/unicef-and-digwallet-ltd-launch-first-joint-mobile-wallet-social-assistance>
- [Belize] MOHW Launches the National Nutrition Policy  
<https://bit.ly/3qnwo5U>
- [Costa Rica] Costa Rica impulsa que más niñas y niños y personas adolescentes acudan a 37 espacios  
<https://www.unicef.org/costarica/comunicados-prensa/costa-rica-impulsa-que-m%C3%A1s-ni%C3%B1as-y-ni%C3%B1os-y-personas-adolescentes-acudan-37>
- [Costa Rica] Inauguran los dos primeros espacios seguros temporales de la GAM  
<https://www.unicef.org/costarica/comunicados-prensa/inauguran-los-dos-primeros-espacios-seguros-temporales-de-la-gam-para-proteger>
- [Costa Rica] Familias de la REDCUDI reciben material de estimulación temprana para niñas y niños  
<https://www.unicef.org/costarica/comunicados-prensa/familias-de-la-redcudi-reciben-material-de-estimulaci%C3%B3n-temprana-para-ni%C3%B1as-y-o>

- [Guatemala] Sistema de vacunación es fortalecido con equipo donado por Gobierno de Japón y UNICEF  
<https://www.unicef.org/guatemala/comunicados-prensa/sistema-de-vacunaci%C3%B3n-es-fortalecido-con-equipo-donado-por-gobierno-de-jap%C3%B3n-y>
- [Guatemala] San Pablo Tamahú es certificado como el primer municipio Libre de Contaminación Fecal  
<https://www.unicef.org/guatemala/comunicados-prensa/san-pablo-tamah%C3%BA-es-certificado-como-el-primero-municipio-del-pa%C3%ADs-libre-de>
- [Guatemala] UNICEF hace un llamado urgente a aumentar la inversión para la infancia  
<https://www.unicef.org/guatemala/comunicados-prensa/unicef-hace-un-llamado-urgente-aumentar-la-inversi%C3%B3n-para-asegurar-la>
- [Honduras] Representante de UNICEF en Honduras realiza visita a centros de acogida en Trojes y Danlí  
<https://www.unicef.org/honduras/comunicados-prensa/representante-de-unicef-en-honduras-bastiaan-van-t-hoff-realiza-visita-centros>
- [Honduras] Embajadora de Estados Unidos ante Honduras visita el CAMI de Danlí  
<https://www.unicef.org/honduras/comunicados-prensa/embajadora-de-estados-unidos-ante-honduras-laura-f-dogu-visita-el-cami-de-danli%C3%AD>
- [Mexico] La educación de niñas, niños y adolescentes migrantes, un derecho imposterable  
<https://www.unicef.org/mexico/comunicados-prensa/la-educaci%C3%B3n-de-ni%C3%B1as-ni%C3%B1os-y-adolescentes-migrantes-un-derecho-imposterable>
- [Nicaragua] Juntos y juntas podemos prevenir el dengue  
<https://www.unicef.org/nicaragua/comunicados-prensa/juntos-y-juntas-podemos-prevenir-el-dengue>
- [Panama] Seven-fold increase in the number of children walking through the Panamanian jungle  
<https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/seven-fold-increase-number-children-walking-through-panamanian-jungle-towards-north>
- [El Salvador] PRM visit to El Amatillo border  
<https://bit.ly/45LYKWG>
- [El Salvador] WASH infrastructure improvement in La Union  
<https://bit.ly/3Ph6JW8>
- [Guatemala] UNICEF's integrated nutrition and health brigades  
<https://bit.ly/3Ph3ePy>
- [Guatemala] Social protection helps families cope with social and economic crises  
<https://bit.ly/3EfKGZB>
- [Honduras] US Ambassador visit to Dani shelter  
<https://bit.ly/3sATZB2>
- [Honduras] Life Consortium activities  
<https://bit.ly/3PfRYSv>
- [Mexico] SBC interventions in Ciudad Juarez  
<https://bit.ly/45O55AJ>
- [Mexico] UNICEF's response in Chiapas  
<https://bit.ly/45KkvWM>
- [Nicaragua] Prevention messages  
<https://bit.ly/45ODWhe>

## MULTIMEDIA

- [Belize] Video - DigiWallet & UNICEF Cash Plus Project  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=66-hwbnr01Q>
- [El Salvador] Photos- Education activities  
<https://bit.ly/45N7zPN>
- [Guatemala] Video - Comprehensive health and nutrition teams save lives  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gEYhIQOUaGc>
- [Honduras] Video - UNICEF's response in Trojes  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Tzowm9DSqs>
- [Mexico] Video - Host families in Ciudad Juarez  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dj-xsYRZ-FA>
- [Panama] Video - UNICEF's response in Darien  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uE0MAMWziso>
- [Panama] Video - Yuri, letting go to move forward  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E8CRw2wUe38&t=40s>

## SOCIAL MEDIA

- [Belize] Behind the Scenes – Cash Plus Pilot  
<https://bit.ly/3Yzq1Jy>
- [Belize] Ministry of Education and UNICEF sign Think Equal Memorandum  
<https://bit.ly/47s5WIS>
- [Costa Rica] Water is essential for cleaning in a school  
<https://bit.ly/3QY6lrE>
- [Costa Rica] Equity and inclusion at schools  
<https://bit.ly/4674cnh>

## EXTERNAL MEDIA

- [Belize] Breaking Belize News - Nutrition Policy Launch  
<https://bit.ly/47OQfvD>



- [El Salvador] Migración El Salvador - UNICEF's hygiene kits distribution  
<https://bit.ly/44vzhQd>
- [Honduras] Life Consortium - UNICEF visit to migrant centers  
[https://consorciofihonduras.org/es\\_es/noticias/](https://consorciofihonduras.org/es_es/noticias/)

## HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- Children on the move in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean Appeals  
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/mexico-and-central-america>
- Children on the move in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean Situation Reports  
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/mexico-and-central-america/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: JANUARY 2024

# ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

## Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2023 targets	Total results	Progress*
<b>Health</b>					
Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	112,184	31,569	<span>▲ 28%</span>
	Belize	-	20,000	-	<span>0%</span>
	Guatemala	-	15,000	-	<span>0%</span>
	Honduras	-	15,000	12,649	<span>▲ 84%</span>
	Mexico	-	50,000	8,315	<span>▲ 17%</span>
	Panama	-	12,184	10,605	<span>▲ 87%</span>
	Children receiving the minimum set of vaccines	Total	-	60,632	26,734
	Belize	-	5,000	1,658	<span>▲ 33%</span>
	El Salvador	-	37,000	-	<span>0%</span>
	Guatemala	-	732	-	<span>0%</span>
	Honduras	-	5,700	25,076	<span>▲ 440%</span> <sup>35</sup>
	Mexico	-	6,000	-	<span>0%</span>
	Nicaragua	-	6,200	-	<span>0%</span>
<b>Nutrition</b>					
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	-	1,980	54	<span>▲ 3%</span>
	Guatemala	-	1,750	-	<span>0%</span>
	Honduras	-	230	54	<span>▲ 23%</span>
Children 6-59 months screened for wasting	Total	-	254,796	27,510	<span>▲ 11%</span>
	Belize	-	7,500	-	<span>0%</span>
	Costa Rica	-	500	-	<span>0%</span>
	Guatemala	-	177,500	-	<span>0%</span>
	Honduras	-	45,000	16,572	<span>▲ 37%</span>
	Mexico	-	5,000	2,762	<span>▲ 55%</span>
	Nicaragua	-	3,050	-	<span>0%</span>
	Panama	-	16,246	8,176	<span>▲ 50%</span>

Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Total	-	488,871	4,653	▲ 1%
	Belize	-	25,000	189	▲ 1%
	El Salvador	-	67,081	-	0%
	Guatemala	-	345,090	-	0%
	Honduras	-	16,000	2,689	▲ 17%
	Mexico	-	30,000	1,775	▲ 6%
	Nicaragua	-	5,700	-	0%
Children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder	Total	-	46,300	5,270	▲ 11%
	Honduras	-	45,000	5,270	▲ 12%
	Nicaragua	-	1,300	-	0%
<b>Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA</b>					
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	253,045	124,200	▲ 49%
	Belize	-	15,000	851	▲ 6%
	Costa Rica	-	12,400	28,153	▲ 227%
	El Salvador	-	16,000	2,400	▲ 15%
	Guatemala	-	16,600	14,790	▲ 89%
	Honduras	-	80,000	24,946	▲ 31%
	Mexico	-	20,000	17,268	▲ 86%
	Nicaragua	-	45,660	4,983	▲ 11%
	Panama	-	47,385	30,809	▲ 65%
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	264,162	153,205	▲ 58%
	Belize	-	18,000	1,235	▲ 7%
	Costa Rica	-	120	2,109	▲ 1758%
	El Salvador	-	2,500	-	0%
	Guatemala	-	41,000	10,341	▲ 25%
	Honduras	-	25,000	118,244	▲ 473%
	Mexico	-	8,000	4,948	▲ 62%
	Nicaragua	-	154,500	-	0%
	Panama	-	15,042	16,328	▲ 109%

People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	Total	-	527,657	121,957	▲ 23%
	Belize	-	6,500	7,898	▲ 122%
	Guatemala	-	11,000	-	0%
	Honduras	-	340,000	34,329	▲ 10%
	Mexico	-	60,000	37,711	▲ 63%
	Nicaragua	-	110,157	42,019	▲ 38%
Unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified	Total	-	19,350	3,303	▲ 17%
	Belize	-	5,000	-	0%
	Guatemala	-	2,750	1,906	▲ 69%
	Mexico	-	4,000	697	▲ 17%
	Nicaragua	-	6,300	-	0%
	Panama	-	1,300	700	▲ 54%
<b>Education</b>					
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	130,670	47,818	▲ 37%
	Belize	-	25,000	442	▲ 2%
	Costa Rica	-	11,950	4,778	▲ 40%
	El Salvador	-	8,970	481	▲ 5%
	Guatemala	-	2,230	894	▲ 40%
	Honduras	-	50,000	5,425	▲ 11%
	Mexico	-	4,400	5,798	▲ 132%
	Nicaragua	-	28,120	30,000	▲ 107%
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	121,164	50,171	▲ 41%
	Costa Rica	-	15,950	17,469	▲ 110%
	El Salvador	-	13,470	1,292	▲ 10%
	Guatemala	-	14,744	894	▲ 6%
	Honduras	-	50,000	516	▲ 1%
	Nicaragua	-	27,000	30,000	▲ 111%
Children and adolescents accessing skills development programmes	Total	-	153,500	16,975	▲ 11%

	Belize	-	1,000	-	0%
	Costa Rica	-	10,000	15,825	▲ 158%
	El Salvador	-	500	382	▲ 76%
	Honduras	-	140,000	-	0%
	Mexico	-	2,000	768	▲ 38%
<b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b>					
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	653,999	359,278	▲ 55%
	Belize	-	30,000	-	0%
	El Salvador	-	20,700	1,162	▲ 6%
	Guatemala	-	107,598	-	0%
	Honduras	-	125,730	131,481	▲ 105%
	Mexico	-	131,330	65,160	▲ 50%
	Nicaragua	-	13,000	-	0%
	Panama	-	225,641	161,475	▲ 72%
Children using safe and appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces	Total	-	58,548	45,659	▲ 78%
	Belize	-	25,000	500	▲ 2%
	Costa Rica	-	7,850	10,683	▲ 136%
	El Salvador	-	2,000	3,056	▲ 153%
	Guatemala	-	7,704	-	0%
	Nicaragua	-	3,200	-	0%
	Panama	-	12,794	31,420	▲ 246%
	People reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	Total	-	263,968	322,915
Belize		-	25,000	-	0%
El Salvador		-	450	240	▲ 53%
Guatemala		-	208,058	310,487	▲ 149%
Mexico		-	17,460	12,188	▲ 70%
Nicaragua		-	13,000	-	0%
People reached with critical WASH supplies		Total	-	487,861	243,828
	Belize	-	5,000	-	0%

	Costa Rica	-	12,288	-	0%
	El Salvador	-	16,500	3,496	▲ 21%
	Guatemala	-	232,258	24,845	▲ 11%
	Honduras	-	131,627	24,708	▲ 19%
	Mexico	-	39,580	29,304	▲ 74%
	Nicaragua	-	13,000	-	0%
	Panama	-	37,608	161,475	▲ 429%
<b>Social protection</b>					
Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	Total	-	13,477	3,590	▲ 27%
	Belize	-	330	330	▲ 100%
	Guatemala	-	8,747	-	0%
	Honduras	-	4,400	3,260	▲ 74%
Households benefitting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support	Total	-	5,400	-	0%
	El Salvador	-	1,000	-	0%
	Honduras	-	4,400	-	0%
<b>Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)</b>					
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Total	-	2.7 million	982,697	▲ 36%
	Costa Rica	-	20,150	61,000	▲ 303%
	Guatemala	-	1.7 million	552,261	▲ 33%
	Mexico	-	20,000	5,804	▲ 29%
	Nicaragua	-	1 million	355,000	▲ 36%
	Panama	-	11,200	8,632	▲ 77%
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	-	387,758	31,516	▲ 8%
	Belize	-	7,500	-	0%
	Costa Rica	-	4,390	-	0%
	Guatemala	-	159,720	1,487	▲ 1%
	Honduras	-	189,000	6,711	▲ 4%
	Mexico	-	2,000	8,518	▲ 426%
	Nicaragua	-	15,000	-	0%

Panama	-	10,148	14,800	44 ▲ 146%
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*\*Progress in the reporting period 1 January to 30 June 2023*

## ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

### Consolidated funding by sector

Sector <sup>45</sup>	Requirements	Funding available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023	Resources available from 2022 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
<b>Health</b>	11,062,687	100,000	765,350	10,197,337	92%
<b>Nutrition</b>	27,411,022	1,317,040	850,014	25,243,968	92%
<b>Child protection, GBViE and PSEA</b>	37,896,840	2,386,094	3,813,571	31,697,175	84%
<b>Education</b>	15,615,650	1,553,456	1,637,214	12,424,980	80%
<b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b>	34,884,872	679,482	551,245	33,654,145	96%
<b>Social protection</b>	8,227,880	-	297,657	7,930,223	96%
<b>Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)</b>	3,700,959	40,000	203,833	3,457,126	93%
<b>Regional Support<sup>46</sup></b>	3,520,000	422,578	595,258	2,502,164	71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,319,910</b>	<b>6,498,650</b>	<b>8,714,142</b>	<b>127,107,118</b>	<b>89%</b>

### Consolidated funding by office

Office <sup>47</sup>	Requirements	Funding available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023	Resources available from 2022 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
<b>Belize</b>	4,970,310	-	1,109,077	3,861,233	78%
<b>Costa Rica</b>	3,898,644	759,464	230,743	2,908,437	75%
<b>El Salvador</b>	12,794,795	629,453	772,933	11,392,409	89%
<b>Guatemala</b>	33,984,131	1,827,052	354,246	31,802,833	94%
<b>Honduras</b>	44,489,412	2,044,302	519,309	41,925,801	94%
<b>Mexico</b>	26,013,000	-	3,506,111	22,506,889	87%
<b>Nicaragua</b>	6,505,098	100,000	-	6,405,098	98%
<b>Panama</b>	6,144,520	715,802	1,626,465	3,802,253	62%
<b>Regional Support</b>	3,520,000	422,577	595,258	2,502,165	71%



Total	142,319,910	6,498,650	8,714,142	127,107,118	89%
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## ENDNOTES

1. UNICEF, 'Mexico and Central America: Children on the move and other crises HAC Revision June 2023', <<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/mexico-and-central-america>>.
2. Including Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) for El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and the Costa Rica and Panama chapters of the 2023-2024 Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (RMRP).
3. Migración Panamá, Estadísticas - Tránsito Irregular por Darién 2022 – 2023, <<https://www.migracion.gob.pa/inicio/estadisticas>>, accessed 24 July 2023.
4. U.S. Custom and Border Protection, Southwest Land Border Encounters stats, <<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/southwest-land-border-encounters>>, accessed 24 July 2023.
5. UNHCR, 'Mixed Movements Official Data - Darien Province, Panama-Colombia Border', July 2023, <<https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/102133>>.
6. UN Issue-based Coalition (IBC) on Human Mobility, 'IBC Human Mobility - Monthly update as of 30 June 2023', July 2023.
7. Title 42 is part of the Public Health Service Act of 1944 aimed at preventing the spread of communicable diseases in the United States, enacted in March 2020 to seal the land borders with Canada and Mexico for migrants seeking asylum since 20 March 2020, to prevent the spread of COVID-19.
8. SMOs are established to direct refugees and migrants to lawful pathways and help them avoid the risks associated with onward movement.
9. UNICEF, 'Statement by UNICEF Executive Director Catherine Russell on the lifting of Title 42', 11 May 2023, <<https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/statement-unicef-executive-director-catherine-russell-lifting-title-42>>.
10. UNICEF, 'Humanitarian Situation and Risks in Central American Dry Corridor', June 2023, <<https://www.unicef.org/lac/en/media/42411/file>>.
11. FEWS NET, 'El Salvador, Honduras y Nicaragua - Informe de monitoreo remoto. Atraso en la cosecha de Primera extenderá la época de escasez de alimentos', June 2023, <<https://fewsn.net/node/30130>>.
12. <<https://thinkequal.org/>>
13. IOM, 2023.
14. U.S. Custom and Border Protection, Southwest Land Border Encounters stats, <<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/southwest-land-border-encounters>>, accessed 24 July 2023.
15. Since March 2022, in response to 87 civilian murders by gangs in a 72-hours period, the Legislative Assembly approved a nationwide State of Exception suspending core constitutional rights. The Legislative Assembly approved a sixteenth extension of the exception regime, which will be in effect until 14 August 2023.
16. El Salvador's Third Periodic Report to the Committee Against Torture reported 2,464 adolescents detained between January and September 2022. As of July 2023, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security registered over 71,479 persons captured and deprived of liberty during the State of Exception, of which approximately 2% are adolescents, including pregnant girls.
17. The "Crecer Juntos" law for the comprehensive protection of early childhood, childhood and adolescents, was enacted by Legislative Decree No. 431 on 22 June 2022 and aims to guarantee the exercise and full enjoyment of the rights of all children and adolescents, as well as to facilitate the fulfilment of their duties, regardless of their nationality.
18. The "Brazos Abiertos" National Plan for the comprehensive care and protection of returned migrant children and adolescents and their families was created with the objective of guaranteeing comprehensive care, protection and restitution of rights for returned migrant children and adolescents and their families, through timely and quality services provided by the guarantor institutions that facilitate the sustainable reintegration of returnees.
19. UNICEF- Médecins du Monde, 'Guía de Servicios de Salud', <<https://bit.ly/44QWm0l>>.
20. This intervention is funded with ACT-A contributions.
21. From Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Sololá, San Marcos, Quetzaltenango, Quiché, Totonicapán, Izabal, Huehuetenango, Jalapa, Chiquimula, Sacatepéquez and Escuintla departments.
22. <<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=715380170057149>>
23. Instituto Nacional de Migración, Estadísticas Migratorias, <<https://inm.gob.hn/estadisticas.html>>.
24. Idem.
25. Cuaderno Viajero 1 <<https://bit.ly/44IFYys>>, Cuaderno Viajero 2 <<https://bit.ly/45DS7W5>>, Cuaderno Viajero 3 <<https://bit.ly/45YSdYT>>.
26. The LIFE-Honduras Consortium is made up of Action Against Hunger, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Pure Water for the World, the Child Fund, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and the Fundación Alleviation of Suffering (FAS), to provide emergency response activities in the Temporary Rest Centers.
27. PAHO, Health Information Platform for the Americas, Nicaragua – Dengue Cases, <<https://www3.paho.org/data/index.php/en/mnu-topics/indicadores-dengue-en/dengue-subnacional-en/562-nic-dengue-casos-en.html>>
28. UNICEF/MoH, 'Cartilla educativa para niños, niñas y la familia', <<https://www.unicef.org/nicaragua/media/7191/file>>
29. <<https://www.unicef.org/panama/atenci%C3%B3n-la-ni%C3%B1ez-en-movilidad-y-las-comunidades-de-acogida-en-dari%C3%A9n-y-chiriqui%C3%AD>>
30. <<https://mapassubgrupocp.worldvisionamerica.org/>>
31. <<https://www.unicef.org/lac/en/press-releases/joint-declaration-inter-american-dialogue-and-unicef-on-the-protection-of-migrant-children-in-the-americas>>
32. <<https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/statement-unicef-executive-director-catherine-russell-lifting-title-42>>
33. <<https://twitter.com/ConilleGarry/status/1663933856943157248?s=20>>
34. <<https://www.unicef.org/lac/en/press-releases/seven-fold-increase-number-of-children-walking-through-panamanian-jungle-towards-north-america>>
35. ACT-A and non-emergency funds have contributed to this result. Given the available funding, UNICEF now aims at reaching over 60,000 children by the end of 2023.
36. Results have exceeded initial planned targets due to the increased flow of migrants receiving services and information in safe spaces, and increased outreach through social media and at community level.
37. Overachievement is due to the increase in the number of people in transit through Panama who receive humanitarian services at the Temporary Migrant Reception Stations in Darien and Chiriqui provinces. Migration entries during the first half of 2023 have surpassed 2022 numbers.
38. The Federal Child Protection Authorities (FPFNNA) are strengthening the care model based on the National Care Model for Children and Adolescents on the move that was launched last year. It is estimated that around 2,000 children have received care in shelters with strengthened model. Authorities will share consolidated figures in the coming months.
39. By renewing partnership agreement with Fundación Akelius, UNICEF has been able to expand education programmes to additional sites.
40. Results under this indicator include population reached through drinking water provided at mobile and fixed hydration stations, and those reached with water for all uses at shelters. Given the increased flow of migrants, the results have exceeded initial planned targets.
41. Overachievement is due to the increase in the number of people in transit through Panama who receive humanitarian services at the Temporary Migrant Reception Stations in Darien and Chiriqui provinces. Migration entries during the first half of 2023 have surpassed 2022 numbers.
42. Overachievement is due to the increase in the number of people in transit through Panama who receive humanitarian services at the Temporary Migrant Reception Stations in Darien and Chiriqui provinces. Migration entries during the first half of 2023 have surpassed 2022 numbers.
43. The exhibition at the Museum of Tapachula "They call me migrant" was created to generate a better social inclusion in the host population, but its purpose shifted and has impacted the population in the context of mobility. It became a space of communication between the two populations. It generates more visits per month and it is the most visited room in the museum.
44. Overachievement is due to the increase in the number of people in transit through Panama who receive humanitarian services at the Temporary Migrant Reception Stations in Darien and Chiriqui provinces. Migration entries during the first half of 2023 have surpassed 2022 numbers.
45. Sectoral amounts include other costs related to advocacy, communication, coordination, planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, operations and security.
46. Regional Office requirements will cover regional-level resources and initiatives directly impacting UNICEF's response to the situation in Mexico and Central America, including: high-level advocacy, technical assistance, coordination support, information management, evidence generation, capacity building and support for scaling up responses to the sudden deterioration of humanitarian situations at the country level. The cost of actions impacting multiple subregions has been proportionally distributed across all multi-country appeals for the region.
47. Sectoral amounts include other costs related to advocacy, communication, coordination, planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, operations and security.