

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN CONSOLIDATED EMERGENCY REPORT 2018

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
ACF	Action Against Hunger
CBI	Cash-based intervention
CDC	Civil Defence Commission
CEBAF	Centro Binacional de Atención Fronteriza
CENAPRED	Mexico's National Center for Prevention of Disasters
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFS	Child-friendly Spaces
CO	Country Office
CONRED	National Coordination for Disaster Reduction
CRED	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
DOC	Division of Communication
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECHO	European Commission's Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EPF	Emergency Programme Fund
GBV	Gender-based violence
GIFMM	Interagency Group for Mixed Migration Flows
GTHF	Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds
HAC	Humanitarian Action for Children
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HPM	Humanitarian Performance Monitoring
HQ	Headquarters
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IASC	Interagency Steering Committee
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LACRO	Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office
LWC	Living Water Community
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MIMP	Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NFI	Non-food item
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
RBM	Results-based management
RIP	Risk-informed Programming
RMRP	Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela
PCA	Programme Cooperation Agreement
PSS	Psychosocial support
RUSF	Ready-to-use Supplementary Food
RUTF	Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food
SIB	School-in-a-Box
TLS	Temporary Learning Space
UNCT	United Nations Country Team

UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WISS	Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2018 was a challenging year for vulnerable children in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) affected by the consequences of migration, violence and natural disasters. Despite the economic and political gains of recent years, significant humanitarian needs persist across the region, which put the rights, safety and well-being of millions of children at risk.

The region remains highly prone to disasters related to conditions of high vulnerability combined with natural and socio-economic hazards. In 2018, nearly five million people, including approximately 1.5 million children, were affected by different events in 19 LAC countries.¹ Vulnerability to these events was largely driven by inequality,² inadequate risk analysis and reduction, weak planning and rapid urbanization among other root causes.

In 2018, UNICEF country offices were actively involved in the response to a number of concurrent emergencies impacting children across the region. In June, UNICEF responded to the Fuego volcano eruption in Guatemala. At the same time several countries in South America and the Caribbean were facing the rapid growth of migration flows from Venezuela and recovery activities were still on-going in Mexico and the Caribbean. Eleven country offices scaled up their programming and humanitarian action in response to the Venezuelan migration crisis and migration in Central America and provided rapid assistance and monitoring.

As a result, the Regional Office mobilized a total of 670 days of technical mission support for these responses through its rapid response roster and surge support. All 25 country offices rolled out the Emergency Preparedness Platform, which included updating their risk analysis, ensuring minimum preparedness standards and developing preparedness and contingency plans.

Over the course of the year, the UNICEF-supported INFORM risk assessment tool enabled governments to tailor their resilience and humanitarian responses. UNICEF strengthened national and regional capacities to implement shock-responsive social protection systems, communication for development, accountability to affected populations, gender-sensitive approaches in humanitarian action and humanitarian innovations.

Finally, new and strengthened partnerships emerged with actors such as the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), which is developing a joint protocol for the protection of children in emergencies with UNICEF support.

Trends over recent years have prompted the need for rethinking UNICEF's approach to humanitarian action in the LAC region. With organized violence and social, economic and political issues reaching a boiling point in several countries, cross-border migration and internal displacement are expected to continue into 2019, along with situations of social tensions and potential violations of children's rights. Furthermore, chronic phenomena such as the El Niño-Southern Oscillation and the extended dry spell, as well as preparedness efforts ahead of the new hurricane season, will comprise the main issues of the humanitarian agenda in 2019.

This report summarizes UNICEF's efforts at the regional and country level, and the results for children achieved with humanitarian resources received in 2018.



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¹ Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) Database, *EM-DAT: The International Disaster Database*, 5 December 2018, <www.emdat.be>, accessed 23 January 2019.

² Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Social Panorama of Latin America 2016, 2017*, <<http://bit.ly/2FUUuLC>>, accessed 23 November 2018.

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Although the number of natural events and their severity was considerably lower compared with the previous year, in 2018 countries were still recovering from the impact of major events such as the earthquakes in Mexico, floods in Peru, and hurricanes Irma and Maria, the latter leaving over 1.4 million people in need of assistance across several Caribbean countries and territories. These events generated enormous economic losses in countries, many already grappling with economic challenges. For example, hurricanes Irma and Maria caused economic losses of up to US\$ 161 billion, in Caribbean countries and territories as well as in the United States.³

As of December 2017, between 70 and 90 per cent of the population in the hurricane-ravaged countries had benefitted from water trucking and restored water supply systems, but electricity and landline communication systems remained in a more critical state. In Dominica, less than 10 per cent of the population had been reconnected to the power grid, while more than 75 per cent of people in British Virgin Islands and a third of the population in Turks and Caicos Islands remained without electricity.

Medium and high impact hazards hit a number of countries in LAC throughout the year. In Guatemala, more than 1.7 million people were affected by the Fuego Volcano eruption; flooding affected over 200,000 people in Central America, 150,000 in Trinidad and Tobago, and over 80,000 in Bolivia; around 8,000 households were affected by earthquakes in Haiti and El Salvador; and a cold wave in several departments in Peru affected more than 700,000 people and their livelihoods. In addition, recurring and chronic crises continue affecting the region, a trend exacerbated by the impact of climate change. This is the case of the recurrent climate shocks related to drought in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras where about 281,000 hectares of staple crops have been lost and at least 1.2 million people are considered to be food insecure as a consequence of extreme weather.⁴ Haiti continues to face multiple on-going crises, including cholera outbreaks, food insecurity and malnutrition, as well as the Haitian-Dominican migration situation. Although the cholera response in Haiti progressed well in 2018, with a 70 per cent decrease in suspected cases since 2017,⁵ the risk of an upsurge remains high, as evidenced by localized outbreaks reported in 2018.

Moreover, 2018 was marked by political, social and economic challenges that exacerbated the impacts of disasters, conflicts, violence and migration. The political and socio-economic developments in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela led to the outflow of at least 3.4 million Venezuelans.⁶ According to official figures, it is estimated that the number of Venezuelans in countries across LAC rose from 700,000 in 2015 to over 2.4 million in November 2018. Nevertheless, the total number of Venezuelans in the region is likely to be higher, as most data sources do not account for Venezuelans without regular status. Neighbouring and transit countries such as Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, bear the heaviest burden with at least 490,000 children in need of assistance⁷ - including not only Venezuelan children on the move but also boys and girls living in the most vulnerable host communities.

The situation in Northern Central America further deteriorated in late 2018, when over 16,000 migrants forming part of mixed groups from Honduras and El Salvador (so-called Caravans), departed from different towns in the hopes of reaching Mexico and the United States of America. Reasons for their flight vary, and include people fleeing violence and persecution in their countries, as well as others looking to improve their economic situation. Meanwhile, in Colombia, renewed violence by armed groups, internal displacement and criminal activity tempered optimism around the peace process, leaving over 145,000 internally displaced persons by the end of 2018.⁸ Also Colombia and parts of Brazil, Ecuador and Peru reported increased dengue and measles rates—due in part to the migration dynamics.⁹

³ Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), *Natural disasters in 2017: Lower mortality, higher cost*, March 2018.

⁴ Various sources, including OCHA LAC Monthly Situation Snapshots, UNICEF SitReps, WFP Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSAs).

⁵ Ministry of Health, *Report of the National Surveillance Network - Cholera: 46th epidemiological week 2018, 11-17 November 2018*, 2018. Ministry of Health, *Report of the National Surveillance Network - Cholera: 46th epidemiological week 2017, 2017*.

⁶ Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, *Map: Latin America and the Caribbean - Venezuelan refugees & migrants in the region - As of January 2019*, February 2019, <<https://r4v.info/es/documents/download/68069>>

⁷ UNICEF estimates based on official sources.

⁸ OCHA, *Colombia Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019*, November 2018.

⁹ As of 21 November 2018, following a period of low dengue transmission in the region of the Americas, an increase in cases has been reported in some countries (Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization, 'Epidemiological Alert: Dengue', PAHO and WHO, 21 November 2018). As of 9 November 2018, 10,342 confirmed measles cases had been reported in the Americas, compared with 895 cases in the same period in 2017 (PAHO and WHO measles and rubella surveillance data, 15 November 2018).

HUMANITARIAN RESULTS

Throughout 2018, UNICEF Country Offices (COs) and partners responded to at least 30 emergency situations affecting children in 20 countries. UNICEF interventions ranged from immediate support in the aftermath of natural disasters or lifesaving assistance and protection services for children on the move; to longer-term support and resilient approaches, technical assistance as well as support to recovery and rehabilitation efforts.

Children on the move: Migration flows in Latin America and the Caribbean

As of January 2019, countries in Latin America and the Caribbean were hosting at least 2.7 million Venezuelan refugees and migrants, from a total of around 3.4 million Venezuelans migrating worldwide.¹⁰ UNICEF estimates that over 490,000 children are in need of assistance in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Panama. Those in need include Venezuelan migrants and refugees, host communities and non-Venezuelan returnees (see Table 1).

Children and their families face challenges to regularize their immigration status, which affects their access to social protection, health, early childhood development, education, sustainable livelihoods and child protection. The lack of comprehensive public policies on migratory issues in host countries is putting children at higher risk of discrimination, violence, xenophobia, exploitation and abuse in transit/destination countries.¹¹



©UNICEF Ecuador/2018/Arcos. Hundreds of Venezuelans waiting at the Colombia/Venezuela border bridge to stamp their passport and continue their journey across South America.

Table 1: Estimated Population in Need of Assistance (2018) - Migration flows in LAC (December 2018)*

	Colombia	Peru	Ecuador	Brazil	Trinidad and Tobago	Guyana	Panamá	TOTAL
Total population in need	1,189,186	641,367	100,000	41,755	40,000	12,000	8,000	2,032,308
No. of children in need (Under 18)	356,756	83,356	30,000	12,527	4,000	4,800	2,000	493,439

* Colombia: Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), OCHA. Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) Addendum – Migration influx from Venezuela, Colombia, April 2018. Figures include Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees, host communities and a projection of the number of migrants throughout the remainder of 2018. Number of children in need estimated by UNICEF. Brazil: Estimated by UNICEF Brazil, considering that the total population of Venezuelans remaining in Brazil – according to reports for Federal Police, as of December 2017 – had unfulfilled needs in at least one sector. Guyana: Estimates based on IOM/ UNHCR Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), as of May 2018. Includes Venezuelans and Guyanese returning from Venezuela who have settled in Guyana and require assistance. Trinidad and Tobago: Based on UNHCR estimations considering all persons of concern, includes 2,243 Venezuelans registered with UNHCR, May 2018. Including Venezuelans in irregular migratory situation. Ecuador: Estimated by UNCT, considering that around 20 per cent of migrants entering Ecuador (approx. 553,000 as of July 2018) are in situation of vulnerability. Number of children in need estimated by UNICEF. Peru: “Population in need” calculated by determining the number of Venezuelan migrants that have at least one basic unmet need, primarily a lack of access to basic health care. The figure represents 85 per cent of the total Venezuelan migrant population that has settled in Peru. “Children in need” represents Venezuelan migrant children in Peru aged 6 to 17 years that have at least one unmet basic need, primarily a lack of access to basic health care. Children aged 0 to 5 years are excluded from this figure as they do not face restrictions in accessing health care. Panama: Estimated by UNICEF, considering the annual number of people crossing the Darién frontier plus others in need.

¹⁰ Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, Map: Latin America and the Caribbean - Venezuelan refugees & migrants in the region - As of January 2019, February 2019, <<https://r4v.info/es/documents/download/68069>>

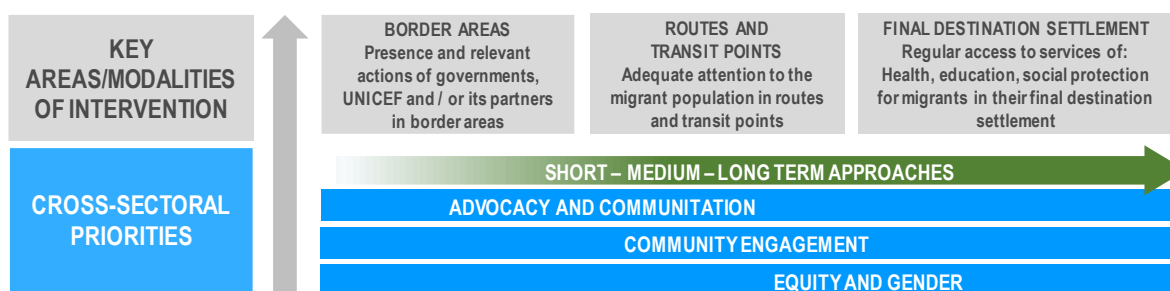
¹¹ Additional information of country-specific situations can be found in UNICEF's Situation reports: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/children-on-the-move_sitreps.html>

In response to the increasing outflow of Venezuelan migrants to neighbouring countries, UNICEF's Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office (LACRO) revised its Regional Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal¹² to include key response interventions in receiving and transit countries, increasing its original appeal from US\$9 million to US\$28 million to scale up its field presence and programme activities, including delivery, advocacy actions and technical assistance in neighbouring countries (initially Colombia, Brazil, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago) and in other receiving countries in LAC, as in the case of Ecuador, Peru and Panama where the situation scaled up quickly during the second half of 2018.

UNICEF's strategy for responding to the needs of migrant populations and host communities in receiving countries rests on three pillars:

- **Rights of Migrant and Refugee Children:** Advocate to ensure that the rights and protection of migrant and refugee children and their families (including civil and political rights) are at the core of the actions by national and regional stakeholders, including national authorities, civil society organizations and humanitarian actors.
- **Humanitarian Action:** Ensure access to services for affected populations (with special focus on children) and host communities related to: child protection services, inclusive education, holistic health and nutrition services, safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Response actions must be in fulfilment of humanitarian principles and the framework of international protection applicable to migrant children and their families.
- **Development and social policy:** Promote inclusion and integration through ensuring access, quality and suitability of social services for this population, promoting means to regularize the migration and international protection status of children when needed through the enhancement of relevant social policies and national capacity building to address key gaps.

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



Health and Nutrition

HEALTH AND NUTRITION			
Results	Country	Targets 2018	Total Results 2018
No. of boys and girls with access to at least the minimum set of vaccines according to each country standards.	COLOMBIA	10,000	2,587 ¹³
	PERU	3,714	5,191
	BRAZIL	500	364 ¹⁴
No. of children under 5 years with access to primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities including nutrition treatment.	PERU	1,956	3,854
No. of targeted caregivers (men and women) of children 0-23 months with access to Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling for appropriate feeding.	COLOMBIA	10,000	3,651
	PERU	1,955	3,060
	BRAZIL	500	555
	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	200	61
No. of boys and girls (6-59 months) receiving nutrition supplementation to prevent under nutrition.	BRAZIL	700	946
	ECUADOR	1,060	3,116
	COLOMBIA	10,000	1,970

In **Colombia**, UNICEF contributed to the government's efforts to reduce mortality from and associated with malnutrition, and to improve the nutritional status of children under five by means of capacity building of families, communities and authorities; behavioural change promotion on hygiene and breastfeeding; and supporting outreach mobile health/nutrition brigades that can better access the affected population. Aimed at enhancing the local capacities to manage acute malnutrition, UNICEF

¹² UNICEF, *Humanitarian Action for Children - Latin America and the Caribbean Revised May 2018*, 2018, < <https://uni.cf/2UbBP5P>>

¹³ Includes vaccination for yellow fever, mainly applied on the border with Ecuador. The vaccination figure for children is 1,897, excluding yellow fever.

¹⁴ Results were lower than expected as the needs were reduced, the military conducted a systematic immunisation of all migrants in Pacaraima state therefore UNICEF and partner prioritized children that needed to complete their vaccination schedule.

provided hands-on training and institutional support to extramural (mobile) teams and nutritional officials in eight departments, including Arauca, Norte de Santander, La Guajira, Cesar, Atlántico, Magdalena, Vichada and Guainía.

As agreed with the Ministry of Health (MoH), and to ensure access to basic maternal and child health information and services for the affected and host populations, UNICEF signed contracts with the main primary care public hospitals to support extramural health teams, including pre- and post-natal care, curative and preventive services for children under five. The teams also supported immunization through regular health services as well as via outreach mobile health/nutrition brigades. This strategy favoured coordination with local authorities and other partners such as WHO/PAHO, UNFPA and WFP. The implementation of health/nutrition mobile (extramural) teams can be considered an innovation that has been well received by the affected population and has helped to reduce the barriers to accessing healthcare services.

Support to mother and child nutrition was carried out through collaboration with public-private hospitals on primary care, particularly on prenatal check-ups (including provision of micronutrient for pregnant women and antenatal counselling on breastfeeding) and growth monitoring for children under five. UNICEF-supported capacity building included training of paediatricians on management of malnutrition.

At the two main border crossing sites with the highest concentration of migrants (Maicao -La Guajira, Villa Rosario -Norte de Santander), UNICEF worked with partner Action Against Hunger (ACF) to provide medical and nutrition assessment of children under five, pregnant and lactating women, along with micronutrient supplementation and awareness raising activities on healthy community practices. Furthermore, at the Colombia-Ecuador border (Ipiates), UNICEF facilitated the documentation process to ensure that children transiting towards Ecuador could continue their treatment in the neighbouring country.

In **Peru**, UNICEF conducted active identification of Venezuelan children under 5 years of age arriving at the Bi-national Border Services Center -CEBAF (Centro Binacional de Atención Fronteriza)- the main border crossing site between Ecuador and Peru (in Tumbes province, Peru). Through this strategy, health staff identified children in need of health assistance and referred them to services. In addition, these children and their families received information on breastfeeding, food and hygiene practices, child protection and mental health, as well as information regarding other services available at the CEBAF. Nearly 4,000 children were reached through these activities. Moreover, UNICEF supported the deployment of MoH nurses to the border to provide vaccination services to migrant children.



©UNICEF Peru/2018. Children arriving at the Bi-national Border Services Center (CEBAF), on the Peruvian side of the border, receive health and nutrition services.

Assessments at the CEBAF¹⁵ found that infant and young child feeding practices were inadequate, putting children at risk of under nutrition. Furthermore, 3.2 per cent of children under 5 had moderate acute malnutrition, reaching more than five per cent in children aged between 2 and 4 years. Based on these findings, UNICEF - through implementing partner Prisma - provided nutrition counselling along with multi-micronutrient powders and deworming medication. UNICEF developed flyers on healthy eating, hand washing and mental health to be distributed starting in January 2019.

Capacity building efforts included training of field staff from implementing partner Prisma, Red Cross, MoH and local authorities, on the delivery of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) and zinc tablets for children under 5 years of age. At the national level, UNICEF, MoH and other partners will work on the revision of the National Manual of Food Assistance and Nutrition in Emergencies. In northern Lima, where many migrants have settled despite facing poor living conditions, based on assessments on access and use of health services by Venezuelan migrants, UNICEF worked on the development of a capacity building module for health operators.

In **Ecuador**, UNICEF priorities included:

- Distribution of medical supplies to the MoH for treatment of prevalent childhood illnesses. This was critical considering that supplies such as zinc tablets or oral rehydration salts - life-saving solutions to diarrhoea - were not part of the MoH's stock. Despite delays due to bureaucratic challenges in the delivery of medical supplies to the MoH, the supplies were distributed in health facilities in northern border districts.

¹⁵ UNICEF assessed 317 children under 5 years of age at the CEBAF in Tumbes from 22 to 29 August 2018.

- Strengthening the capacities of health care professionals by offering training on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), reaching over 100 health care professionals working on the northern border, with emphasis on the use of medical supplies donated by UNICEF. This process was undertaken in close coordination with the MoH.
- Through implementing partner ADRA, UNICEF distributed baby kits to children under the age of three arriving at the northern border crossings. This intervention helped improve the hygiene and overall well-being of children on the move.
- Distribution of health card records to the MoH for children and pregnant women. These cards helped beneficiaries keep a record of the health and vaccination scheme, whether they stayed in Ecuador or continued their journey.
- Through implementing partner ADRA, anthropometric screenings and haemoglobin tests to identify potential cases of acute malnutrition and anaemia were carried out, screening over 2,000 children under the age of 5. Identified cases were referred to health authorities for ambulatory treatment. Evidence obtained through the nutritional evaluation of children supported UNICEF's advocacy efforts at local level. Since the beginning of the response, UNICEF encouraged MoH to keep a permanent stock of ferrous sulphate and Plumpy'Nut in health facilities in northern border locations.
- Distribution of 30,000 sachets of Plumpy'Nut (Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food -RUTF) to the MoH for the treatment of acute malnutrition amongst children under 5. In addition, Plumpy'Doz was distributed through ADRA. UNICEF trained over 100 health professionals from the MoH in the administration and use of Plumpy'Nut and developed reference cards for children receiving ambulatory treatment. At least 3,600 children crossing through the Ecuador northern border will benefit from this support.

During the first stages of the response, national authorities did not have systems in place to respond to specific issues affecting children on the move, such as acute malnutrition. Through the articulation between MoH and UNICEF, a referral route was established, responding to the context and tailored to meet the needs of children on the move in Ecuador.

UNICEF health response strategy in **Brazil** focused on monitoring the health status of migrant children and women, provision of technical assistance to local authorities operating in shelters, supporting immunisation and referring cases to the public health system. In the nutrition component, UNICEF deployed outreach teams to monitor, detect and refer, cases of malnutrition of children and pregnant women. In addition, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF distributed nutrition supplements to children under 5 and pregnant women. In shelters, UNICEF activities were implemented through partners ADRA and Caritas.

Within the framework of the Ministry of Health's integrated child health care policy that promotes child development, prevention and control of nutritional deficiencies, UNICEF supported the distribution of NutriSUS (micronutrient fortification) in shelters, starting with one shelter (57 children from 6 to 59 months) and aiming to reach eight shelters in January 2019. Negotiation with the federal health authorities are on-going for them to provide additional nutritional supplements as the number of children in shelters has increased.

In **Trinidad and Tobago**, priority was given to screening of the nutrition situation of children under 5 years of age and pregnant women, through a house-visiting strategy.

In 2018, UNICEF and partner Living Water Community (LWC) screened more than 130 children between 6 and 59 months at risk of nutrition-related deficiencies. Of those, no cases of severe or moderate malnutrition were identified. Nevertheless, screening will be sustained in 2019 to ensure that there is regular monitoring. More than 60 caregivers of children between 0 and 23 months were reached with IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding.

In response to the migration flows in **Guyana**, UNICEF's priority interventions in 2018 included:

- Establishment of a functional Nutrition-in-Emergency Coordination platform by providing standards and approaches. Immediate assistance was provided for nutrition and Early Childhood Development (ECD) outreach interventions for migrants and host communities in coordination with local and national partners. Parents and care givers received advice on issues of stimulation, child care, protection, nutrition, prevention of childhood illnesses and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).
- Development of key messages on nutrition services (i.e. how/where to access) and entitlements available for targeted populations, including in Spanish and indigenous dialects.



©UNICEF Brazil/2018. Lactating mother at a nursing home in Roraima, Brazil.

- Strengthening local front-line nutrition services in Region One (bordering Venezuela), by supporting staff training on breastfeeding counselling and nutrition support groups.
- On-going evidence gathering efforts, via qualitative interviews to assess the nutritional situation of incoming migrants. This will inform a medium-term strategy.
- Distribution of food assistance and Non-food items (NFIs) for 103 Venezuelan migrants - from the Warrau indigenous group - at the main migrant settlement in Region One, for a 3-week period. Through the Civil Defence Commission (CDC) and with support from the Catholic Church, food distribution to this community began to be provided on a regular basis. In addition, UNICEF provided food supplies for 48 families in indigenous communities hosting Venezuelan migrants.
- UNICEF and the Food Policy Division (part of the Ministry of Public Health) developed a Food Distribution Guide for donors, including recommended locally available food items based on dietary preferences. This guide was utilised by the CDC-led coordination mechanism for procurement and packing of food hampers.
- UNICEF supported the Ministry of Public Health with refresher training for health workers based in the border Regions, with specific focus on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), as MHM products are being included in NFI distributions.

In terms of cluster/sector coordination, a health cluster was activated in Colombia with children, health and nutrition sub-groups, and the food security cluster, with a nutrition sub-group led by UNICEF. Furthermore, bi-national (Colombia/Ecuador) meetings on health and nutrition were carried out to facilitate cross-border coordination between UNICEF's counterparts in Ecuador and Colombia.

Water, sanitation and hygiene and Non-food items

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)			
Results	Country	Targets 2018	Total Results 2018
No. of people with daily access to WASH services at service delivery points (health centres, shelters, migration points and transit points) as per agreed standards (according to context).	COLOMBIA	30,000	21,139
	ECUADOR	10,000	9,000
	PANAMA	2,000	954
No. of boys and girls in learning spaces with access to WASH services as per agreed standards (according to context).	COLOMBIA	30,000	2,500
	GUYANA	3,000	394
	ECUADOR	250	250
No. of people provided with sanitation or hygiene kits or key hygiene items or access to hand washing points with soap or similar items.	COLOMBIA	600	5,893
	PERU	2,750	10,184
	ECUADOR	17,500	21,397
	GUYANA	900	110

With the aim of improving access to safe water for migrant families and host communities in **Colombia**, UNICEF's main strategies included technical assistance to WASH partners, direct distribution of essential items to affected communities, implementing partners and counterparts (including ACF, Fundación Halü, Terre des hommes, Fundación Plan, Fundación Apoyar, local health authorities).

UNICEF procured and delivered household water filters in urban communities in La Guajira department (one of the three main border departments) and supported the rehabilitation of water points in border locations. In addition, UNICEF supported building/rehabilitation of latrines in migrant-impacted communities in priority departments (Arauca and Norte de Santander). At the border crossing in Nariño department (Rumichaca, on the Ecuadorian border), UNICEF supported the rehabilitation and maintenance works of 14 toilets, ensured storage capacity for up to 20,000 litres of drinking water and conducted activities to promote hygiene practices, including training and key messages outreach. Altogether, nearly 22,000 people gained access to WASH services at service delivery points, as a result of UNICEF activities throughout 2018. Additionally, some 2,500 children in learning spaces gained access to WASH services as per agreed standards.

Seeking to contribute to capacity building at local level, through UNICEF's support local authorities in Norte de Santander department were able to significantly increase the number of WASH staff. In addition, UNICEF supported the development of a contingency plan for local health and sanitation authorities. Moreover, WASH support to service delivery points (i.e. health centres, shelters, migration points and transit points) has a durable solutions approach and UNICEF advocated with authorities to ensure that resources were allocated for maintenance and operation expenses.

In **Colombia**, UNICEF has been the WASH cluster leader since 2010. With the migration situation, a WASH sub-group was established under the UNHCR/IOM-led Interagency Group for Mixed Migration Flows (GIFMM).

In **Peru**, UNICEF focused on direct assistance at the CEBAF through implementing partner COOPI, prioritizing delivery of hygiene kits and dissemination of key information on health and hygiene practices. UNICEF also provided technical support

to CEBAF authorities to strengthen coordination, conduct assessments of the WASH situation and to actively identify possibilities for improvement.

Given the shifting migration dynamics, the ever-changing migrant profiles made it necessary to modify the items included in the hygiene kits, replacing items such as flashlights with others such as socks, underwear, diapers and sanitary towels. To overcome delays in printing communication material with safe hygiene messages, UNICEF delivered key information orally in locations where migrant population was concentrating.

Main WASH interventions in **Ecuador** included:

- Distribution of hygiene kits along with hygiene promotion activities.
- Rehabilitation of sanitation facilities at the Rumichaca border site (Colombia/Ecuador border), benefiting an average of 12,767 people per month, 68 per cent of them children, between September and December 2018.
- Integration of WASH with other sector interventions, e.g. WASH in child friendly spaces, water filters in healthcare facilities and rehabilitation of WASH facilities in temporary spaces for unaccompanied adolescents.
- Binational coordination between Colombia and Ecuador, including information and lessons learned sharing.

UNICEF established strong institutional and bi-national WASH coordination, primarily at the Rumichaca border point, where the Ministry of Health has been a key partner. ADRA was the principal NGO cooperating with UNICEF for daily WASH response. Strong coordination was also established with NRC, International Red Cross and Ecuador Red Cross. At national level, the coordination platform established a coordination instance led by IOM, including WASH, shelter and NFI. At local level, UNICEF led local WASH working groups, in coordination with the MoH.

In **Brazil**, UNICEF placed a high priority on sectorial coordination. UNICEF, FUNASA (National Health authority) and CAERR (water entity for Boa Vista), led a local WASH working group to facilitate coordinated response among actors working on the sectorial response. This support contributed to build the local authorities' capacity to lead and coordinate the humanitarian response. In addition, UNICEF was key in providing technical assistance to the Army, the main body responsible for the operation of shelters and infrastructure.

At the shelter-level, UNICEF worked with implementing partner ADRA. Through this partnership, UNICEF mobilised communities and disseminated messages in shelters on hygiene and sanitation practices. Community workers supported four shelters, promoting community clean-up activities, engaging with local WASH committees to ensure maintenance of the shelters' water infrastructure. These UNICEF-supported activities benefited nearly 2,000 people in 2018.

Partnering with CDC, UNICEF **Guyana** provided essential WASH and shelter items for 180 families and for prepositioning in Emergency Operation Centres in Regions 1, 7 and 9. Two rounds of distribution were conducted in 2018, reaching 110 people, including Venezuelan migrants and host communities in Regions 1 and 7. These distributions were conducted jointly with IOM and private sector donations.

Among UNICEF's priorities in Guyana was the establishment of a functional WASH coordination platform, ensuring that partners involved in the response used appropriate standards and approaches. UNICEF maintained technical and logistical support to ensure the availability of minimum safe drinking water services for health centres, schools and migrant facilities as well as to preposition relief supplies in four regions bordering Venezuela and Brazil.

Partnering with the Guyana Red Cross Society, UNICEF supported a safe household water treatment and storage intervention in 12 indigenous communities (targeting 8,300 people) in Region 9. Through this intervention, 1,500 households had drinking water tested for faecal contamination and were provided with storage containers and purification tablets to encourage hygiene-related practices. In 2019, a similar intervention will be expanded to Region 1.

As noted during field missions, migrants transiting from Colombia to **Panama**, hosted at the Darien's migrant shelter (Panama territory), faced great health risks due to overcrowding and lack of access to hygiene and sanitation services. Needs continued in order to provide emergency hygiene and family supplies, including menstrual supplies, and to substantially improve the



©UNICEF/2018/Moreno. A UNICEF worker teach children the importance of hand washing with soap at a UNICEF-supported Child Friendly Space in Rumichaca, Ecuadorian side of the border with Colombia.

shelter's WASH services. In response to these needs, between November and December 2018, UNICEF reached closed to 1,000 people, including 150 children, with hygiene kits delivered to migrants and members of the host community.

Education

EDUCATION			
Results	Country	Targets 2018	Total Results 2018
No. of girls and boys on the move, including adolescents, accessing formal education.	COLOMBIA	11,150	43,515
	BRAZIL	5,000	3,625
	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	450	197
No. of girls and boys on the move, including adolescents, accessing alternative learning activities.	BRAZIL	1,470	2,268

In 2018, UNICEF's response in **Colombia** had a two-pronged approach: (i) provision of technical assistance at national and local levels for system strengthening; (ii) in locations receiving the highest influx of migrants, establishment of temporary learning spaces, distribution of education supplies to children and teachers along with trainings on key issues including gender-based violence (GBV), xenophobia and discrimination prevention. NGOs World Vision, Opción Legal, Corporación Infancia y Desarrollo, PROINCO and NRC were UNICEF's main partners in the response.

Advocacy efforts at the ministerial level were instrumental in ensuring that authorities approached the situation as a protracted crisis requiring holistic and tailored interventions to ensure the integration of migrant children in the national education system. At the local level, UNICEF advocated and worked with local Education Secretariats for the enrolment of migrant children in schools. UNICEF placed great emphasis on supporting the application of the ministerial directive that allows undocumented children from all grades to access schools, through advocacy and capacity building with local authorities in five departments (Arauca, Norte de Santander, La Guajira, Atlántico and Bolivar).

Through mid-December 2018, over 43,500 school-aged children benefited from UNICEF-supported education activities in Colombia, including through the establishment of temporary classrooms in border locations (Cucuta - Norte de Santander, Arauca City -Arauca, Maicao -La Guajira). These children also benefitted from distribution of school supplies, recreational and didactic kits. In addition, some 2,046 teachers were trained in the management of temporary classrooms.

Approximately 14,500 children (51 per cent girls) gained access to education programmes that incorporate psychosocial support. Emotional support activities were crucial in contributing to build the resilience of children in the context of migration. As part of the support boys and girls were provided with skills to cope with feelings and to develop empathy and collaboration between peers.

Given that education activities were suspended during the Christmas break, UNICEF introduced an innovative activity called Recreational Holidays, reaching children from UNICEF-supported schools with artistic, cultural, sports and other recreational activities carried out throughout the holiday period. Through these activities, migrant children living in very precarious situations were reached with recreational activities and food during the school break.

In Colombia, UNICEF led the Education Sector Group, which - in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) - prioritized migration issues.

In **Peru**, since the earliest stages of the emergency, UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Regional Education Directorates of Tumbes and Metropolitan Lima to identify the magnitude of the challenges, and to better respond to the increasing needs of the education system as a consequence of the growing number of Venezuelan migrant children in the country. UNICEF provided technical assistance to the MoE for the implementation of key regulations to eliminate barriers for Venezuelan children's access to education: a) regulation on school enrolment, which allowed parents to enrol their children with any document recognized by migration authorities (such as the Andean identity card or the refugee status application); and, b) regulation on the assessment processes to allow certification of foreign students' studies, even if they lacked the necessary certificates, which was drafted and discussed in 2018.

In Metropolitan Lima, UNICEF provided technical assistance to assess migrant demand for school places. Through a partnership with PRISMA, UNICEF collected data on education demand in 435 schools to better estimate the number of Venezuelan students who attended school in 2018, as well as the availability of school places for 2019. Results showed an estimated gap of 37,000 places. Based on this evidence, the MoE developed a plan to meet school demand in Lima in 2019. Since at least 85 per cent of migrant children and adolescents have settled in Lima, this initiative is key to ensure the fulfilment of migrant children's right to education. In Tumbes (northern border), UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Regional Education Directorate to map the number of Venezuelan students in schools, estimate the stock of educational materials,

and to develop a response plan for 2019. This support helped identify gaps regarding infrastructure conditions that could have put students at risk. Based on this, in collaboration with World Vision, eight tents were installed to be used as temporary schoolrooms until the end of the school year in December 2018. UNICEF and the MoE established a working group on the migration situation, with public authorities and international cooperation.

In **Ecuador**, UNICEF led strong advocacy efforts at the national level to ensure access to education for Venezuelan and Ecuadorian children. UNICEF provided technical assistance to the MoE to identify the gaps and access barriers, to estimate the new demand for educational services (some 37,000 children from ECD to secondary) and to assess the capacity of the system to absorb them. This evidence was key to support advocacy efforts with the MoE and the Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion. UNICEF also provided technical assistance to these ministries to establish a strategy to monitor the educational exclusion of migrant children and adolescents and propose alternatives to eliminate the identified access barriers. Technical assistance was also provided for strengthening national regulations to guarantee a rights-based approach to education for all vulnerable children, with special emphasis on children in humanitarian and mobility situations.

UNICEF Ecuador launched a school-based programme through partners Nation de Paz and Arteducarte, to prevent xenophobia among the education community (students, school counsellors and teachers), targeting 50,000 children in schools and at least 500,000 children and adolescents through edu-communication activities throughout 2019. By the end of December 2018, 445 teachers had received hands-on training on this programme.

Response actions in Ecuador also included distribution of 25 ECD kits in border locations, benefiting approximately 1,250 children along with training on the use of ECD materials in child-friendly spaces, targeting 50 teachers. In late 2018, through partner Nación de Paz, two non-formal education spaces were established reaching 55 children.

In **Brazil**, focus has been on preparing Venezuelan children to join the formal Brazilian education system through the establishment of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) inside and outside shelters. The TLSs provide children with emergency curriculum, including courses in Warau or Inepa indigenous languages and Portuguese. In 2018, over 3,000 Venezuelan children were integrated in formal Brazilian schools.

With the municipal Secretary of Education, UNICEF led the coordination working groups in Pacaraima and Boa Vista. World Vision, Fraternidade Internacional, the church and local education authorities were UNICEF's key partners in the sector. With World Vision and Fraternidade, UNICEF ran ten TLSs in shelters for which materials and equipment were provided to partners. By the end of December 2018, at least 2,268 children had been reached by activities in TLSs and 97 teachers had been trained to operate them, including 74 Venezuelans (21 from the indigenous communities).

Although the local educational authorities admitted Venezuelan children without requesting documentation, by the time of this report migrant children began being asked to take an admission qualification test. In response, UNICEF will work with local authorities to study the possibilities of recognition and integration of the TLSs into the formal education system.

During 2018, UNICEF and partners advocated at the highest level in the Government of **Trinidad and Tobago** to guarantee migrant children and adolescents access to the public education system, including to ECD centres. At the same time, UNICEF, UNHCR and LWC, ran a TLS that provided education opportunities for more than 200 children and adolescents between June and December 2018. UNICEF and partners also worked to strengthen teachers' capacity on psychosocial support and child-centred education.

In **Panama**, with implementing partner HIAS, UNICEF invested efforts in raising awareness against xenophobia and discrimination across the education system. During the first phase, 1,652 children were reached with activities in schools with the highest rate of migrants in the country.

Education work in **Guyana** included the following strands:

- With the MoE, mapping of schools receiving migrant students and assessing needs to ensure that all children could be integrated into the education system and enjoy a safe learning environment. As a result of this work, the number of enrolled migrant children in Region 1 increased from 74 in July to 151 as of December 2018.
- Partnering with the Catholic Church, surge capacity was deployed to reach out to communities and



©UNICEF Panama/2018/Lu. A UNICEF-led campaign to prevent xenophobia was conducted in schools of Panamá to raise awareness about the importance of diversity and social integration.

parents-teachers associations to ensure a Spanish-English learning environment that facilitated enrolling of migrant children.

- Partnering with the Education Department in Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9, UNICEF supported the implementation of School Improvement Plans to rehabilitate and upgrade facilities to meet the Child-friendly Spaces (CFS) non-academic standards. By October 2018, support had been provided to upgrade sanitation, ventilation and school furniture, benefiting 311 primary and secondary students enrolled in one school in Region 1. Scoping works for other priority schools started, in partnership with the University of Guyana and the CDC-Volunteer Corp.
- Establishment of a functional ECD platform, led by the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Education for effective screening / response to nutritional and learning challenges. The education coordination platform was strengthened, including Education/ECD practitioners accessing multi-lingual expertise for service delivery.

Child Protection

CHILD PROTECTION			
Results	Country	Targets 2018	Total Results 2018
No. of girls and boys provided with mental health and psychosocial support including access to CFSs with intersectoral programming interventions.	COLOMBIA	10,000	21,508
	PERU	7,860	11,502
	ECUADOR	1,900	3,389
	BRAZIL	1,000	3,073
	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	200	170
No. of people in communities where social support networks to prevent and address violence, abuse and exploitation (including GBV), are being mobilized and strengthened.	COLOMBIA	10,000	29,965
	BRAZIL	4,550	5,004
	GUYANA	12,000	17,190

UNICEF **Colombia** carried out activities aimed at ensuring that children from both migrant and host communities were protected from risks to their safety and security, namely landmines and other explosive devices, sexual exploitation and gender-based violence, recruitment and use by non-state actors and organized violence, and family separation. Activities were carried out in established child-friendly spaces and community workshops, and through advocacy with authorities to ensure that official protocols were activated, and services were provided. Community-focused activities contributed to integration and acceptance of migrant children and families within host communities.

UNICEF ran 11 fixed CFSs in four border departments (La Guajira, Arauca, Nariño and Norte de Santander) and two mobile CFSs that functioned in tandem with other activities (in Atlántico and Arauca departments). CFSs activities reached over 21,000 children. In addition, 18,374 children and adolescents in seven departments were trained in the prevention of recruitment and use by non-state actors - via UNICEF's "Somos Paz" methodology,¹⁶ and over 7,500 community members were trained by UNICEF in the protection of oneself and others through mine-risk education in four priority departments impacted by weapon contamination.

As part of UNICEF's priorities and in order to build capacities for the provision of psychosocial support for children, hundreds of volunteers - including adolescents and adults - were trained on UNICEF's "Return to Happiness" model for psychosocial support (PSS). At least 8,422 children benefitted from activities led by trained volunteers. The goal of PSS activities is to develop competencies and skills to increase resilience among children and families to deal with extreme situations such as the impact of migration.

UNICEF supported the national government in the development of a protocol for unaccompanied children guided by the best interests of the child and international standards. With UNICEF-support, public officials and local partners were trained on the implementation of the protocol.

In **Peru**, in partnership with the Ombudsperson's Office, UNICEF also focused on providing technical assistance to the government in order to develop a protocol to ensure that authorities protect children and adolescents on the move upon their arrival. In Tumbes (northern border), UNICEF provided intensive technical assistance to the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) -Special Protection Unit, a recently established institution with limited experience to deal with a situation of such magnitude. UNICEF supported the resolution of cases of unaccompanied or separated children through the Unit's coordination with the Migration Office, the Ombudsperson's Office, cooperation agencies and other local actors. This led to the drafting and constant revision of an internal protection route for these children.

¹⁶ The "Somos Paz" methodology seeks to develop / strengthen children's capacities through art, communication, music and sports activities.

UNICEF also provided technical assistance to the National Family Wellbeing Programme (INABIF in Spanish), which manages residential care centres for children and adolescents without parental care, to review the service model for unaccompanied migrant adolescents, promoting measures that avoid the institutionalization of minors.

UNICEF implemented a child friendly space within the CEBAF, where 13,414 children and adolescents in transit (6,773 girls and 6,641 boys) received at least one of the services offered (access to a safe play space, socioemotional support sessions, information on protection). Resilience was promoted daily in the child friendly space, where children could play freely and discharge their stress, worries or fears. Also, at the CEBAF, UNICEF provided psychological counselling for families through its partnership with the MoH, serving an average of 20 cases per day.

Main response strategies in **Ecuador** included:

- Establishment of CFSs at border crossing sites, with implementing partner HIAS, benefiting at least 3,389 children by the end of 2018.
- Capacity building to first line migration officers on Child Protection Minimum Standards and GBV in emergencies, with UN Women and UNFPA.
- Reinforced coordination with the Ministry of Social Inclusion, the Ministry of Interior, the Municipalities of Tulcán, Lago Agrio and Huaquillas; and with UN agencies (UNHCR and IOM).
- Advocacy at the national level to support the implementation of protocol for children on the move. In November 2018, the Government of Ecuador signed the protocol for the protection of uprooted children, including those arriving from Venezuela. Led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility and the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, the 'Protocol for the assistance of children, adolescents and their families in contexts of human mobility in Ecuador' established protection mechanisms for migrant children – both those coming alone or with their families – who arrived without official documentation. UNICEF, working alongside the Government, advocated for this Protocol and provided technical assistance for its formulation.¹⁷
- Legal assistance services, in partnership with Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), reached 589 people during November-December. These families received guidance, legal assistance to enter, transit or settle in the country. NRC monitored the cases of children, adolescents and their families who need to be referred through the Protocol for Children on the Move.
- Delivery of key child protection messages to families on the move through print material and social media.
- Infrastructure rehabilitation works for the building that will serve as an alternative care centre for unaccompanied adolescents on the move in Tulcán (northern border). The capacity of the sanitary infrastructure was made larger and NFIs such as hygiene kits and blankets were in stock.



©UNICEF Ecuador/2018/Arcos. Children play at the UNICEF-supported child-friendly space located at the border crossing site in Ecuador.

In **Brazil**, UNICEF prioritized building an enabling environment by leading the Child Protection Coordination working group, building partners capacities through strategic training, and reaching out to children through 14 CFSs in shelters, in partnership with World Vision and Fraternidade. More than 3,000 children were reached with various child protection interventions, and 5,004 adults (men and women) were reached with activities on prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation, including GBV.

In **Trinidad and Tobago**, UNICEF supported the establishment of two CFSs to support children's access to socialisation, learning and play. In early 2019, registration for a third CFS to be established in Rio Claro, south Trinidad, will start. In addition, with UNICEF support, the Children's Authority and Living Water Community provided 32 unaccompanied and separated children with alternative care arrangements and case management.

In **Guyana**, UNICEF results included:

- Partnering with the Ministry of Social Protection, UNICEF ensured a functional mechanism for referral or direct assistance to children (victims or at risk) to social services, with special focus on the hinterland regions. Work continued to provide psychosocial support to affected children, including by establishing child-friendly spaces in temporary shelters.

¹⁷ UNICEF Press Release, *UNICEF welcomes new protocol to protect uprooted children in Ecuador*, November 2018, <<https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/unicef-welcomes-new-protocol-protect-uprooted-children-ecuador>>

- With the Ministry of Social Protection and the Department of Citizenship, UNICEF supported the deployment of mobile teams for service outreach, including birth registration, child protection and social services. By the end of October 2018, the mobile birth registration teams had covered 15 communities with 8,490 people in Region 9, ensuring access to necessary documentation for 25 children. This intervention is being extended to Region 1.
- UNICEF facilitated the deployment of extra locally-recruited social workers and child protection officers to boost service capacity in border regions. This surge support increased response capacity to cover the needs of two of the three districts within the region, with 8,700 people (including migrants) of which 3,480 were children.
- With the Ministry of Legal Affairs, UNICEF contributed to drafting policy related to issues of statelessness, and with moving forward on the ratification of The Hague Conventions on International Adoption and Child Abduction. With the Ministry of Communities, UNICEF built a child protection rapid assessment tool.

UNICEF **Panama** contributed to the development of a protocol for the identification, reference and attention to children in need of international protection, approved by the Government of Panama in 2018 and currently under implementation. Another protocol (the inter-institutional protocol for the comprehensive protection of migrant children) has been developed and is pending government approval. Border monitoring was implemented at the Darien border with Colombia.

Social Protection

SOCIAL PROTECTION			
Results	Country	Targets 2018	Total Results 2018
No. of families with children included in social protection initiatives supported by UNICEF	ECUADOR	650	871 ¹⁸

In **Ecuador**, UNICEF focused on parallel cash-based interventions (CBIs):

- **Transit:** The economic support given sought to protect vulnerable children, adolescents and their families from falling into smuggling and trafficking networks during their journey. The support reinforced the principles of no separation and family reunification. The cash intervention was intended to cover accommodation of children and their families at the borders (while authorities went through the procedures to regularize their migratory status) and the cost for ground transportation to continue their trip;
- **Settlement:** The purpose was to ensure that vulnerable children, adolescents and families that decide to reside in Ecuador, began their settlement process in the host country with adequate living conditions. This single allotment complemented the food assistance provided by WFP.

A total of 871 families (approximately 2,613 people, 1,202 children) were reached in 2018 with CBIs, through implementing partner HIS.

UNICEF conducted follow-up with a sample of families that received the benefit. Of the total number of families reached by phone, 80 per cent mentioned that the cash received was enough to arrive safely to their destination. The cash was used mainly for transportation and food along the journey. The CBI helped guarantee the principles of no separation and family reunification, allowing children and adolescents to travel and stay with their families. Furthermore, families invested part of the funds to develop small economic initiatives to generate family income. Given their economic conditions, lack of access to credit in Ecuador, the unconditional cash benefit could be used as seed capital for a small income-generating activity.

Communication for development (C4D)

COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (C4D)			
Results	Country	Targets 2018	Total Results 2018
No. of people reached with messages on life saving skills and protective practices or information on uptake of services.	COLOMBIA	100,000	141,623
	ECUADOR	4,000	4,970
	BRAZIL	5,000	6,234
	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	6,000	5,697
	GUYANA	150	123
	PANAMA	2,000	1,652

UNICEF **Colombia** implemented two main lines of action:

¹⁸ Around 2,613 people, 46 per cent (1,201) of them children.

- Delivery of key life-saving information: The strategy was to gather social evidence on risk behaviours among migrant and host communities and identify available and meaningful communication platforms. With that evidence, and in a joint work with programme sections, a communication package was designed to deliver key messages about child protection, WASH, health and nutrition. Three communication platforms were used: implementing partners and local governments; community mobilizers, social leaders and adolescent leaders; and passive communication vehicles (digital screens, posters and Information, education and communication -IEC materials) at border sites, community centres, child friendly spaces and medical centres. The common communication package allowed UNICEF to deliver common messages through different partners with different strengths and to mobilize community leaders.
- Feedback mechanisms to affected populations. UNICEF placed complaint boxes in child friendly spaces and medical units supported by UNICEF and an ethnographic assessment was conducted to identify the relevance of the humanitarian actions and the remaining challenges.

"Super Buddies": Engaging children and youth against xenophobia - a case study

Around the world, millions of families are fleeing their homes to escape conflict, persecution and poverty. According to official sources, more than 1 million people arrived from Venezuela to Colombia in 2018, nearly 30 per cent of them children and adolescents.

One of the six actions to protect all refugee and migrant children is to combat xenophobia and discrimination against children. Uprooted children are often victimized by discrimination, xenophobia and stigma – both during their journeys and at their final destinations.

Therefore, together with UNCHR, UNICEF Colombia designed a campaign against xenophobia called "Super Buddies" (Super Panas). The campaign consists of a digital miniseries that includes four chapters targeting children and adolescents from 10 to 17 years of age.

"Super Buddies" aims to promote the respect, protection and dignity of Venezuelan migrants and refugees, especially children and adolescents who have left their country and made Colombia their new home or who are in transit to other countries. It seeks to counteract manifestations of xenophobia through four skills that are introduced as advice – one in each chapter: [Chapter 1: Do not generalize, they are not all alike](#); [Chapter 2: Put yourself in someone else's shoes](#); [Chapter 3: Xenophobia is not a game](#); [Chapter 4: Relax your muscles, your ideas are stronger](#). The messages intend to convey that Colombian children and adolescents can become brave and supportive, that is, they can become super heroes called SUPER BUDDIES, who use ideas, respect and tolerance to fight off xenophobia.

The name originally used in Spanish is "Super panas", derived from the slang word 'pana', which in Venezuelan slang translates in to partner, friend, companion or buddy.

Through this campaign, UNICEF raises awareness about everyone's role in welcoming uprooted children, encouraging Colombian adolescents and children to welcome children from Venezuela and became Super Buddies. UNICEF also invites the community to combat xenophobia and nurture a greater understanding between uprooted children and families and their host communities.

The strategy

The strategy includes three components: the video mini-series, pedagogical guides for students and teachers, and work with social networks influencers.

UNICEF's campaign is imbedded into the UNHCR-led communication platform: "Somos Panas Colombia". This platform is aimed at adults and emerged from the need to counteract the growing manifestations of xenophobia against Venezuelan migrants, which also affect children and adolescents. In this context, UNICEF proposed a four-chapter miniseries aimed at children and adolescents, which presented advice as part of children's daily situations. The scenarios were places where migrant children and adolescents have arrived and have largely settled (including Soacha, near the capital Bogotá; Arauca and Cúcuta on the eastern border; and Santa Marta on the Atlantic coast).

The campaign had a strong digital presence through wholly owned channels and through the largest national digital media system, the Santo Domingo group. This alliance allowed UNICEF to have the anti-xenophobia messages featured by Colombian youtuber and influencer Mario Ruiz, who has 10 million followers in his social networks, most of them within the campaign's target group. UNICEF Colombia's goodwill ambassadors and celebrities were also engaged to promote "natural" content, that is, content related to the four anti-xenophobia tips from the Super Buddies series.



Super Panas, the stories of the brave and supportive. Relax your muscles, your ideas are stronger. You don't need a cape or a mask to be a super hero and become a part of the #SuperPanas!

One of the key messages conveyed by the Super Panas (Super Buddies) campaign, a mini-series produced jointly by UNICEF, UNHCR and SomosPanasColombia.

The results

Traditional media

- A total of 84 notes were broadcast in radio, online news websites, printed newspapers and TV, reaching over 50 million people.

Digital media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube)

- Reach: 9,860,062 - Goal: 7,000,000 reach among social media (Instagram, Twitter, Facebook)
- Impressions: 17,110,079 - Goal: 14,000,000 impressions
- Video views: 626,448 views - Goal: 450,000 video views

Outreach through social media influencers

- Video views: 3,975,925 - Goal: 2,500,000
- Interactions: 50,821 - Goal: 40,000
- Reach: 11,230,888 - Goal: 9,000,000

The success factors

A few factors contributed to the success of the campaign:

- Coordinated work among UNICEF communications, adolescents, gender and education areas, to develop the content and pre-testing communication mechanisms and strategies with children and adolescents in order to ensure that the campaign was effective and that the message was well received by the target population.
- Integration and synergy between United Nations agencies UNICEF and UNHCR, with the single purpose of preventing xenophobia manifestations amid a changing national environment.
- Working with influencers and digital adolescents-focused media, and a strategic alliance with a communication outlet to amplify the campaign's four key messages.



UNICEF's Goodwill ambassador, Colombian singer Andres Cepeda, was engaged in the campaign through collaboration with media outlet Shock and YouTuber Mario Ruiz. All episodes can be found in the following link: <http://bit.ly/2TPcquD>

In **Peru**, UNICEF developed an Integrated Communication Strategy, including a C4D component. The strategy facilitated work with implementing partners, which were given guidance on the C4D approach to enhance their work. This resulted in the definition of key messages, emphasizing the promotion of healthy practices, protection and prevention of abuse and exploitation, nutrition and mental health.

In December 2018, UNICEF carried out a study at the CEBAF to understand the migrant population's needs, demands for information, and profiles as they pass through border control. The results of the study will be available in 2019 and will inform C4D actions. One obstacle identified was the limited availability of official information on the number and demographics of Venezuelans entering Peru, which complicated the development of migrant population profiles to enhance the C4D strategies.

An important precedent was the work carried out in the context of the coastal El Niño phenomenon in 2017, which implied coordination with all the institutions involved in the government response for the identification, approval and use of consistent key messages for dissemination among the affected population, in order to promote protective practices for girls, boys and adolescents.

With implementing partners (ADRA and HIAS), UNICEF **Ecuador** disseminated life-saving messages at the border points to Venezuelan families traveling with children. In addition, life-saving messages were disseminated through social media channels, in Venezuelan groups and digital forums.

In collaboration with the MoE and implementing partners: Arteducarte and Nación de Paz, UNICEF launched a programme to combat xenophobia in schools. Through art and play, activities promoted solidarity, empathy, integration; imparted knowledge about children's rights and the phenomenon of migration; and fostered a peaceful resolution of conflicts.

In **Brazil**, the C4D strategy defined three main areas of intervention: WASH, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Mechanisms and adolescents' engagement and participation.

Six focus group discussions were conducted with participation of 199 migrant adolescents and caregivers. Through these events, UNICEF assessed the pertinence of its response and the needs and behaviours of the affected population.

With partner ADRA, UNICEF promoted the participation and engagement of adolescents living in ten shelters throughout Boa Vista and Pacaraima, covering health promotion and safe water. In total, seven workshops were organised, engaging 113 Venezuelan adolescents and young people.

The C4D team supported the WASH sector in organising a workshop to train key stakeholders, professionals and organisations involved in the humanitarian efforts on hygiene promotion and safe water usage. In total, nine professionals benefited from the training. UNICEF also supported the training of WASH monitors from implementing partner ADRA who were later in charge of disseminating information on hygiene promotion across shelters. This strategy reached over 6,000 people, including 4,509 children. Moreover, UNICEF was an active member of the communication working group.

In **Trinidad and Tobago**, UNICEF collaborated with Living Water Community to disseminate lifesaving information about child protection in emergencies among migrant families, as well as information about protection and how to cope with xenophobia, reaching nearly 5,700 people. Furthermore, UNICEF provided technical assistance to Living Water Community to develop a feedback form to ascertain from migrants what were their concerns in terms of education, protection, as well as information needs. This form was used during an outreach to migrants organized by IOM in December where approximately 300 persons were reached. The information gathered was used to ensure further programming for migrant was relevant and appropriate, and results were shared with other agencies as part of coordination efforts.

With UNICEF's technical and financial support, a booklet for children ages 5-8 (*Manteniendo mi Cuerpo Seguro* -Keeping my body safe) was developed with key messages on prevention of sexual abuse, physical abuse and bullying.

In **Guyana**, C4D messaging was developed for support across sectors. Messaging for behavioural change was requested by the Government to focus on health and nutrition as the priority areas.

UNICEF **Panama** and RET conducted two focal groups with migrants and host communities, which provided feedback on the hygiene kits distributed and key information on the conditions of the community and of the shelter, especially in terms of WASH and health. All 1,652 students who benefitted from the anti-xenophobia and anti-discrimination programmes in schools participated in a qualitative feedback mechanism. The vast majority of the students appreciated the activity, and, in many cases, there was a significant shift regarding their views on migrants.

Fuego Volcano Emergency (Guatemala)

On 3 June 2018, the Fuego volcano in Guatemala erupted leaving a devastating scenario in three departments of the Central American country. According to reports by the National Coordination for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), the eruption left over 1.7 million people (including an estimated 685,754 children) affected across several departments, the hardest hit being the departments of Escuintla, Sacatepéquez and Chimaltenango. As of November 2018, the official death toll was 194 deaths confirmed and 234 people remained missing, mainly in Escuintla (226).

After the eruption, entire communities were left buried with volcanic material and over 12,000 people were evacuated from their homes to official shelters or to stay with families and friends. Although many were able to return to their homes shortly after the disaster, more than 3,600 people remained in official shelters by the end of June 2018, 40 per cent of them children.¹⁹

In July, a month after the disaster, authorities started to transfer families living in shelters to transitional family housing solutions known as ATUS (albergues temporales unifamiliares in Spanish). By December 2018, the construction of ATUS was still on-going, and 46 had been completed and were operational. An estimated 3,343 people remained in official shelters in Escuintla and Sacatepéquez (including ATUS), among them more than 670 children.

UNICEF's response focused on addressing the needs of children and their families living in shelters (including ATUS). In coordination with the responsible authorities, UNICEF carried out activities in prioritized sectors: Nutrition, WASH, Education and Child Protection. In addition, a Communication for Development (C4D) strategy supported response efforts across all sectors. UNICEF led the sectoral groups in WASH, Nutrition, Education and Child protection (sub-group).



©UNICEF Guatemala/2018/Mussap. Ash covers clothes and a child's toy at a home in the town of San Miguel Los Lotes in Escuintla department, which was devastated by the Fuego Volcano eruption.

¹⁹ Additional information can be found in UNICEF's Situation reports: < https://www.unicef.org/appeals/other_emergencies.html#guatemala >

Education

UNICEF supported the implementation of the MoE response plan. This partnership allowed for the safe return to education for 16,168 students, all of which received school bags and educational material. Additionally, 619 teachers received psychosocial counselling and received educational material kits. A total of 20 temporary learning spaces were installed and provided with furniture and portable toilets.

Child Protection

More than 1,446 children were reached during a seven-month period with psychosocial support services provided at shelters, using the Return to Happiness methodology. Throughout the relocation process, UNICEF provided psychosocial support to 1,285 children (634 girls, 651 boys) and their families. Self-care workshops were conducted reaching 36 NGO psychologists and 38 government officials, leading to progress in their ability to manage emotions and increased capacities to support the affected population.



©UNICEF Guatemala/2018/Mussap. Children return to school at one of the UNICEF-supported temporary learning spaces.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

UNICEF assistance focused on ensuring availability of WASH services in shelters, schools, and other learning spaces. In the municipality of Escuintla, UNICEF-supported WASH-in-schools activities benefited 685 school-age children and 61 teachers, with the installation of 30 portable toilets and eight hand washing facilities.

In the municipality of Alotenango (Sacatepéquez department), UNICEF supported the installation of 15 portable toilets and four hand washing facilities; benefiting 358 pre-primary school children and 15 teachers. At Cooperativa de Alotenango school (Alotenango municipality), 3,567 elementary school students and 122 teachers benefited from WASH support, including 15 portable toilets and four sinks.

Moreover, given that the availability of water at the ATUS was not sufficient to meet the needs of the overall population, UNICEF started implementing water trucking for water tanks. At least 1.2 million litres of water benefited the total population sheltered at the ATUSs (921 people, including 165 children), ensuring daily supply above Sphere standards.

In addition, UNICEF procured ten bio-digesters, each one with capacity to treat 7,000 litres of wastewater, with the aim of reducing the environmental impact of wastewater treatment. This support has benefited the entire population of the ATUS.

Nutrition

In coordination with the Nutrition Cluster, nutrition brigades were deployed to support nutrition interventions in emergencies in shelters and communities. Initially, 20 nutritionists formed these brigades. Activities conducted included:

- Screening and surveillance of nutritional status of children under 5, pregnant and lactating women.
- Promotion of breastfeeding/counselling.
- Support and counselling on adequate IYCF in emergencies.
- Adequate management of food in shelters.
- Nutritional care for adults identified with chronic diseases.
- Promotion of healthy life style practices / physical activities.

Overall, 1,022 children were screened for acute malnutrition, 35 children under 5 were identified with acute malnutrition and referred to the nearest health centre for treatment. A total of 1,179 families received nutrition counselling for adequate feeding to prevent acute malnutrition and adequate hygiene practices. The experience of the nutrition brigades helped improve awareness about nutrition in emergencies and contributed to save the lives of 170 children under 5. As a result, the nutrition component of local health plans has been strengthened, including the addition of dedicated nutritionist.

UNICEF provided technical assistance and supplies to both partners and affected people. Main partners included: MoH, Food Security Secretariat, CONRED, WFP, Plan International, World Vision, Food Against Hunger, Coopi, ASOPUENTE, USAID/Save the Children and Red Cross.

Communication for development (C4D)

Workshops with 18 community radio stations to incorporate methodologies to garner the voices of the affected population and link them with institutions, were conducted in Sacatepéquez, Escuintla and Yepocapa (Chimaltenango). Community radios received a cell phone with internet connection to facilitate their work. The community radios visited shelters and communities to recorder voices of affected people

In addition, UNICEF's innovative U-Report tool was utilized both to deliver life-saving information and to enhance accountability to affected populations. U-Report is a messaging tool that empowers young people around the world to engage with and speak out on issues that matter to them. 'U-Reporters' respond to polls, report issues and support child rights. The data and insights are shared back with communities and connected to policy makers who make decisions that affect young people.

U-Report was integrated into the C4D strategy for the emergency response with agreed outcomes in protection, education, nutrition, health and WASH. Social media advertisements were launched in affected areas to raise awareness. Work was also undertaken to ensure that U-Report was promoted in shelters, particularly in adolescent friendly spaces, via community radio, as well as through the nutritionist and psychosocial support brigades.

Mexico post-earthquake response

UNICEF Mexico carried out a qualitative assessment with the purpose of understanding the impacts that the 2017 earthquakes had on children from two severely damaged municipalities (Jojutla in the state of Morelos and Juchitan in the state of Oaxaca). As part of the research, several sessions with focus groups were held to gather detailed observations from parents, teachers, boys, and girls. Main findings included:

- **Nutrition:** Affected population received canned and processed foods, which did not contribute to proper nutrition. The donated food items replaced healthier products that were part of the local diet. Moreover, during the emergency, the municipalities received large amounts of breast-milk substitutes, which may have altered breastfeeding practices of lactating mothers in affected locations.
- **Health:** The most common diseases reported in children during the period after the emergency included eye and skin infections caused by debris from collapsed buildings (conjunctivitis and hives). Respiratory infections were reported due to rain and cold weather (flu, colds, and cough), and stomach infection (diarrhoea and typhoid fever) due to ingestion of contaminated water and foods.
- **WASH:** More than 16,000 schools were damaged in September 2017 and no precise information with regards to the specific needs in water and sanitation equipment in schools was collected by the government. Nevertheless, it was estimated that most of them were damaged. As the reconstruction of schools has been very slow, needs continued during 2018, and by September 2018, there were still 3,444 partially or totally damaged schools.
- **Education:** The reconstruction of schools has been slow and a high number of children still attended school just for only a few hours a week, while the reconstruction continued. Boys and girls, whose schools were damaged only attended 2 or 3 hours to school per day and just for two or three days per week; main reasons being the lack of sufficient sanitary facilities, the lack of drinking water, and the hot weather inside the temporary tents where lessons were given.
- **Child Protection:** Psycho-emotional support to children and adolescents was still needed and the services available to address these needs were considerably limited.



©UNICEF Mexico/2017. UNICEF conducted needs assessments within the first hours after the September 2017 earthquakes. In photograph, UNICEF staff visited the school in San Miguel Tecuinapa, Puebla, one of the 16,000 schools damaged across the country.

- **Social Protection:** During the emergency, the federal government provided support to affected families mainly by providing subsidies for reconstruction of damaged houses. Children and their families lacked support to cover basic needs such as food, health, clothing, among others.

A child protection in-depth sectorial assessment was conducted from May to September 2018 in 16 municipalities affected by the earthquakes. During the assessment, 180 adolescents and 130 parents and caregivers participated in focal group discussions. Furthermore, 138 government, civil society and UN officials participated in semi-structured interviews. The child protection assessment highlighted that there were no mechanisms in place to assess children and adolescents' humanitarian needs, nor were there protocols to survey, identify and respond to child protection concerns in the aftermath of emergencies. There was no information system to determine if violence against children and adolescents increased because of the earthquake. Furthermore, the assessment underlined the weaknesses of the child protection system and the overall disaster risk management system to respond to child protection concerns during emergencies.

Efforts began in early 2018 to integrate disaster risk reduction in schools through the promotion of the school safety model with the Ministry of Education, Civil Protection Authority and the Institute for Educational Infrastructure.

UNICEF implementing partners and government allies gained more experience and knowledge to respond to emergencies. UNICEF offered trainings and technical assistance to implementing partners and advocated for civil protection and child protection authorities to articulate efforts aimed at better emergency preparedness. No cluster system exists in Mexico, however, an interagency working group was put in place to lead emergency preparedness and response. This working group is currently led by WHO, with UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR and IOM as members.

Strong partnerships built through regular programme interventions facilitated acceptance of the emergency response and openness to further capacity building to strengthen emergency preparedness. This was well noted in education, water and sanitation and health/nutrition sectors. Capacity building initiatives in child protection, WASH, education and nutrition in emergencies, as part of the regular programme, will ensure sustainability of actions supporting emergency preparedness.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

In 2018, 24,345 people, out of which 22,001 were schoolchildren from 104 schools in five earthquake-affected states, benefited from improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene services. These services included access to safe water; water for cooking, washing and cleaning; construction of segregated, safe, culturally and gender-appropriate toilets; installation of hand washing facilities, distribution of hygiene kits and promotion of hygiene activities. Through these interventions, UNICEF contributed to eliminate the lack of proper WASH facilities as a cause of absenteeism.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) was an important consideration in the implementation of WASH humanitarian and regular programming. Drainage systems were constructed to avoid mosquito breeding areas, latrines were designed to avoid water surface contamination and to support an increase in water pressure in case of floods; also, water tanks were protected against strong winds, particularly in Oaxaca. Rehabilitation and construction of WASH services were accompanied by hygiene promotion activities to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases.

A series of case studies were developed, aimed at documenting the introduction of urine-diverting dry toilets (UDDT), water purification systems, as well as the introduction of "nudging" hygiene promotion activities, at school level.

As a follow-up to the 2017 earthquake response, a comprehensive WASH situation analysis was conducted. Results were used to design the WASH Early Recovery Plan, which was implemented in Chiapas, Oaxaca, Morelos, Guerrero and Puebla, improving WASH services in 104 learning spaces (schools or temporary learning spaces). The plan was based on a gender-responsive WASH systems approach and aligned with the Interagency Steering Committee (IASC) Child Protection Minimum Standards. It included access to safe water; construction of safe, sex- and age-segregated, culturally appropriate toilets; installation of hand washing facilities, hygiene promotion activities and hygiene kits distribution, implemented by UNICEF with Cántaro Azul, Oxfam, World Vision and SARAR.

MHM kits were also distributed and short workshops were conducted in schools to reinforce key messages on MHM. A study about knowledge, aptitudes and practices on the use of WASH installations in rural schools, of 1,536 students in four states was conducted. The study included an analysis of the MHM situation at school-level in rural areas in Guerrero, Chihuahua, Chiapas and Oaxaca, in order to identify the main barriers to improve access and promote MHM.

WASH activities were developed in coordination with public authorities (Puebla, Morelos, Chiapas and Oaxaca, and municipal level), aimed at avoiding duplications and ensuring complementarity, as well as in the WASH Working Group on a monthly basis, where the National Water Authority and MoH very actively participated. Main partners were Sarar, Cántaro Azul, Oxfam and World Vision.

Nutrition

In 2018, UNICEF Mexico provided technical support and capacity building to 600 municipal and state authorities on the promotion of breastfeeding in emergencies and compliance with the International Code of Marketing Breast milk Substitutes. Thirty officials from the MoH, Civil Protection, the Federal Commission for the Protection Against Sanitary Risks and the National Welfare System were trained in improving infant and child nutrition during emergencies, for which UNICEF also developed communication materials. Guidelines on how to protect breastfeeding in emergency settings and shelters were also provided and disseminated among key government agencies and officials responsible for setting up emergency response.

Coordination with civil society involved in breastfeeding promotion and protection with the National Institute of Health (INSP), Kilo de Ayuda, Leche League, ACCLAM, and IBERO among others, was key for advocacy and development of communication material about the importance of breastfeeding during emergency situations. Also, in partnership with IBERO a study was conducted to generate evidence on breast milk substitutes distribution and the lack of compliance to the code during emergencies. The evidence during this emergency has been used as an advocacy tool to improve actions in other emergencies (i.e. Migrant Caravan).

Education

In 2018, UNICEF Mexico implemented the education early recovery plan aiming to enhance the access to quality education for 60,000 children and adolescents from five earthquake-affected states (Chiapas, Mexico City, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla). UNICEF's strategy focused on a comprehensive intervention at federal and state levels: 1) facilitate a coordinated action among the Ministries of Education, international organizations, civil society organizations, and academic entities at the state level; 2) provide to the states temporary learning spaces (TLS) (374 distributed, 335 installed) and WASH in schools during reconstruction; 3) distribute School-in-a-Box (SIB) kits (500) and early childhood development (ECD) kits (320); 4) training of trainers (399, reaching 5,962 teachers) on psychosocial support and Education in Emergencies; 5) implement a monitoring system to track the number of children that may not return to school after the emergency; 6) consolidate local capacities in terms of school safety and disaster risk reduction.



©UNICEF Mexico/2018. Girls play at a UNICEF-supported temporary learning space in Morelos, Mexico.

In March 2018, UNICEF Mexico organized an international seminar on preparedness, response and early recovery of the education sector, together with the Ministry of Education in Puebla. To further promote the practice of school safety and disaster risk reduction, a study tour to India was organized in November with the newly appointed education authorities to exchange information and experiences on school safety approaches with active participation of children and adolescents. UNICEF also organized a Regional Workshop on Education in Emergencies in December 2018 with the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies, RET International and LACRO. The objective of the workshop was to strengthen capacities and to develop better coordination mechanisms for the education sector's humanitarian response. Participants included MoE representatives from five states, Civil Protection, the National Institute for the Evaluation of Education, OCHA and other UN Agencies. A massive open online course was launched in November 2018 by UNICEF, Mexico's National Centre for Prevention of Disasters (CENAPRED) and the National School of Civil Protection to enhance capacities of teachers in education in emergencies, psychosocial support and disaster risk reduction.

Capacity building in education in emergencies has highlighted the importance of school safety and disaster risk reduction in schools to support continued access to education and ensure retention and completion of education. Thus, UNICEF advocated for the adoption of the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS) framework and the need of working on innovations to generate information on children and adolescent's attendance and dropout after an emergency.

Child Protection

As part of the early recovery phase following the 2017 earthquakes in Mexico, the recovery plan was implemented in Chiapas, Oaxaca, Morelos, Puebla and Mexico City, where a comprehensive child protection assessment was conducted. UNICEF and implementing partners provided psychosocial support to 8,290 children and adolescents and to 1,050 caregivers- in 42 child-friendly spaces. Sixty-two adolescents and young people were trained as social and sport instructors by UNICEF's implementing partner Fútbol Más.

UNICEF provided technical support and strengthened the capacities of child protection authorities at the state, regional and municipal levels in Chiapas, Morelos, Oaxaca and Puebla. Training was focused on special protection mechanisms and the application of the principle of participation during current and potential future emergencies.

In terms of capacity building, six training workshops on child protection in emergencies were facilitated by UNICEF Mexico in Chiapas, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla and with federal authorities in Mexico City; 231 government officials attended these workshops. Training was aligned with IASC guidelines on Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action; IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings and IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action.

Communication for development (C4D)

C4D efforts contributed to ensuring behavioural change messages for children and families on water, sanitation and hygiene at home and school; psycho-emotional support for boys and girls; rights of children and adolescents; school and family risk prevention plans; prevention measures in the rainy season; school risk maps; preparation of an emergency backpack; participation of the school community: teachers, students and families in risk prevention; importance of returning to classes.

During the Emergency Education Workshop in July 2018, held in coordination with the State Institute of Public Education of Oaxaca, key messages on preparation and response to emergencies were co-created with the participation of adolescents for the preparation of ten radio announcements broadcasted via Oaxaca school radios for emergency prevention and risk reduction. This activity was fundamental in developing capacity and resilience. Most of the adolescents that participated in the workshop were able to express their own views, their own concerns and their own solutions on how to communicate these messages in the best possible way to their peers and their communities, strengthening their own resilience and empowerment.

Using the U-Report tool, polls were conducted regarding the emergency to obtain direct information from adolescents about their situation and needs. The surveys covered different topics: 1) identification of the people affected; 2) health issues in general; 3) mental health; 4) return to school and the situation of the schools; 5) participation of adolescents during the emergency; 6) information on how to act before and after an earthquake; 7) health and safety issues. These surveys yielded information related to: problems of adolescents sleeping and eating regularly as a result of earthquakes; perception of insecurity; addressing the topic of emergencies (earthquakes) in the classrooms, among others. In addition, UNICEF signed a collaboration agreement with the Mexican Red Cross, with two key objectives: 1) expanding the coverage of adolescents participating in U-Report through the network of young Red Cross volunteers and 2) collaboration in the response to emergencies and humanitarian crises particularly in logistics, information management, water, hygiene and sanitation, and protection of children and adolescents.

Ecuador post-earthquake response

UNICEF focus remained centered on strengthening local protection systems and on the implementation of prevention mechanisms for this type of event. UNICEF work included support for the creation of a Protocol for Mental Health Care and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies and Disasters, as well as support for strengthening the local protection systems in locations recovering from the earthquake.

In 2018, UNICEF supported construction works for the water system in Mache, covering five communities with nearly 1,000 inhabitants. Support included capacity building for management and service sustainability.

A detailed performance evaluation exercise was also carried out by assessing the service providers of 20 communities in the Jama-Pedernales area, which were benefited by a potable water system during the earthquake response. This exercise was itself a sustainability check, using the tools of the Rural Water and Sanitation Information System (SIASAR), which allows the identification of service gaps and risks that may have an impact on the quality and continuity of the service. The municipal water and sanitation companies of Pedernales and Jama, with the support of the National Secretariat of Water, ADRA and UNICEF were the leaders of this initiative.

An international consultancy was engaged to analyse the lessons learned and the quality of the WASH response to the earthquake. An additional product of this exercise was the development of a WASH contingency plan for an earthquake scenario, with the aim of improving preparation for future events, both for UNICEF and for the competent governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations.

Results achieved from humanitarian thematic funding

Thematic flexible funds correspond to nearly 30 per cent of the humanitarian funds received in 2018 in the region. These funds allowed UNICEF to launch/scale up actions in response to emergencies across LAC, and in some cases were the main source of funding for humanitarian relief.

Thematic funds proved critical in the response to the Fuego volcano emergency in Guatemala, the increased migration flows in Mexico and Central America in late 2018 and to quickly scale up actions to address the needs of the growing numbers of Venezuelan children and families moving across countries in LAC. The case studies below illustrate some of the main results achieved with thematic contributions.

Cross-border response to increased migration flows in Mexico and Central America - a case study

Between October and December 2018, around 16,000 people departed from different towns, traveling across the north of Central America and Mexico towards the United States.²⁰ The so-called migrant caravans were largely made up of Honduran and Salvadoran nationals fleeing violence, extortion and poverty in their home countries. Migrants travelled in large groups for safety, some because they were unable to pay the fees for smugglers.

By the end of December 2018, at least four large caravan groups had been identified while small groups were also reported crossing through Guatemala into Mexico. Official sources estimated that more than 9,000 people entered Mexico and at least 6,000 - including 1,058 children - had arrived in Tijuana (Mexico's northern border) by December 2018. Migrants were initially hosted at a local shelter where housing conditions, particularly for children, were precarious due mainly to overcrowding and inadequate sanitation facilities. Furthermore, the shelter was located in a risky area, exposing children to additional protection risks.

Throughout their journey, the caravan groups were temporarily sheltered at different locations in Mexico City with peaks of nearly 6,000 people at one shelter. Tapachula (Mexico, Chiapas state), on the Guatemalan border, was another transit location for the caravans in Mexico. While most of the migrants stayed for a few days in Tapachula before continuing their journey, a large group decided to seek asylum in Mexico. While crossing across Guatemala, most of the caravan groups rested at migrant centres (Casas del Migrantes) in Guatemala City and Tecún Umán on the Guatemala / Mexico border.

Meanwhile, Honduran authorities reported that over 4,600 minors returned voluntarily, including 163 unaccompanied children. These figures brought the 2018 total number of children returning to Honduras from Mexico, Guatemala and the United States up to 10,590. In El Salvador, from where at least 2,400 people left to join the caravans, many returned with support from the Salvadoran consulate in Guatemala, while others were deported from Mexico.

The main needs of children and families on the move ranged from access to information on their rights and protection services, including asylum and other modalities of granting people with protection needs permission to remain in country, medical attention and first aid, food, access to drinking water, sanitation facilities and personal items such as clothing and hygiene kits.

Map: Migration routes in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico



Source: Uprooted in Central America and Mexico - UNICEF Child Alert.

Note: This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any borders.

²⁰ UNHCR-UNICEF, 'Inter-agency response - Large movements from the North of Central America. 15 - 30 November 2018', 5 December 2018.

This situation required governments and humanitarian partners to respond in a timely manner in order to help to lessen the suffering and risks faced by migrants, particularly children. However, these caravans were just a peak in a much more complex situation. Every day, children and families from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico leave their homes and communities to set off on the perilous journey northward. The decision to leave is often shaped by a mix of factors – including grinding poverty, the pervasive threat of violence, an appalling lack of educational opportunities for children and a profound desire to reunite with family members who have already migrated.

UNICEF in action - Protecting children and families on the move

In light of this upsurge in the flow of migrants, UNICEF and partners quickly mobilized the response in the field and teams were deployed to the borders and strategic locations to support governments in the countries of origin, transit and destination in response to the specific needs of children. The presence of children among the groups, particularly unaccompanied boys and girls, required particular efforts from UNICEF to ensure the protection and physical integrity of migrant children in many locations and while on the move.

In Mexico UNICEF's response initially focused on responding to the needs of migrants in transit, by providing support in rest destinations as well as addressing the needs of migrants temporarily sheltered in Mexico City. As the situation evolved, the response strategy was adjusted with a two-pronged focus: (a). Migrants stationed in Tapachula, southern Mexico (mainly asylum seekers willing to stay in Mexico); (b). Migrants arriving at the northern border (Tijuana), who were likely to settle for a longer period. Actions implemented by UNICEF and partners included: 1) protecting children from violence, exploitation and abuse in shelters and public spaces of temporary refuge, as well as providing child-friendly spaces and psychosocial support; 2) ensuring access to adequate WASH services and supplies; 3) providing technical assistance to authorities on health, nutrition and ECD. Advocacy efforts continued at the federal level to prevent the detention of migrant children, to promote alternative care and to guarantee the restitution of their rights regardless of their migratory status.

Overall, UNICEF Mexico's presence on the southern border contributed to ensuring the quality of special protection services for 1,065 migrant children through case management, technical assistance and trainings. UNICEF trained 200 consular staff and 64 officers of the National Migration Institute, potentially reaching over 18,000 children.

A C4D strategy was developed to support program efforts in two fronts: (1) Develop and produce protection and care messages for unaccompanied adolescents and for migrant families with children and (2) radio / social media messages for the Mexican population to combat discrimination and xenophobia in host communities. Over 14,000 Mexican children and adolescents participated in a UNICEF-supported U-Report poll to express their views on migrant children, in coordination with the National Child Protection System (SIPINNA). The poll results were used by SIPINNA to design strategies to address xenophobia and discrimination perceptions against migrant children, in coordination with the National Commission for Prevention of Discrimination (CONAPRED).

In Tapachula (Chiapas state), UNICEF provided technical assistance to local child protection authorities in the identification of cases requiring special protection, and provided psychosocial support for children in four shelters, reaching approximately 322 children between November and December. Nine water purification systems were installed in transitory benefiting over 1,092 people on the move. Furthermore, UNICEF supported the construction of latrines at one of the shelters, serving up to 300 people on a daily basis.



©UNICEF Honduras/2018. Staff from the Honduran child protection authority (DINAF), providing support to returnees.

as housing, employment, health and mental health care. This was achieved through advocacy with central authorities and by channelling additional resources to the Child Protection Authority (DINAF) for case management services to help reintegrate unaccompanied children and/or victims of violence with special protection needs, including relocation and assistance for asylum requests.



©UNICEF Mexico/2018/Nuñez. Families with children resting on the road in Tapachula (Mexico) before continuing their journey towards north.

In Tijuana (Baja California state), a UNICEF-supported Child Services Pavilion was established at the main shelter to provide specialized services for children, reaching over 174 children in December. At least 270 caregivers were reached with breastfeeding and complementary feeding counselling. Additionally, a breakfast service for children and parents was set up, through which approximately 2,848 breakfasts were distributed to children and adolescents, and 2,754 for parents. UNICEF installed 90 latrines for children and women, 20 hand washing points and 20 bathing spaces, benefitting 1,726 children and 618 women in shelters and resting points. 2,300 hygiene kits were distributed reaching 2,551 people, including 251 children. At least 144 children attended ECD activities.

In Honduras, UNICEF's main priority was to help the central and municipal governments provide appropriate case management services to facilitate the reintegration process of returned migrant children and their families, including access to education, counselling, and social protection services such

By December 2018, UNICEF Honduras had supported the recruitment and training of eight DINAF child protection officers deployed to the western borders. These officers approached the buses and/or meet returnees at terminals to provide information and guidance to returned children and their families, carry-out initial screening for protection needs and convey the information to protection authorities (DINAF). UNICEF also supported the mobilization of surge personnel from DINAF regional offices to the border areas. With UNICEF support, DINAF provided assistance to over 3,080 repatriated children, including 1,702 children returned from Guatemala and Mexico by land borders.

In Guatemala, focus was on monitoring the situation and supporting the provision of basic services at the migrant centres (Casas del Migrante), with special focus on psychosocial support for children, adolescents and their families. UNICEF supported the Ombudsman for Children and Adolescents, increasing human resources capacities to effectively verify the fulfilment of children's rights. By December 2018, over 4,500 people, including 1,035 boys and girls had benefited from UNICEF-supported actions, including psychosocial services.

In El Salvador, UNICEF supported the only existing reception centre of returnees directed by the National Direction of Migration (DGME), with additional staff to reinforce capacities for situation monitoring and service provision. Additionally, UNICEF supported the child protection authorities, disseminating information about the rights and protection of migrant children throughout the migration route, as well as providing information on safe return. More than 54,000 child-friendly leaflets with messaging on protection of children in transit, were distributed through authorities and partners. In addition, with UNICEF support, nearly 500 kits for returned adolescents and children were distributed at the General Directorate of Migration and Immigration (DGME) where returned families are registered. Moreover, thanks to strong partnerships with community media, radio spots on key migration and child protection issues were broadcast via community radio network with national coverage.

*Beyond specific actions in response to the contingency, aimed at **addressing the root causes of migration**, UNICEF offices in northern Central America and Mexico partner with government authorities, civil society organizations, schools and others to improve the lives of children and families whose untenable circumstances force them to consider making the migration journey despite the risks they will face.*

*To help the region's children and young people **escape the cycle of poverty and disadvantage** in northern Central America and Mexico, UNICEF and partners support government authorities and service providers working to expand access to basic services such as education and health care – especially for the most vulnerable.²¹*

- *UNICEF's offices in the region are involved in various efforts to measure and address multidimensional child poverty, strengthen public investment in children and develop child-responsive social protection initiatives. In addition, they provide technical support to help governments improve the reach and effectiveness of conditional cash transfer programmes, which aim to reduce poverty and facilitate access to services for children and women who otherwise might have to migrate.*
- *UNICEF has also developed programmes to identify out-of-school children and support their educational reintegration through more flexible and adaptable curricula, and other measures. These efforts help children and families contend with financial barriers, such as school fees and related costs, as well as threats of gang violence in and around schools.*
- *At the regional level, UNICEF has advanced a six-point agenda for action to protect the rights of migrant and refugee children from northern Central America and Mexico. The agenda includes a call for enhanced investment to break the cycle of poverty by increasing access to education and social protection; expanding opportunities for family income and youth employment; and fostering more accountable and transparent governance.*
- *UNICEF also works with national education systems, develops pedagogical materials, provides training, and raises awareness to fight discrimination against migrant and refugee children.*

Resources required and allocated

Shortly after the situation escalated, UNICEF country offices identified immediate needs and established an urgent gap for US\$2.7 million to support the needs of children on the move for a six-months period in Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. By the end of 2018, 42 per cent of the funding need was met. Funds received included EUR 500,000 from the European Commission's Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations - ECHO (for Mexico CO), US\$ 500,000 from Country Humanitarian Thematic funds via the United States Fund for UNICEF and US\$ 45,000 from Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds (GHTF). These thematic funds were instrumental to kick-start the response in all four countries. Global and country thematic funds were allocated within the first two weeks. ECHO funds were used in conjunction for response actions in Mexico, but immediate support in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador was mainly funded with thematic resources. Although these contributions were of key importance, significant gaps remain to ensure sustained support and assistance, not only during peaks on migration or returns, but for ensuring the sustainable reintegration of returned migrant children and their caretakers into school, family and community, and to further expand UNICEF's contribution to address the root causes of migration across the region.

²¹ More information available in *Uprooted in Central America and Mexico - UNICEF Child Alert*, August 2018, <<https://www.unicef.org/child-alert/central-america-mexico-migration>>

Migration flows in Latin America and the Caribbean: the first stages of the response

In early 2018, the outflow of families and children from Venezuela to other Latin America and the Caribbean countries increased in a particularly worrying way, stretching host countries capacities to cope with the associated needs. Based on the trends and type of settlement of the Venezuelan outflow, UNICEF's initial focus was on Colombia and Brazil. Nevertheless, LACRO and COs reinforced monitoring of the situation in Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador and Peru. As the situation continued evolving, in May 2018 UNICEF revised its regional HAC appeal with response priorities in Colombia, Brazil, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, with an estimated funding need of US\$ 28 million.

While fundraising efforts initiated at country, regional and headquarters (HQ) level, Global Thematic Funds were rapidly allocated to country offices, either directly from HQ or transferred from LACRO. Country Thematic Funds were also among the first contributions to the revised HAC, specifically from UNICEF Ireland and the United States Fund for UNICEF. Flexible funding was extremely valued during the first stages of the response, as it helped fund field assessments, studies, recruitment and deployment of specialized staff, elements that were critical to set up the foundations of UNICEF's response strategy across the region.



©UNICEF Ecuador/2018/Arcos. Camila (10) and her brother Jesús (12) chat while waiting for their turn at the Colombia-Ecuador border bridge before continuing their journey towards Peru.

Thematic funds: the spearhead

In Colombia, thematic funds helped catalyse the response. Having a sizable allocation cushion from Global Thematic Funds (US\$1 million in total) permitted the CO to think big and scale up its response early, reaching certain sites before any other responder was there. Such was the case with peripheral communities of Riohacha in La Guajira department, and the urban areas of Barranquilla and Santa Marta.

The GHTF allocation to Brazil CO (approx. US\$ 750,000) contributed to providing 970 indigenous children from the Warau and Inepa indigenous communities with a specific curriculum in indigenous language and initiation to Portuguese, and included the recruitment and training of nine Brazilian and 31 indigenous teachers. Equipment and materials were provided to 14 CFSs benefiting over 3,000 children and ten TLSs that reached 2,268 children. More generally, the Humanitarian Thematic Funds contributed to the scale up of UNICEF humanitarian action by allowing recruitment of staff, notably an emergency coordinator to drive the response in Roraima.

Thanks to this flexible funding, UNICEF could swiftly address the specific needs of indigenous children through a partnership with Fraternidade International. The thematic fund was instrumental in complementing other available resources used to establish the core response. Furthermore, remaining funds will be invested in 2019 in a wide range of additional activities: the fund will permit the continuation of current child protection activities; to scale up WASH infrastructures and establish a maintenance scheme in shelters while linking the humanitarian programme with the regular SELO programme in Belem and Manaus.²²

In Guyana, thematic funds (US\$ 91,000) facilitated the deployment of extra locally-recruited social workers and child protection officers to boost service capacity for in border regions. This surge support increased response capacity to cover the needs of 8,700 people (1:1 ratio migrants and host community) of which 3,480 were children. Additionally, with the Ministry of Social Protection and the Department of Citizenship, these funds supported the deployment of mobile teams for service outreach, including child protection and social services. As of November 2018, mobile birth registration teams had covered 15 communities with 8,490 people ensuring access to documentation for 25 children who were previously unregistered.

In Ecuador, the flexibility of thematic funds received (approx. US\$ 480,000) allowed UNICEF to cover certain costs that would have been difficult to fund by other sources of financing. These allowed the extension of emergency staff contracts in Quito, Tulcán and Lago Agrio (northern border). The availability of these staff ensured the continuum of technical assistance to authorities, and to coordinate and put into action UNICEF's response



©UNICEF Brazil/2018. Children gather at a UNICEF-supported child-friendly space in Roraima state (Brazil).

²² The UNICEF Municipal Seal of Approval (SELO UNICEF) is an initiative to encourage municipalities in the Brazilian Semi-arid and Amazon regions to implement public policies that will reduce inequalities experienced by many children and adolescents living in these two particularly vulnerable regions of Brazil. The initiative also aims to promote the enforcement of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

plan. Thematic funding also contributed to support underfunded sectors such as education, including thorough technical assistance to the Ministry of Education to help estimate the number of out-of-school Venezuelan children.

Emergency lifesaving supplies were also purchased through this type of funds, including elevated flooring for Temporary Resting Spaces tents in Rumichaca and San Miguel. Each tent of the six established by UNICEF, provided shelter for 15 families per night. Approximately 10,000 blankets were also purchased with thematic humanitarian funding. Thematic humanitarian funding also supported operational and logistical costs associated with the response.

Humanitarian Thematic Funds allocated to Peru (US\$100,000), were used in conjunction with other funds for the overall response provided at the northern border (Tumbes). These funds contributed to the following results: 120 boys and 111 girls receiving anthropometric evaluations and being referred to adequate care and services; 174 hygiene kits delivered, reaching 504 people (of which 139 were girls and 140 were boys); and 406 girls and 398 boys using the child-friendly space, with access to safe play, socioemotional support and protection information.

As a slow-onset migrant crisis it was difficult for agencies monitoring the situation and external donors to determine the right time to initiate a response. However, once the needs of Venezuelan children and adolescents arriving at Peru's northern border with Ecuador were evident, UNICEF used initial thematic funds (along with loans from the internal Emergency Programme Fund -EPF mechanism) to establish a protection thematic response as the most critical for children and adolescents. UNICEF managed to quickly install a child friendly space, provided mental health support for children and their parents, and followed up on cases of unaccompanied and separated children and adolescents. This work positioned UNICEF as a responsive agency and facilitated further funding decisions such as contributions from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for three more projects on nutrition/health, protection and WASH.

These resources also contributed to finance a permanent technical team deployed in Tumbes, as well as the mobilization of surveyors to support the DTM Round 4, conducted in collaboration with IOM. Finally, the funds helped finance the situation analysis of Venezuelan children that enter and/or stay in Peru, which will be completed in 2019 to assess the overall fulfilment of their rights and their access to basic services.

Furthermore, additional GHFT received at regional level were transferred to country offices on a needs basis. For instance, in Panama, where the situation is of much smaller scale than in other countries, thematic funds were the main source of funding and were essential in achieving results in child protection issues. UNICEF Panama contributed to the development of a protocol for the identification, reference and attention to children in need of international protection, which was approved by the Government of Panama in 2018 and is currently under implementation. Additionally, a DTM was conducted to assess the needs of Venezuela migrants, border monitoring was implemented at the Darien border with Colombia, and a partnership agreement was established with the Norwegian Refugee Council to implement a small-scale multipurpose cash transfer programme for migrant families.

After the Fuego Volcano emergency, girls, boys and adolescents recover their emotional state and sense of normalcy

It was shortly before 11:00 am on Sunday, 3 June 2018 when Gricelda Santiago Sánchez heard the explosion. It seemed loud, but she had lived there many years and had heard worse before. And yet, her maternal instinct told her to be watchful.

After 3:00 pm that same day, Gricelda heard a new explosion, but it was different – louder, more complex. She alerted her sisters and, grabbing her son and two nephews, ran to the coffee plantations scaling the mountain. As soon as they could, the family flung themselves into a small opening in the ground – an instinct that would save their lives. The Fuego Volcano had erupted. Felipe Neftaly, Gricelda's seven-year-old son, is one of more than 680,000 children and adolescents living in areas affected by the volcano.

Some of the people in this small community just 31 miles away from Guatemala City ran towards the highway, but it was impossible to escape the mixture of volcanic gases and hot lava descending the volcano. It razed and buried the entire village under ten feet of boiling mud, stones and sand. That day, Gricelda lost her mother-in-law as well as many friends and neighbours.

In the days following the eruption, the survivors were transferred to schools that had been converted to temporary shelters. Gricelda and her sisters, nephews and nieces, grandparents and other family members moved into room 18 of the José Martí School. They lost all of their belongings and were forced to depend entirely on the help they received. Their first nights were spent sleeping on a single makeshift bed in the classroom where just hours before the desks had been ready for students to come back to school.



©UNICEF Guatemala/2018/Mussapp. "I ran as fast as I could, I was so scared...", Felipe Neftaly (7).

Acting quickly to protect affected children

Since the onset of the emergency, UNICEF activated its response focused on girls, boys, adolescents and their families, in coordination with the government and partners. In response to the call for international support by the Government of Guatemala, UNICEF strengthened and increased its response capacity, in coordination with CONRED, the ministries involved, the United Nations System, NGOs, the private sector and donors.

From UNICEF's warehouse in Copenhagen, a shipment was sent on 21 June with supplies to support the return to classes of more than 14,000 girls, boys and adolescents in different shifts and schedules. 9,000 backpacks for schoolchildren, 60 recreation sets for students and adolescents and 30 ECD kits were part of the shipment.

Within the first weeks after the disaster, UNICEF's response focused on:

1. Adequate nutrition of pregnant women, infants, girls, boys and adolescents, through brigades of nutritionists who provided counselling and support on exclusive breastfeeding and feeding for girls and boys, as well as in preparation of the available foods.
2. Assistance and provision of water, sanitation and hygiene supplies for shelters and schools, including access to water for human consumption in shelters, portable toilets and sinks for temporary classrooms and cleaning kits for shelters and temporary classrooms.
3. Support to the return to classes and the establishment of temporary classrooms of all levels, even incorporating those who were not enrolled in the educational system before the emergency, by installing temporary tents, providing 9,000 school backpacks with supplies and 500 packages of didactic material, recreational material and early childhood care, as well as training for teachers for emergency education.
4. Psychosocial support and comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against all types of abuse, mistreatment or violence, including psychological counselling with 36 professionals of UNICEF and other partners, establishment of spaces for girls, boys and adolescents in shelters, as well as recreational materials in emergency situations for girls and boys.

By November 2018, UNICEF's funding requirement for the response in Guatemala was covered at 83 per cent by emergency resources. UNICEF was able to act quickly in response to the needs of the most vulnerable children and families thanks to timely contributions from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) – Rapid Response Window (US\$581,000), the Spanish Committee for UNICEF (US\$117,000) and Country Thematic Funds from the United States Fund for UNICEF (US\$95,000).

Furthermore, flexible funding received through UNICEF's Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds mechanism (US\$ 130,000) helped to provide immediate support at the onset of the emergency. These funds contributed to provide psychosocial support to 1,285 children and families affected by the Fuego Volcano eruption, 1,188 children received nutrition support and over 500 children benefited from UNICEF-supported education activities.

Other resources have contributed to the response, including funds raised through a joint campaign in partnership with the BAC Credomatic bank and CentraRSE.



©UNICEF Guatemala/2018/Mussapp. Land and homes covered in mud, ash and debris barely visible through a thick cloud of dust blanketing the area in the town of San Miguel Los Lotes in Escuintla department (Guatemala), devastated by the Fuego Volcano eruption.



©UNICEF Guatemala/2018/Mussapp. Juana Cristina (6), smiling, plays with one of the games provided during a relief distribution at the temporary shelter where she and many other displaced people lived and received humanitarian aid in El Rodeo community (Escuintla department).

Towards a stronger shock-responsive Protection System in the Dominican Republic

The issue

The Dominican Republic is a country with a high average income. However, 31 per cent of children and adolescents are in a situation of multidimensional poverty. This is due, at least in part, to low social spending, equivalent to 9 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), well below the regional average of 19 per cent.

In the Dominican Republic, there is a strong correlation between poverty and socio-natural disasters. Hurricanes, tropical storms and floods of diverse origin generate a severe impact on households that are in poverty or vulnerable to it. It has been estimated that more than 70 per cent of people affected by disasters live in conditions of poverty or vulnerability.

The floods - associated with the occurrence of hurricanes and tropical storms - are closely related to socio-environmental vulnerabilities and generate 79 per cent of the damages caused by disasters in the Dominican Republic. These disasters, or socio-environmental shocks, often cause severe impacts on households, especially in those in poverty or vulnerable to it.

UNICEF supports the national Protection System

The National System of Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SNPMR) provides the framework for coordinating the state response from the first alert until the moment the Declaration of Emergency is closed. However, after the closure of the emergency phase, a majority of affected families sees their living and development conditions worsened and are left without adequate support and social protection from the State.

The involvement of the Social Policy Coordination Cabinet (GCPS) and its related bodies is very relevant to ensure synchronization between the response actions and the post-disaster recovery of the most vulnerable population.

In this context, UNICEF, under the leadership of the UNDP, is supporting the GCPS in the development and implementation of the National Action Protocol for Social Protection Against Climate Shocks.²³ This support includes a pilot test and a training programme targeting staff from PROSOLI - the government cash-transfer programme for vulnerable families. The pilot will be carried out in 14 provinces prioritized based on poverty levels. The programme aims at complementing on-going measures for poverty reduction, which will be strengthened by the application of the protocol.

The main objectives of the protocol include:

- Strengthen PROSOLI's capacities for emergency preparedness, response and recovery.
- Protect the most vulnerable population, especially children, from the impact of climate shocks.
- Reduce the impact of climate shocks in deepening poverty.
- Use of cash transfer mechanisms for populations affected by emergencies.

Global thematic funds - transferred via LACRO (US\$35,000), have been used to fund a specialized consultancy to develop the aforementioned actions. In addition, country thematic humanitarian funds received through the Canadian UNICEF Committee (US\$ 10,000) will complement this support.



©UNICEF DR. Act of signing and launching of the National Protocol of Action of the National Action Protocol for Social Protection Against Climate Shocks, on 3 October 2018. On behalf of the Dominican government signed the Vice President of the Republic and Coordinator of the Social Cabinet, Mrs. Margarita Cedeño. For UNDP signed Mr. Lorenzo Jimenez De Luis, Resident Representative. Mrs. Rosa Elcarte, Representative of UNICEF, signed as a witness.

Regional-level results

Given the increasing complexity of crises in the region, UNICEF LACRO provided both direct and remote humanitarian and resilience programme support to country offices in the region. Emergencies such as the Venezuela migration crisis and the mixed migration flows in Mexico and Northern Central America required support at the regional level. The Regional Office mobilized a total of 670 days of technical mission support for emergency response through its rapid response roster and surge support, including 39 staff mobilized from Latin America and the Caribbean countries and four staff mobilized from outside of the region.

Regarding the Venezuela migration crisis, a Regional Migration Team was established in LACRO to provide remote and in-country support to UNICEF teams in transit/receiving countries. In addition to on-going coordination, technical assistance and quality assurance of country office plans, LACRO has put in place key multi-country strategies, which will be further implemented in 2019: 1) monitoring and information analysis mechanism; 2) regional guidance and tools to facilitate integration into local services, focusing on holistic protection; 3) mechanisms fostering accountability to affected populations, such as U-Report on the Move; 4) programme training to enhance capacities for a sustained integration process; and 5) promotion of gender equality, non-discrimination and empowerment. Additionally, UNICEF contributes to the regional inter-agency platform led by UNHCR and IOM, providing leadership / co-leadership and participation in the following key areas: a campaign against xenophobia, comprehensive support in service spaces, communication with communities, prevention and management of gender-based violence and information management.

²³ Vicepresidencia de la Republica Dominicana. *Protocolo nacional de actuación para la protección social frente a choques climáticos*. <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/dominican_republic/docs/reducciondesastres/publicaciones/pnud_do_protocolochoquesclimaticos.pdf >

In the case of the migration situation in Northern Central America and Mexico, which has so far been approached as a protection issue, with the sudden increased migration flows reported in late 2018, LACRO has adopted a complementary approach by adapting emergencies mechanisms. With LACRO and HQ support, emergency funds were rapidly allocated to the affected COs and technical experts were deployed on surge to support the response. In addition, at the regional level, UNICEF maintains close communication with other agencies and partners also responding to the crisis, and innovative inter-agency information management initiatives have been launched.²⁴

In 2018, LACRO invested significant efforts in supporting emergency preparedness. With LACRO's support, all 25 country offices rolled out the Emergency Preparedness Platform (EPP), which included updating their risk analysis, ensuring compliance with minimum preparedness standards (MPS) and developing preparedness and contingency plans. The Regional Office provided technical support and quality control during the rollout process, facilitating webinars and workshops and ensuring permanent follow-up with all programme and support sections. In order to address the COs' main weaknesses in meeting their MPS and to ensure that each country office as well as the Regional Office are ready to face the growing humanitarian needs, LACRO facilitated a number of initiatives including: a regional lessons learned exercise conducted on UNICEF's 2017 hurricane response, which generated key findings for improving the Regional Office's response capacity; the development of a Regional Response Protocol involving all RO Programme sections and support areas to define clear roles, responsibilities, communication lines and decision-making processes for leadership and management during emergencies and humanitarian responses; the Internal Rapid Response Roster was updated to serve as the internal mechanism of response; training/simulation exercises on emergency response and preparedness (i.e. in Belize with participation of the inter-agency group members and government counterparts); and CO Representatives, Deputies and Operations managers from all COs have been engaged and updated on preparedness, response and risk informed programming.

Additionally, targeting the main gaps identified through the EPP on boarding, LACRO - in coordination with HQ - has promoted knowledge on cash-based programming through webinars, workshops and guidelines; a Regional Supply and Logistics strategy is being revised; and mechanisms for an External Roster - a pool of qualified candidates able to be deployed in cases of sudden or slow-onset emergencies - are under preparation. At sectoral level, UNICEF LACRO is leading the Regional Coordination Groups (WASH, education and nutrition); supporting through them the sectoral national platforms in emergency preparedness and response.

Over the course of the year, the RO has directly supported trainings on and rollout of UNICEF's Guidance for Risk-informed Programming (GRIP) through joint results-based management (RBM)-GRIP trainings, and by promoting RIP-situation analysis in five country offices developing new Country Programme Documents. Additional priority COs are advancing with imbedding risk informed programming.

In this vein, the use of the UNICEF-supported INFORM risk assessment tool²⁵ has helped governments in Central America tailor their humanitarian response based on sound risk analysis. An example of this is the case of the Fuego Volcano response in Guatemala, where vulnerable areas were targeted based on INFORM results. In Honduras, INFORM was used to identify and support communities at risk of drought. Moreover, the risk index allows local governments to design long term multi-sectorial strategies, thereby linking humanitarian and development efforts. INFORM results are the key criteria to rank the risk status of all COs on the Emergency Preparedness Platform. Therefore, UNICEF support to sub-national analysis is key for UNICEF's preparedness as well.

Another key area of work has been the promotion of shock-responsive social protection systems. This is the case of the 'safe school initiative,' which has been scaled up in the Caribbean countries' education systems. In a joint effort, UNICEF and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), are developing a protocol for integrated protection of children and adolescents in disaster situations. This protocol will support national emergency units to ensure that the needs of children and adolescents are met in emergency response strategies and programmes.

Aimed at advancing in community engagement in emergencies and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP), LACRO has stepped up C4D capacities with additional dedicated staff and by providing continuous support to COs. In close coordination with HQ, LACRO conducted a regional learning workshop in partnership with OCHA and the IFRC with over 70 key practitioners from Colombia, Brazil, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru and Haiti. C4D and AAP experiences, lessons learned, methodologies and tools from governments, civil society institutions, UN agencies, IFRC and others were discussed during the event. As a result of this effort, country delegations and regional partners identified key strategic activities to continue advancing C4D and AAP in humanitarian action in the region.

²⁴ IOM-UNHCR-UNICEF, *Inter-Agency Response: Mixed Migration Flows from the North of Central America (NCA) 15 October - 15 December 2018*, <<https://reliefweb.int/report/mexico/inter-agency-response-mixed-migration-flows-north-central-america-nca-15-october-15>>

²⁵ The INFORM Index for Risk Management is a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. The Latin America and the Caribbean INFORM results are a valuable input into any analysis that supports planning or resource allocation processes at the regional level and regional prevention and preparedness actions and contributes to the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

ASSESSMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

LACRO continued providing capacity building for monitoring and evaluation of emergency response with the deployment of a Humanitarian Performance Monitoring Specialist dedicated to the migration crisis, providing technical assistance and support to all COs involved in the response. The Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (HPM) mechanisms were rolled-out in all COs with active response plans. In-country monitoring and evaluation initiatives have been developed and adjusted to fit the operational context, below is a summary of mechanisms in place in country offices.

Colombia

- As a leader in the WASH and Education clusters and an active member of the Protection and Health and Nutrition clusters, UNICEF contributed to several needs assessment exercises to understand the most urgent requirements of the different types of migrant populations arriving and staying in Colombia or temporarily transiting through the country. Additionally, UNICEF conducted a series of localized diagnoses of the comprehensive response to children in migratory contexts in four prioritized territories. These diagnoses established, with quantitative and qualitative information, the existing gaps between the needs of the population and the institutional (national and local) and international cooperation offer. Together, these characterizations provided evidence both to adjust or design strategic interventions that would allow a more comprehensive and timely response to the needs of the migrant and host population, as well as providing guidance to institutional actors to improve their own offer.
- To monitor the performance of the response, UNICEF committed to two types of monitoring: situation and management monitoring. Both have been considered necessary so that the pertinence of the action can be constantly reviewed, while adjustments can be made to the schedule according to possible changes in context. Regarding follow-up actions to the situation and dynamics of the mixed migratory flow from Venezuela, the CO took advantage of the installation of a territorial coordination staff in each of the prioritized areas to constantly monitor possible changes in the context, based on primary and secondary sources of information. The monitoring of the situation is complemented by information management carried out by UNICEF specialists and officials, through visits to the territories to assess the situation of the population, as well as changes in context that generate immediate or significant effects on the affected population.
- Regarding monitoring of programme management, UNICEF defined a HAC Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan. This plan serves as a reference for the specific monitoring plans signed with implementing partners. This alignment allows specialists to receive standardized information on programmatic progress and achievements, validate the information, and then report to the M&E area. In turn this area is responsible for validating the consistency and quality of the reports, as well as consolidating the updates to generate aggregate and disaggregated reports on compliance with the goals set out in the HAC. As part of the monitoring of implementing partners' actions, the project managers make programmatic visits to the territories within the framework of quality assurance actions established in the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) framework.

Peru

- UNICEF worked decisively to produce joint monitoring and situation analyses on the flow of migrants and their settlement conditions. UNICEF collaborated technically and financially with IOM to jointly organize the flow monitoring of the Venezuelan population in Peru - Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 4.²⁶ This DTM Round included specific questions for parents to generate information on family composition, particularly about children and adolescents.
- Together with UNHCR, UNFPA and the World Bank, UNICEF co-financed the National Institute of Statistics' first household survey of the Venezuelan population in Peru. The results will be released in 2019. In addition to funding, UNICEF provided technical assistance to include questions that make visible specific needs of children and adolescents.
- UNICEF closely monitored the work of implementing partners, who periodically send progress reports, in Tumbes and Lima to ensure the quality of information on results and indicators progress as established in the Programme Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) signed with each one. A UNICEF technical team is permanently present in Tumbes to oversee and monitor activity progress, which is complemented by frequent visits by UNICEF's team in Lima.
- Through focus groups with Venezuelan parents at the CEBAF, UNICEF also gathered information on the migrant population in order to understand the preferences and information needs of migrants, as well as to monitor the effectiveness and relevance of the communication interventions.
- Monitoring has been on-going at the CEBAF headquarters in Tumbes through interagency meetings with IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, Red Cross and public entities. These informal work spaces served to identify and address any difficulties at a

²⁶ UNICEF-IOM, *Flow monitoring of the Venezuelan population in Peru - DTM Round 4*, November 2018, <<http://bit.ly/2HRU4aK>>

timely manner, and to integrate all CEBAF actors around the topic of childhood protection, health and nutrition, and WASH.

Ecuador

- Social inclusion and monitoring and evaluation teams worked closely with the World Bank, UNHCR, UNDP, UNFPA, IOM and WFP to develop a survey to determine the socioeconomic conditions and characteristics of the Venezuelan population in Ecuador and their host communities. The study seeks to understand the impacts that this important migratory flow is having on the Ecuadorian host community and, in turn, to identify strategies to support the Venezuelan migrant population and the host communities. The survey is expected to start its field phase in April 2019. UNICEF also worked closely with IOM to include children-related issues in DTM assessments during 2018.
- Activity monitoring was carried out by UNICEF in line with the Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (HPM) mechanism. To this end, UNICEF Ecuador used a mechanism for continuous review of partners' performance that included regular monthly partner reporting and field visits to enable monitoring progress. The monitoring field visits allowed UNICEF to verify progress reports submitted by UNICEF's implementing partners, and to assess the quality of services as per agreed standards. The monitoring framework structure was comprised of:
 - Response monitoring: Monthly partner reporting on high frequency indicators included in PCAs. Regular M&E field visits to support implementing partners in UNICEF reporting mechanisms and to strengthen partners' capacities to use Kobo and UNICEF's questionnaires.
 - AAP: Interviews on key protection messages provided to families on the move. UNICEF contacted families who benefitted from transit CBIs to better understand the impact of the initiative. Information was collected on how they spent the cash, protection issues that may have arisen during their journey and perceptions. AAP mechanisms will continue in 2019 and as a cross sectoral initiative.
 - On-going needs assessments and analysis (through KoboCollect): Assessment to identify the conditions in which Venezuelan families arrive to Ecuador, WASH services monitoring at important transit hubs, children and adolescents that have not been registered by migration authorities, nutritional and anthropometric assessment for children under 5 at northern border crossings.

Brazil

- UNICEF collaborated with IOM on a DTM round to integrate questions related to access to children's rights. A partnership was established with governmental institutions such as the Brazilian Geography and Statistics Institute and research institutes such as the Migrant Observatory to gather on site data on the population in need.
- Planning process carried out through the HAC is then translated into specific targets in partners' PCAs. Partners report quantitative data on a bi-weekly basis and qualitative and quantitative every month.
- UNICEF staff conducted field monitoring of activities on a daily basis and programmatic visits were planned for each partner.
- In parallel, C4D organized focus group discussions with beneficiaries to assess the perception of UNICEF programmes.

Mexico

Post-earthquake response

- UNICEF Mexico completed a study to identify the multidimensional impacts of the 2017 earthquakes on children. The study identified the absence of a comprehensive response to the needs of earthquake-affected children, especially a lack of effective social protection mechanisms. Findings will be utilized as the basis for further technical research and dialogue throughout 2019 that will allow the design of a concrete social protection mechanism to respond to children in humanitarian situations.²⁷
- In terms of response implementation, the office used partner reporting and field monitoring by programme officers mainly to measure humanitarian performance indicators as established in the response plan. In that sense, partner reporting included mainly quantitative data, while field monitoring by programme officers and consultants included a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Partner reporting ranged from weekly to monthly reports.
- In January 2018, the office conducted an After-Action Review exercise with the purpose of identifying weaknesses, strengths and lessons learned from UNICEF's response to the earthquakes. Main conclusions were:

²⁷ UNICEF Mexico, El impacto de los terremotos en México en los niños, niñas y adolescentes - Hallazgos y recomendaciones para dar una mejor respuesta, 2018, <<https://uni.cf/2FO59Yh>>

- The response was satisfactory with an average score of 3.4-3.6, with 5 being the maximum score;
- The office was moderately prepared for the emergency, demonstrating professional capacity, leadership and flexibility to respond to the challenges in a timely manner;
- The achievements and successes were mainly attributable to the level of preparedness, including the existence of skills, knowledge, guidelines, protocols, formats and previous agreements with government institutions.
- The main weaknesses and gaps were manifested in areas with a relatively low level of preparation, where the absence of specialized skills / expertise, agreements, protocols and information was identified;
- The main recommendations of the exercise were to improve the level of preparedness of the Country Office for emergencies.

Migrant caravans

UNICEF used mixed monitoring tools, including:

- Field reports from programme staff: these were a mix of qualitative and quantitative reports issued almost on a daily basis.
- Reports from partners: these were mainly weekly reports with quantitative information on the activities implemented.
- Follow up of official reports from Migration and other Government authorities.
- Kobo Tool: UNICEF conducted a rapid assessment on protection and WASH risks and needs of children and their families staying at El Barretal shelter (Tijuana), using the Kobo platform. Between 4-12 December, 30 interviews were conducted by UNICEF staff with fathers and mothers in the shelter.
- In January 2019, the office conducted an After-Action Review exercise that consisted of a quick analysis of the effectiveness and efficiency of the response to the first migrant caravans of 2018. The purpose was mainly to analyse the issues of: i) coordination within the areas; ii) coordination between the areas and iii) implementation of the response.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

In May 2018, UNICEF LACRO revised its budget and funding requests to US\$ 37,415,000, including US\$9,365,000 from the original HAC for regional cross-sectoral initiatives, and an additional US\$ 28,050,000 added to the appeal in response to the increased migration flows from Venezuela.

By the end of 2018, UNICEF had US\$41.5 million available - including US\$13.5 million carried forward from the previous year - against the revised US\$ 37.4 million appeal. It is worth mentioning that a large share of the carried forward amounts correspond to funds received for the 2017 Mexico earthquakes response and remaining amounts from contributions to the 2016 Zika HAC.

Funding levels were highly boosted with the launch of the "Migration in LAC" HAC chapter, the Guatemala Fuego Volcano emergency and with the increased migration flows in Mexico and Central America in late 2018. Unlike the previous year, in 2018 non-thematic humanitarian funds were the main sources of funding for the emergency response in LAC (see Figure 1), with main contributors to the HAC being the US Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration and ECHO.

**Figure 1: Emergency funds by funding modality
HAC LACRO 2018**

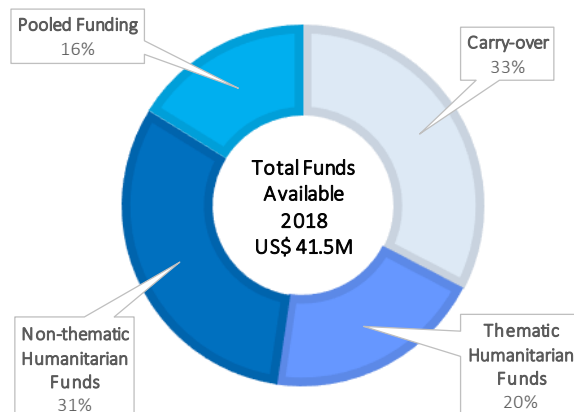


Table 2: 2018 Funding status against the 'Children on the move' appeal by sector (Revenue in US\$)

Sector	Requirements	Funds available against appeal as of 31 December 2018	% Funding gap
Nutrition	2,100,000	521,363	75%
Health	1,150,000	209,582	82%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	10,900,000	1,315,929	88%
Child Protection	4,200,000	2,257,346	46%
Education	4,600,000	1,776,274	61%

Cross-sectoral support	1,100,000	1,160,485	-
Preparedness, contingency planning and response in RO and other affected countries	4,000,000	4,823,140 ²⁸	-
*Unallocated / to be allocated to sectors		4,251,248	
Total	28,050,000	16,315,367	60%

Table 3: Funding received and available by 31 December 2018 by donor and funding type (in US\$)

Donor Name/Type of funding	Programme Budget Allotment reference	Overall Amount*
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2018		
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
See details in Table 4	SM189910	8,175,247
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
USA (State) BPRM	SM180414	6,440,000
European Commission / ECHO	SM180545	3,808,874
European Commission / ECHO	SM180211	561,594
European Commission / ECHO	SM180560	529,010
European Commission / ECHO	SM180193	494,203
SIDA - Sweden	SM180406	352,568
SIDA - Sweden	SM180408	352,568
UNICEF Ireland	SM180521	184,000
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM180476	155,814
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM180025	124,884
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM180566	68,478
New Zealand	SM180363	18,518
Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		13,090,511
c) Pooled Funding		
CERF Grants	SM180502, SM180291, SM180288, SM180418, SM180432, SM180289, SM180302, SM180417, SM180296, SM180426, SM180294, SM180420, SM180416, SM180295, SM180297, SM180423	6,704,938
Total humanitarian funds received in 2018 (a+b+c)		27,970,696
II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2018		
d) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Thematic Humanitarian Funds	SM149910	7,159,086
e) Carry over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
USA USAID	SM160341	5,833,923
European Commission / ECHO	SM170553	175,887
USA (USAID) OFDA	SM170373	164,094
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM160615	106,660
UNDP USA	SM170312	84,225
Malta	SM170638	16,456
USA (USAID) OFDA	SM170305	4,534
Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		6,385,780
Total carry-over humanitarian funds (d+e)		13,544,866
III. Other sources**		
EPF	GE180018	2,700,000
EPF	GE180024	1,000,000
EPF	GE180029	500,000
EPF	GE180023	450,000

²⁸ Including Ecuador, Peru, Panama.

Total other resources		4,650,000
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* Programmable amounts of donor contributions, excluding recovery cost.

** 2018 loans have not been waived; COs are liable to reimburse in 2019 as donor funds become available.

Table 4: Thematic humanitarian contributions received in 2018

Donor	Grant Number	Programmable Amount (in USD)	Total Contribution Amount (in USD)
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100004	1,078,830	1,135,611
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100005	941,688	991,250
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100291	665,000	700,000
UNICEF Ireland	SM1899100242	249,375	262,500
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100030	240,666	253,333
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100316	229,860	241,957
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100158	190,000	200,000
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100021	165,886	174,617
UNICEF-Mexico	SM1899100032	160,134	168,562
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100273	131,214	138,120
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100318	105,838	111,408
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100271	92,723	97,603
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100270	90,250	95,000
	SM1899100319	88,904	93,583
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100317	68,583	72,193
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100143	63,946	67,312
Canadian UNICEF Committee	SM1899100130	60,785	63,984
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100154	56,320	59,284
UNICEF-Brazil	SM1899100148	47,500	50,000
Canadian UNICEF Committee	SM1899100027	36,896	38,838
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100305	21,784	22,930
Danish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100237	20,437	21,513
UNICEF-Guatemala	SM1899100321	15,232	16,034
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100381	12,197	12,839
Andorran National Comm for UNICEF	SM1899100170	11,473	12,077
Andorran National Comm for UNICEF	SM1899100169	11,473	12,077
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100035	11,405	12,006
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100234	10,663	11,224
Canadian UNICEF Committee	SM1899100227	10,041	10,569
Japan Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100018	9,507	10,007
Belgian Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100231	9,350	9,842
Allocation from global Thematic Humanitarian	SM189910	3,267,290	3,267,290
Total		8,175,247	8,433,561

FUTURE WORK PLAN

In 2019 UNICEF LACRO will support country offices to deliver effective, child-centred humanitarian action. Whenever possible, UNICEF will prioritize an integrated response to national and regional crises that incorporates humanitarian action, development programmes, protection of children's rights and resilience building.

Working with governments and other humanitarian and development actors, UNICEF will emphasize strengthening national capacities for humanitarian action and ensuring the preparedness of both country offices and the Regional Office to support these partners. Emergency preparedness will be strengthened through the operationalization of the revised Regional Response Protocol across all Regional Office programme and operation areas, and by ensuring that programmes are informed by risk. Country offices will also be supported to utilize the Emergency Preparedness Platform, including to implement minimum preparedness standards and apply risk analysis tools, such as INFORM, to support risk-informed programming and monitor preparedness.

UNICEF will also strengthen the regional rapid response roster and a regional humanitarian learning plan for UNICEF staff. Efforts will continue to mainstream gender in emergency programming, including through training on gender and humanitarian action for all country offices.

UNICEF will place special emphasis on addressing emerging needs associated with migration across the region by scaling up advocacy and service delivery, particularly in countries affected by the Venezuelan migration crisis²⁹ and during peaks in migration flows in Central America. UNICEF will also focus on recurrent and chronic situations, such as the El Niño-Southern Oscillation and the extended dry spell that is primarily affecting Central America.

Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation efforts will focus on the promotion, implementation and evaluation of risk-informed programming to set the stage for resilient development. UNICEF and partners will work together to gain a better understanding of the risks faced by children, address these risks through policies, strategies and programmes, and strengthen national systems that protect girls, boys and adolescents.

Building on 2018 results, UNICEF will continue to support the implementation of the standards for inclusion, protection and care of persons with disabilities in emergencies in priority countries by advocating for the formal endorsement of the standards, facilitating their full integration into national and local policies, building capacities among national stakeholders and strengthening monitoring mechanisms.

In Colombia,

- Reinforcing immunization through mobile teams, particularly in La Guajira department, in coordination with PAHO and MoH.
- In collaboration with MoH and academia, an agreement for a training and capacity building programme targeting healthcare professionals.
- WASH needs assessments, mapping of actors and capacities, capacity building of field teams. Expand geographic coverage of WASH services.
- Further work with the Ministry of Education at the national level on advocacy and technical assistance to design and set in place a sectoral plan for successful integration of out of school children, including migrants and host communities.
- Mine risk/Recruitment prevention project, to be implemented in vulnerable regions exposed to associated risks of the armed conflict where Venezuelan migrants are arriving with the intention to stay. The project comprises the establishment of community-level protection spaces and protection-centred capacity building for children and families.
- Expansion of activities in capital cities such as Bogota and Medellin to support settling families, in collaboration with local authorities.
- Considering that many migrants arriving in Colombia have the intention to stay, UNICEF must analyse the response from a development/resilience perspective.
- Rapid assessment to characterize xenophobia in community and school contexts. Partnership agreement with the Jesuit Service to Refugees and Ayuda en Acción to scale up delivery of life-saving information. Partnership agreement with local NGO Quinta con Quinta, to scale up community/ adolescents' mobilization. Design a feedback protocol to scale up AAP through implementing partners.

In Ecuador,

- Continue distribution of baby kits to children under three years of age.
- Monitoring the use and distribution of medical supplies to the MoH.
- Maintain regular nutritional evaluations of children under five years of age, fostering articulation with the MoH to ensure timely treatment and referral of children on the move.
- Establishment of a friendly space for lactating women and their children, expecting to benefit over 5,000 lactating women and their children.
- UNICEF will support WASH in schools for educational institutions that face a significant increase in their numbers due to the migration influx.
- UNICEF is measuring the results of its xenophobia prevention methods in schools. The results will contribute to defining which method in which context is effective to enhance or re-orient existing programmes.
- Implementation of *Blue Dots* centres (Centros de Apoyo Integral) in different locations along the migration routes and where large numbers of Venezuelan families are settling.
- Implementation of child-friendly spaces, not only at the border but in cities where families are settling.

²⁹ A specific Humanitarian Action for Children appeal has been dedicated to the situation of children on the move from Venezuela <<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/children-on-the-move.html>>

- Continue CBIs until May 2019, reaching 1,375 families. Follow-up on beneficiary families and conduct an evaluation once the intervention has concluded.

In **Brazil**,

- Reinforcement and capacity building of the health system. Strengthen capacities of local authorities in affected municipalities through training and supplies for new rounds of immunization; strengthening primary health systems and maternal/ neo-natal care interventions; and detection /referral of cases of violence. Conduct HIV/STD prevention through the implementation of the Youth Aware Initiative, increasing prevention, testing and treatment among adolescents from migrant and host communities.
- Support health authorities in (i) the collection of data; (ii) the prototype of an epidemiological surveillance initiative using big data, in partnership with mobile operators, to identify and deter the spread of epidemics; and (iii) the development of contingency plans for epidemics and acute malnutrition outbreak.
- Support active screening on health/maternal and neo-natal/nutrition cases through outreach activities, conducted by NGO partners, targeting in-shelter and out-of-shelters migrant children and women.
- Support regular nutrition assessments and exclusive breastfeeding campaigns targeting migrant populations in and out of shelters.
- Developing activities out of shelters, including re-enforcement of municipal capacity to detect, prevent and treat malnutrition. In partnership with NGOs, establish outreach activities out of shelters for early detection, prevention and referral, support health structures for effective management of acute malnutrition, develop a Nutrition Plan in Emergencies and Humanitarian Crisis in Roraima and strengthen the UNICEF exclusive breastfeeding and healthy complementary food activities (including actions for indigenous people) and early childhood interventions.
- In partnership with NGOs, establish a voucher programme with suppliers in the city to provide migrants with hygiene kit items as well as safe water containers; set up a waste disposal system in conjunction with the community, increase access to water and sanitation within WASH humanitarian standards in schools and health facilities and promote water and sanitation good practices and awareness, out of shelters.
- Continue supporting 14 Child Friendly Spaces activities in shelters and establishment of new 30 CFS (including mobile) for children out of shelters; Train instructors in Makerspaces; Child Friendly Spaces and shelter managers on recreational activities suitable for children and adolescents and early detection of psychological trauma.
- Strengthen local child protection system / services through UNICEF SELO methodologies in order to (i) improve the management of cases of child victims of all types of violence; (ii) actively search for undocumented children (including children on the move); (iii) promote awareness of child rights and anti-discrimination legislation; (iv) establish a child protection reference system through this network of local structures; and (v) strengthen inter-sectorial reference with other social services to support needs of food, health, education and/or accommodation/shelter;
- Establish internet access for mothers and women with contents related to good practices with children, practical information on living in Brazil, reference information on GBV, protection issues and lifelines; Identify, register, refer and monitor cases of extremely vulnerable children, without access to basic services and those requiring special child protection measures.
- Establish ten additional temporary learning spaces for emergency curriculum and cultural induction; train teachers on psychosocial support taking into account the specific needs of migrant and indigenous children; active drop out search and school success trajectory programme in articulation with the regular SELO programme.
- Establish a Makerspace for vulnerable adolescents (Venezuelan/Brazilian), a collaborative workspace inside a school, library or separate public/private facility for making, learning, exploring and sharing that uses high tech to no tech tools (e.g. sports; art) for the development of entrepreneurial skills (Innovation Consultant) and extend the "Read to a Child" initiative by the private sector (Itau) to provide access to books (paper or digital) to Brazilian/Venezuelan children in Roraima.

In **Guyana**,

- Provide technical support to the Ministry of the Health and health authorities to ensure provision of inclusive, essential preventative and curative front-line health services to children, adolescents and pregnant women, in particular those most disadvantaged. Gender and cultural diversity will be considered as determinants of health in this approach.
- Scale up key information on front line nutrition services (i.e. how & where to access them) and entitlements for targeted populations, including in Spanish and indigenous dialects;
- Establish/strengthen front line nutrition services in affected regions;

- Train healthcare providers in breastfeeding counselling and nutrition support groups to address the needs of the local and migrant populations, with special attention on adolescent mothers. Services will include ways to engage male partners/fathers to support breastfeeding practices.
- Provide essential relief WASH/shelter items through CDC-led mechanism to new migrants in affected regions, including food and menstrual hygiene products where required;
- Scale up the provision of water testing, water storage, treatment supplies and guidance at household-level in affected regions (priority in R1); ensure the availability of minimum safe drinking water services to health centres, schools and migrants facilities.
- Provide materials/tools and basic equipment to enable essential rehabilitation or upgrade to schools receiving migrant pupils and required to meet CFS non-academic standards in affected regions;
- Mobilize Spanish–English speaking capacity to respond the issues and ensure a safe, cultural and learning environment that facilitates enrolling and integrating migrant children into schools;
- Support a functional ECD platform for front-line services for effective screening and response to nutritional or learning challenges and strengthen the referral systems between education, health and protection services.
- Facilitate surge deployment (locally-recruited social workers/CP officers) to increase response capacity for social and child protection systems in the affected regions.
- Assist governments in updating the beneficiary lists of social protection programs to include migrants (including illegibility criteria).
- Advocate and provide support for drafting policy relating to the issues of statelessness, and for moving forward on the ratification of The Hague Conventions (i.e. International Adoption, Child Abduction)

In Panama,

- Depending on the availability of funds, WASH interventions will continue during 2019, seeking to reach 7,500 migrants and 200 members from the host community. In addition to the delivery of hygiene kits, a WASH and C4D strategy will be implemented with the host community (including through school) and the migrants in the shelter (focused on accountability and hygiene promotion).
- A second phase of technical capacity building with the Ministry of Education is planned for 2019 in order to increase the scope of the program, seeking to reach at least 5,300 children (5,000 nationals, 300 migrants).
- Identification and visibility of the number of migrant children out of school will continue, as will advocacy with high level staff at the Ministry of Education to ensure that all migrant children are placed in schools.
- GBV prevention at the Darien border will be implemented and advocacy for protocols to ensure the wellbeing of migrant children will continue.

In Peru,

- UNICEF expects to work with around 50 schools in northern Lima in order to validate a strategy for socioemotional support and prevention of discrimination and xenophobia.

In Trinidad and Tobago,

- UNICEF will be working with UNHCR and LWC to consolidate and scale up access to a certified education programme. An innovative e-Learning programme will be set up, linked to the Trinidad and Tobago curriculum as well as the Caribbean Examination Board. The e-Learning platform will help address access to a recognised education programme and harness the power of technology by ensuring access to education for uprooted children and adolescents.

In Mexico,

- Support the government in contextualizing the international minimal standards for humanitarian action (Sphere) to the Mexico context.
- Support the government in developing regional on-line training in WASH in emergencies. Support the government in revising its WASH in emergencies response protocols.
- Continue strengthening WASH capacities in migrant shelters.
- A capacity building workshop on nutrition in emergencies is being planned for health and emergency professionals.

- In 2019 UNICEF will work on a comprehensive school safety approach with new education authorities at the Federal MoE level and the Institute of School Infrastructure.
- Strengthen the work on disaster risk reduction in schools (education in emergencies, WASH in schools); information management especially in education and child protection centres and establish a strong linkage and strategic partnership with the Civil Protection Authority and CENAPRED in terms of preparedness and response.
- Conclude the reparation of minor damages at schools.
- Strengthen preparedness, response and early recovery capacities at federal and state level.
- Strengthen teachers and trainers' capacities to provide psycho-emotional support.
- Design training strategies for education authorities and teachers in DRR and EiE for early childhood, together with the CENAPRED, universities, and teachers' training centres.
- Provide technical assistance to improve information management in EiE at federal, state and local levels.
- Continue strengthening the capacities of child protection authorities in the affected states through training and technical assistance to implement special protection procedures in events of violation of rights.
- Reinforce the capacities of implementing partners to implement child friendly spaces to respond to the psychosocial and protection needs of children and adolescents in the aftermath of a disaster.
- Advocate and provide technical assistance to mainstream child protection across the government preparedness and response to emergencies
- Technical assistance to the Child Welfare Ministry to harmonize humanitarian response in temporary shelters with international standards.
- An integrated C4D migration and emergency preparedness cross-sectoral plan is being implemented with WASH, protection, education and nutrition programmes to identify key behaviours for risk reduction and emergency preparedness, develop key messages and produce ready-to-print communication and audio-visual materials that could be readily available in future emergencies.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

On behalf of boys and girls across Latin America and the Caribbean affected by disasters, migration and violence, UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all governments, UNICEF National Committees and private donors for their continued support to relief and resilience efforts. Thanks to their commitment and flexibility, UNICEF has been able to alleviate the suffering of thousands of boys and girls in affected countries, while working to build a safer environment for children and families.



Two-pager reports

Two-pager narrative reports are provided for the following non-thematic contributions:

SIDA - Sweden	SM180406
SIDA - Sweden	SM180408
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM180476
USA (State) BPRM (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago)	SM180414
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM160615
USA (USAID) OFDA	SM170373

Human Interest Stories and Communication

LACRO worked in close coordination with HQ and COs with a flexible communication strategy aimed at increasing the visibility of the situation of migrant children and UNICEF's response efforts across the region. In coordination with UNICEF Division of Communication (DOC), LACRO covered the signing of the protocol adopted by the Government of Ecuador and LACRO's Regional Director. The coverage, which included a press release³⁰ and the production of a series of multimedia materials for digital platforms, had extensive dissemination by national and international media.

UNICEF LACRO also supported the production and dissemination of high-end products prepared for the week of the Intergovernmental Conference on the Global Compact for Migration. Among the products produced were photographs and background stories of children and young migrants for UNICEF's photo exhibition "[Uprooted journeys: the role of an object](#)", which brought their migratory journey's experience to life; social media assets with pictures and a human-interest story developed by the Ecuador CO, was published in global and regional websites, as well as amplified in social media channels.

In addition, several videos were edited and published about Venezuelan unaccompanied youth migrants in Ecuador, plus contributions to the global video on migration with testimonies of Venezuelan migrants in Peru and Ecuador, as well as human interest stories from Peru, Guyana, Ecuador, Panama and Brazil about children on the move have been edited and published on the [LACRO webpage](#) as well as www.unicef.org.³¹

The LACRO Communication team also supported the regional dissemination of COs campaigns against xenophobia and pro-integration. As part of the interagency communications efforts of the Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela campaign, UNICEF co-leads the regional communications strategy and initiatives of the Platform. UNICEF LACRO, in coordination with UNCHR and IOM, supported the development of the anti-xenophobia campaign #Sonbienvenidos.

LACRO was also active in generating and promoting content regarding the Mexico and Central America situation³² and the Fuego Volcano emergency.³³



@UNICEF/2018/Moreno. Harold (17) was travelling from Caracas, Venezuela, to Lima, Peru, to start a new life. When packing to leave, he discarded a lot of things that didn't fit in his bag. But he did pack one special object: his high school medal. The medal, he hopes, represents the first achievement of many he will earn in his life.

³⁰ UNICEF Press Release, *UNICEF welcomes new protocol to protect uprooted children in Ecuador*, November 2018, <<https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/unicef-welcomes-new-protocol-protect-uprooted-children-ecuador>>

³¹ UNICEF, *Venezuelan migration: The children and adolescents' point of view*, November 2018, <<https://uni.cf/2FJvHIU>>

³² UNICEF, *UNICEF statement on situation of migrant children at Mexico-U.S. border*, November 2018, <<https://uni.cf/2WChnZI>>

³³ UNICEF, *The return to classes after the eruption*, August 2018, <<https://uni.cf/2JTpfUU>> / UNICEF, *Amid the chaos, the stones and the sand, Guatemalan survivors start anew*, June 2018, <<https://uni.cf/2YGqNVH>> / UNICEF, *"We're safe, but scared."*, June 2018, <<https://uni.cf/2JXRQbR>> / UNICEF, *In Guatemala, more than 650,000 children live in areas affected by Fuego Volcano eruption*, June 2018, <<https://uni.cf/2UaPPOC>>

Brazil

UNICEF produced communication material in various formats to illustrate the impact of its humanitarian work for migrant children and families. The objective was to inform and engage donors, local decision-makers and the general public and also to amplify the voices of the affected girls and boys.

In the course of the year, UNICEF published 33 social media posts on its Facebook, Twitter and Instagram accounts, published eight human interest stories on own communication platforms and disseminated 19 press releases. UNICEF Brazil also created a [new section](#) on its institutional website with regularly updated information on its work on the ground. UNICEF also provided communication support to ensure visibility to the UN interagency efforts in collaboration with the national Government. Below are links to a sample of material produced in 2018:

- Human interest stories:
<https://www.unicef.org/brazil/historias/para-o-meu-futuro-sonho-em-ser-medica-para-ajudar-pessoas>
<https://www.unicef.org/brazil/historias/espaco-amigo-da-crianca-e-ponto-de-acolhimento-e-amparo-para-migrantes-venezuelanos>
- Social media posts
 - Facebook:
<https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFBrazil/posts/2000152080041248>
<https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFBrazil/posts/1707282869328172>
 - Twitter:
<https://twitter.com/unicefbrasil/status/1075801556350586880>
<https://twitter.com/unicefbrasil/status/1020304385061064704>
https://www.instagram.com/unicefbrasil/p/BnoTZ15lOZg/?utm_source=ig_share_sheet&igshid=ys6j09aj8zya
- Media mentions:
<https://g1.globo.com/rr/roraima/noticia/2018/09/12/unicef-quer-aumentar-aco-es-para-criancas-venezuelanas-em-abrigos-de-rr-e-combater-prostituicao-infantil.ghtml>
<http://g1.globo.com/rr/roraima/jornal-de-roraima/videos/t/edicoes/v/unicef-e-ong-inauguram-projeto-para-atender-criancas-venezuelanas-em-bona-vista/7279903/>
- Press releases
<https://nacoesunidas.org/unicef-leva-saneamento-e-agua-potavel-para-jovens-venezuelanos-em-roraima/>
<https://nacoesunidas.org/unicef-capacita-monitores-de-espacos-para-criancas-venezuelanas-em-roraima/>
- UN institutional video:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sz7WWm3BlpE>

Peru

Donor visibility was granted on the [DTM report publication](#). The report was featured on media outlets such as the online news platform [Gestion.pe](#), member of the largest news and media holding in Perú. In addition, a [press release](#) was issued in UNICEF's page highlighting the CERF contribution.

UNICEF Peru ran a social media campaign of micro-stories with the hashtag [#RecíbelosConAmor](#) to raise awareness about the situation of Venezuelan child migrants and their families. Four videos telling life stories of migrant children can be found at the following links:

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=336105673697967>
<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=573557399722473>
<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=357855541641765>
<https://www.facebook.com/unicefperu/videos/vl.369523056938731/342274879661895/?type=1>

The last video tells the story of Jesus' reunification with his mother and was shared via UNICEF Peru's social media channels, as well as by LACRO and global UNICEF accounts, both in Spanish and English language.

UNICEF also participated in the inter-agency #TuCausaEsMiCausa campaign led by UNHCR and IOM.

- Web stories and media mentions:
https://www.unicef.org/peru/spanish/reallives_38907.html
- Media mentions:
<https://elcomercio.pe/peru/tumbes/historias-ninos-migrantes-venezolanos-cruzar-frontera-ilusiones-noticia-567440>
<https://elcomercio.pe/peru/tumbes/ninos-migrantes-venezolanos-prevalece-consumo-alimentos-necesitan-dia-noticia-566804>

Ecuador

- Photo gallery - UNICEF Regional Director visits Rumichaca:
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/unicefecu/sets/72157673292761577>
- Photo gallery - Children on the move in Rumichaca:
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/unicefecu/sets/72157671149022927>
- Social media:
 - Twitter: <https://twitter.com/unicefecuador/status/1035897569178738688>
 - Facebook: [Key child protection messages: facebook](#)
 - Video: [Human interest stories: facebook](#)
 - [Instagram](#)

Mexico

- Post-earthquake response: The CO implemented a communication strategy with three key objectives: placing the needs of children at the centre of the national response, maintaining and improving UNICEF's relations with the Mexican Government, and producing content that enabled worldwide collection; strongly based on an immediate integration of the Programme and Communication teams in order to achieve a prompt response in terms of communication according to the media needs of the moment. This involved the incorporation of multimedia equipment in the Rapid Response Missions and, as a result, dissemination was achieved within the first 24 hours after the first earthquake, with audio-visual content with UNICEF messages from the affected areas.

During the period of immediate response to the emergency, UNICEF Mexico issued 18 press releases. In addition, the spokespersons of the office granted 91 interviews to national and international media, many of them directly from the affected areas and after only a few hours of the events. Media monitoring during the immediate response phase registered 1,713 appearances in the main traditional media of the country and, with regards to social media, UNICEF Mexico published 428 tweets (which generated 8,883 new followers), 148 messages on Facebook (17,487 new followers), 134 posts on Instagram (2,260 new followers), and 31 videos on YouTube (12,441 new subscribers). UNICEF Mexico also enabled visits to the worst affected areas by the National Committees of Spain and the United States, and the Humanitarian Aid Office of the European Commission (ECHO), some of them accompanied by UNICEF partners from the private sector such as Essity, RIU, Gentera, and La Caixa.

- Migrant caravans: The Migrant Caravan Emergency represented both a massive challenge and an advocacy opportunity for UNICEF in Mexico. Communication efforts had to be redirected away from planned activities towards the end of the year, with most of the team focused on supporting the emergency response. UNICEF Mexico issued seven news releases since the start of the crisis and until 7 December. Dissemination of messaging against discrimination/xenophobia was made through mainstream and social media channels in Mexico, and approaches to high-profile figures (including Goodwill Ambassadors Julieta Venegas and Chicharito) for advocacy purposes were organized. The CO implemented a C4D strategy to counter discriminatory and xenophobic behaviour towards migrant children and their families, especially in the host communities.

Until 19 December 2018, UNICEF staff in Mexico had carried out close to 80 media interviews, both with national and international media. According to the latest mainstream media monitoring report, media relations efforts in Mexico around this story had led to 639 national media hits (21 October - 18 December 2018). In terms of social media outreach,

the CO issued 152 tweets with 2,940 retweets, 86 Facebook posts with 1,674 shares, six Facebook-Live transmissions with a total reach of 36,000 people, and 78 Instagram posts with a total of 11,413 likes.

Below are links to a sample of material produced in 2018:

https://www.unicef.org/mexico/spanish/noticias_39268.html

https://www.unicef.org/mexico/spanish/noticias_39247.html

https://www.unicef.org/mexico/spanish/noticias_39206.html

https://www.unicef.org/mexico/spanish/noticias_39119.html

https://www.unicef.org/mexico/spanish/noticias_39079.html

https://www.unicef.org/mexico/spanish/noticias_39073.html

Guatemala

Within the first hours after the Fuego Volcano emergency, a photographer was deployed to the disaster area. In total, three photographic missions were carried out producing more than 600 high quality photographs, two human interest stories were published. Prior the re-start of education activities, a press conference was held with the private sector to inform about UNICEF's response to the emergency and raise funds from businesses and citizens to complement the school bags distributed by UNICEF. Throughout the year, UNICEF Guatemala social media channels ([Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [Instagram](#) and [Medium](#)) were used to raise awareness about the situation of the affected children, spread support messages and inform about UNICEF's response.

Regarding the migration increase emergency, messages were disseminated through social media channels, including an HQ visit with Global Director of Communication to Tecún Umán.



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