



In Colombia, two sisters attend a math class at home that is taught by a teacher via phone. UNICEF supports adapting education modalities to ensure that learning continues during the pandemic.

unicef 
for every child

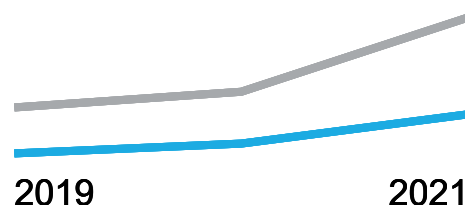
Humanitarian Action for Children

Children on the move, including from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and people affected by COVID-19

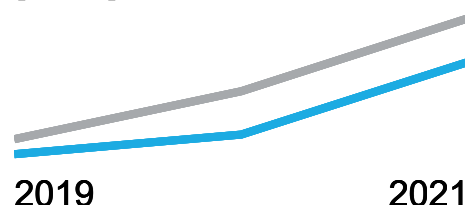
HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2021, an estimated 12.2 million people, including 4.3 million children,¹ will need humanitarian assistance related to: migration flows from and returns to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; needs related to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic; violence; and internal displacement.
- In response, UNICEF will support the safe return to school and provide water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection and cash-based interventions, among others.
- UNICEF requests US\$94.7 million to address the humanitarian needs – including those related to COVID-19 – of the following groups: (1) the most vulnerable Venezuelan migrant and refugee children and their families and host communities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago; (2) the most vulnerable non-migrant children and families affected by COVID-19 in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru;² and (3) children affected by violence and displacement in Colombia and Ecuador.

IN NEED
12.2
million
people³ **4.3**
million
children⁴



TO BE REACHED
2.4
million
people⁵ **1.8**
million
children⁶



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS³⁵

US\$ 94.7
million

KEY PLANNED TARGETS



707,936

people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies and services



278,392

children/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support



1.2 million

children accessing educational services



35,000

households reached with cash transfers across sectors

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

In 2021, an estimated 12.2 million people, including 4.3 million children, will need humanitarian assistance due to migration outflows from and returns to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela,⁸ as well as the COVID-19 pandemic⁷ and violence and internal displacement in Colombia and northern Ecuador.

There are 5.1 million Venezuelans on the move, including 4.2 million who are moving within the region.⁹ Approximately 3.3 million Venezuelans, including indigenous populations, are settled in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago.¹⁰ These countries host the most vulnerable Venezuelans, mainly youth, with limited livelihood opportunities and poor access to health, nutrition, education, protection and WASH services. With restrictive migration policies in place¹¹ and no access to safety nets, COVID-19 lockdowns are disproportionately affecting Venezuelans.

Many migrants have returned to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela due to confinement and because they were unable to cover their basic needs. There are 95,000 returnees and more are expected in the coming months.¹²

Migrants often choose irregular routes, hampering efforts to monitor children's conditions. Children on the move, who are often unaccompanied, are at risk of family separation, trafficking, abuse, exploitation, child recruitment, gender-based violence and exposure to COVID-19. They often lack access to education and other basic services.

Vulnerable groups in the region are also confronting the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as violence and internal displacement in Colombia and Ecuador. Among those affected, local indigenous people and people in the poorer wealth quintiles, particularly women and girls, are most vulnerable. COVID-19 has decreased government capacities to deliver services, which were already stretched by pre-existing crises, such as migration, displacement and violence. The number of people living in poverty has increased by nearly 44.5 million in 2020, and the unemployment rate has reached nearly 13.5 per cent.¹³

In Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, approximately 7.5 million vulnerable people¹⁴ will need assistance due to COVID-19, violence and internal displacement.¹⁵ These people have limited access to health care, including maternal health and vaccinations, and nutrition, child protection, education, early childhood development, WASH and social protection services. Approximately 7 million people are severely food insecure,¹⁶ and at least 21 million learners¹⁷ are affected by school closures.¹⁸ Girls and women are increasingly vulnerable to gender-based violence; and confinement measures have given rise to domestic violence and limited opportunities for girls and women to leave abusive settings.¹⁹

SECTOR NEEDS



Health

1.7 million children need immunization services²¹



Education

3.9 million children affected by school closures (COVID-19)²²



Refugee and migrant population

3.3 million Venezuelan migrants and refugees²⁰

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Nine-year-old Sebastian has a heart condition. He and his family left the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for Ecuador due to lack of access to health services.

Starting a new life is not easy. UNICEF provided the family with cash assistance to enable them to settle in Ecuador under decent conditions. Sebastian's parents used the cash to buy a stove to cook empanadas, a Venezuelan staple food, which they now sell to support the family's needs.

Having overcome initial hardships, Sebastian now goes to school, has access to health services, can receive proper treatment, and plays happily in Quito.

[Read more about this story here](#)

Sebastian, 9, was in danger in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, due to the lack of health services. His family decided to leave their home for Ecuador, where they are receiving UNICEF support.

HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY

In line with its Agenda for Refugee and Migrant Children and the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, UNICEF, with governments and partners, will prioritize three strategic objectives: (1) promote and advocate for the rights of migrant, refugee and internally displaced children and their families, including indigenous populations; (2) ensure access to child and social protection, education, prevention of gender-based violence, early childhood development, health, nutrition and WASH services for migrant, refugee, internally displaced and host community children; and (3) promote social inclusion and integration by ensuring access to social services and humanitarian cash transfers; the regularization of children's and families' legal status; strengthened social policies and national/local capacities; and strong linkages between humanitarian action and development programmes.²⁴

Following global guidance on COVID-19,²⁵ the COVID-19 response strategy will focus on vulnerable affected populations, emphasizing indigenous people. It encompasses: (1) limiting human-to-human transmission and minimizing COVID-19 morbidity and mortality by supporting the public health response for prevention, care and treatment, including through the provision of supplies; and (2) preventing and addressing the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and ensuring the continuity of critical services for children.

Given the complexity of the situation, and drawing on its long-term presence in the countries covered by this appeal, UNICEF will link its humanitarian action and development programming to strengthen policies and systems and enhance resilience.²³ Across sectors, national and partner capacities will be strengthened to respond to the needs / support the integration of migrants, refugees, internally displaced and violence-affected children and families. Emergency response will be based on risk-informed programming, including situation analysis, emergency scenario construction and preparedness/response planning. This will facilitate adjustments to interventions as needed. UNICEF will also prioritize protection against sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence, and the provision of age-, gender- and disability-appropriate services. As per its Grand Bargain commitments,²⁶ UNICEF will mainstream cash-based interventions, community engagement, accountability to affected populations and the localization of interventions.

At the regional level, UNICEF will support country offices to adopt adequate preparedness and response measures. At the national and regional levels, UNICEF will collaborate with other United Nations agencies and partners in line with the inter-agency 2021 Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan and provide leadership in the child protection, education, nutrition, WASH and communications sectors. Inter-agency initiatives will focus on supported space, communication for development, communication with communities, the prevention and management of gender-based violence and information management.

Progress against the 2020 programme targets is available in the humanitarian situation reports:

<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/migration-flows/situation-reports>

2021 PROGRAMME TARGETS



Nutrition

- **998** children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment²⁷
- **53,202** primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling
- **33,189** children aged 6 to 59 months screened for acute malnutrition



Health

- **8,735** children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles
- **117,815** children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities
- **47,911** children receiving the minimum set of vaccines
- **6,940** health workers reached with personal protective equipment



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **119,800** people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene
- **70,047** children accessing appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces
- **707,936** people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies (including hygiene items) and services



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA²⁸

- **278,392** children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support
- **27,368** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions
- **2,150** unaccompanied and separated children accessing family-based care or a suitable alternative
- **26,130** children identified as in need of specialized services who are referred to services



Education

- **1,202,041** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- **110,514** children receiving learning materials



Social protection and cash transfers²⁹

- **35,000** households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors
- **21,300** households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and funding



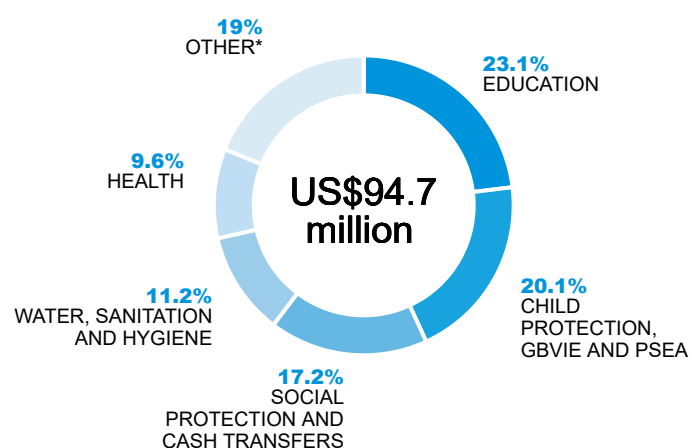
C4D, community engagement and AAP

- **4,039,959** people reached with messages on access to services³⁰

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2021

In line with the 2021 Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan,³⁴ UNICEF is requesting US\$94.7 million to (a) meet the humanitarian needs – including COVID-19-related needs – of Venezuelan migrants, refugees and host communities (66 per cent of the total appeal);³³ (b) respond to other vulnerable children and their families affected by COVID-19 in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru (26 per cent);³² and (c) meet the needs of internally displaced and violence-affected children and their families in Colombia and Ecuador (8 per cent).³¹ The regional requirement of US\$4.5 million will cover technical assistance, quality assurance, direct support to country offices, and regional inter-agency coordination.

In line with its Grand Bargain commitments, UNICEF advocates for flexible and long-term funding, which is crucial to: prioritizing allocations to the most vulnerable; ensuring that UNICEF is able to quickly adjust its response to accommodate shifting priorities across the region, including evolving COVID-19 trends; establishing adapted mechanisms to identify and assess the situation of children in need; and further expanding its presence and integration efforts. This appeal complements the appeals for Brazil (COVID-19), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (multi-crisis) and the regional appeal for Latin America and the Caribbean (COVID-19 and other crises).



*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Nutrition (8.2%), C4D, community engagement and AAP (5.9%), Regional office technical capacity (4.8%).

Sectors	2021 total requirement (US\$)
Health	9,120,913
Nutrition	7,789,864
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	10,563,835
Education	21,833,404
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	19,013,246
Social protection and cash transfers	16,236,356
C4D, community engagement and AAP	5,560,310
Regional office technical capacity	4,540,000
Total	94,657,928

Sectors³⁶	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Ecuador³⁷	Guyana	Peru	Trinidad and Tobago	Regional Office	2021 total requirement (US\$)
Health	46,000	1,669,200	3,390,296	303,100	123,250	3,518,667	70,400	-	9,120,913
Nutrition	-	1,564,350	3,975,864	2,085,150	164,500	-	-	-	7,789,864
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	40,000	1,881,900	4,322,284	1,610,500	292,250	2,416,901	-	-	10,563,835
Education	92,000	2,988,700	10,416,394	2,872,900	321,000	4,624,560	517,850	-	21,833,404
Child protection, GBV/E and PSEA ³⁸	395,500	3,194,550	8,190,135	2,181,950	249,250	4,532,911	268,950	-	19,013,246
Social protection and cash transfers	484,000	1,680,200	5,847,200	6,560,450	80,250	1,564,056	20,200	-	16,236,356 ³⁹
C4D, community engagement and AAP	50,000	815,100	3,745,140	747,750	64,500	117,720	20,100	-	5,560,310
Regional office technical capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,540,000 ⁴⁰	4,540,000
Total	1,107,500	13,794,000	39,887,313	16,361,800	1,295,000	16,774,815	897,500	4,540,000	94,657,928

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ENDNOTES

1. UNICEF estimate based on country-level analysis and preliminary Response for Venezuelans inter-agency calculations.
2. For Brazil, the COVID-19-related needs for non-migrant populations are included in the 2021 Brazil COVID-19 stand-alone appeal; for Trinidad and Tobago and the Plurinational State of Bolivia, these needs are included in the 2021 regional appeal for Latin America and the Caribbean; and for Guyana, they are covered by the Government.
3. Forty-seven per cent of the total corresponds to people affected by human mobility from and to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. This includes 15,654 people in the Plurinational State of Bolivia; 263,148 in Brazil; 3,210,000 in Colombia; 573,295 in Ecuador; 44,230 in Guyana; 503,115 in Peru; and 36,720 in Trinidad and Tobago. These are UNICEF estimates based on country-level analysis and preliminary Refugee and Migrant Response Plan inter-agency calculations. The remaining 53 per cent corresponds to other populations affected by the impacts of COVID-19, violence and displacement. This includes 1,400,713 people in Colombia; 3,173,156 in Ecuador; and 2,954,136 affected by COVID-19 in Peru. These are UNICEF estimates based on country-level analysis and preliminary Refugee and Migrant Response Plan inter-agency calculations (not yet published).
4. Twenty-nine per cent of the total corresponds to children affected by human mobility from and to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. This includes 5,106 people in the Plurinational State of Bolivia; 89,470 in Brazil; 770,400 in Colombia; 27,518 in Ecuador; 20,030 in Guyana; 92,523 in Peru; and 6,610 in Trinidad and Tobago. These are UNICEF estimates based on country-level analysis and preliminary Refugee and Migrant Response Plan inter-agency calculations. The remaining 71 per cent corresponds to other populations affected by the impacts of COVID-19, violence and displacement. This includes 501,216 in Colombia; 1,767,941 in Ecuador; and 1,066,974 affected by COVID-19 in Peru. These are UNICEF estimates based on country-level analysis and preliminary Refugee and Migrant Response Plan inter-agency calculations (not yet published).
5. Twenty-three per cent of the total corresponds to Venezuelan migrants, refugees and host communities. The remaining 77 per cent corresponds to other populations affected by the impacts of COVID-19 in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and by violence and displacement in Colombia and Ecuador. Women make up 17 per cent of the total. This was calculated using programme targets for: Bolivia (7,150); Brazil (158,080); Colombia (343,481); Ecuador (1,381,100); Guyana (70,316); Peru (475,722); and Trinidad and Tobago (5,938). UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities.
6. Twenty-three per cent corresponds to Venezuelan migrant, refugee and host community children. The remaining 77 per cent corresponds to other children affected by the impacts of COVID-19 in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and by violence and displacement in Colombia and Ecuador. Girls make up 36 per cent of the total. This was calculated using programme targets: Bolivia (4,860); Brazil (94,080); Colombia (223,473); Ecuador (1,169,057); Guyana (31,034); Peru (249,552); and Trinidad and Tobago (4,114).
7. These are UNICEF estimates covering the three countries (Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) that will respond to the COVID-19 needs of the general population through this appeal.
8. Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, 'Latin America and the Caribbean: Venezuelan refugees & migrants in the region', R4V, August 2020.
9. 'Latin America and the Caribbean: Venezuelan refugees & migrants in the region'.
10. As of September 2020, the number of refugees and migrants is: 5,822 in the Plurinational State of Bolivia; 1,764,883 in Colombia; 829,708 in Peru; 362,862 in Ecuador; 264,157 in Brazil; 24,000 in Trinidad and Tobago; and 22,000 in Guyana. 'Latin America and the Caribbean: Venezuelan refugees & migrants in the region'.
11. Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago continue to have restrictive migration policies in place, resulting in limited access to services by children and their families in an irregular situation.
12. Colombia Ministry of External Relations, August 2020.
13. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 'Cuidados en América Latina y el Caribe en tiempos de COVID-19', presentation by Alicia Bárcena, 19 August 2020.
14. This figure does not include migrants, refugees and host communities. It includes other vulnerable people in Colombia (1.3 million), Ecuador (3.2 million) and Peru (3 million). The figure includes approximately 3.3 million children.
15. Violence and internal displacement are affecting only Colombia and Ecuador.
16. This figure refers to the three countries that will respond to the COVID-19 needs of the general population through this appeal: Colombia (3 million), Ecuador (1.3 million) and Peru (2.7 million). World Food Programme, 'COVID-19: Impact on food security in Latin America and the Caribbean', WFP, 11 June 2020.
17. This figure refers to the three countries that will respond to the COVID-19 needs of the general population through this appeal: Colombia (9 million), Ecuador (4 million) and Peru (8 million). United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute of Statistics, <<http://data.uis.unesco.org>>, accessed 14 October 2020.
18. Schools have partially reopened in Brazil and Colombia only. United Nations Children's Fund, 'LACRO COVID-19 Education Response: Schools reopening', UNICEF, 9 September 2020.
19. CARE and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, 'Latin America and the Caribbean Rapid Gender Analysis For COVID-19', CARE and UN Women, May 2020.
20. As of September 2020, the number of refugees and migrants is: 5,822 in the Plurinational State of Bolivia; 1,764,883 in Colombia; 829,708 in Peru; 362,862 in Ecuador; 264,157 in Brazil; 24,000 in Trinidad and Tobago; and 22,000 in Guyana. 'Latin America and the Caribbean: Venezuelan refugees & migrants in the region'.
21. This covers the countries that will respond to the COVID-19 needs of the general population through this appeal (Colombia, Ecuador and Peru). This was estimated based on Pan American Health Organization, 'Monitoreo Programas Nacionales Inmunización, segunda encuesta', PAHO, May 2020.
22. This is a preliminary estimate based on national sources collected by United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Sistema de Información de Tendencias Educativas en América Latina, UNESCO Institute of Statistics and local sources.
23. Humanitarian crises are increasingly taken into account during regular programming efforts. The development of 2021 country programme documents for Brazil, Guyana, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago will incorporate humanitarian action. Colombia's country programme document covers: (a) limited access to quality services, as well as children's exposure to several types of violence, particularly in rural and remote areas; (b) the migration flow from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which continues to put children at risk, as well as pregnant and lactating mothers; and (c) the presence of illegal armed groups related to illicit economies and non-state actors, which creates internal displacement.
24. UNICEF leads cluster coordination for the WASH, nutrition and education clusters and the child protection area of responsibility.
25. World Health Organization, '2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV): Strategic preparedness and response plan', WHO, April 2020.
26. The Grand Bargain is a unique agreement between some of the largest donors and humanitarian organizations, who have committed to getting more means into the hands of people in need and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian action.
27. Only Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador are implementing malnutrition treatment.
28. Due to space constraints, the following acronyms appear in the appeal: GBViE (gender-based violence in emergencies); PSEA (prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse); C4D (communication for development); and AAP (accountability to affected populations).
29. This includes both conditional one-off cash-based interventions (i.e., the delivery of WASH conditional cash-based interventions to provide families with hygiene supplies, reaching 25,000 families in Ecuador), as well as unconditional monthly interventions provided to the same targeted households during more than one month (e.g., in Peru, UNICEF will provide 1,000 families with cash support during a six-month period).
30. The targeted population is higher than the total number of people/children to be reached because the target includes mass media outreach.
31. The funding requirements for the violence/displacement response by country are as follows: Colombia: 16 per cent; Ecuador: 1 per cent.
32. The funding requirements for the COVID-19 response for other affected populations by country are as follows: Colombia: 14 per cent; Ecuador: 38 per cent; Peru: 72 per cent.
33. The funding requirements for the migrant and refugee response (including COVID-19) by country are as follows: Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago: 100 per cent; Colombia: 70 per cent; Ecuador: 61 per cent; and Peru: 28 per cent.
34. Not yet finalized. Expected publication is in December 2020.
35. Children on the move 2018 funding requirements are embedded in the 2018 regional appeal for Latin America and the Caribbean.
36. Sectoral amounts include other costs related to communication, coordination, planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, operations and security.
37. The funding requirements, activities and priorities of UNICEF Ecuador are in line with the UNICEF/United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Joint Blueprint for Refugee Children.
38. This includes US\$3,165,785 for gender-based violence in emergencies interventions. Further disaggregation is not available at this time for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse interventions embedded in child protection/gender-based violence indicators.
39. This amount includes both one-off cash-based interventions as well as monthly interventions provided to the same targeted households during more than one month.
40. This includes technical assistance, quality assurance and direct support to the responses of the country offices covered by this appeal, as well as regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan inter-agency coordination, where the Regional Office plays a substantive sectoral and cross-sectoral coordination role. For example, the Regional Office is in charge of: monitoring the situation of children, including developing tools for data collection; developing the regional anti-xenophobia campaign; providing regional support to cross-border communication with communities' initiatives; and supporting a coordinated mechanism for prevention of gender-based violence, among others.