



Ensuring appropriate
care and protection for
children on the move in
Northern Central America,
Mexico and the US in the
context of COVID-19

unicef 

Agenda

Overview

Priority Interventions

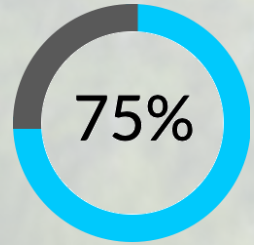
- Child protection systems
- Family and community-based care alternatives
- Mental health and psychosocial support

Panelist Interviews

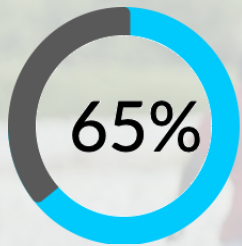
Questions and answers



Overview



of the migrant population crossing into Mexico are migrants traveling with at least one child.



of the people apprehended at the US southern border in fiscal year 2019 were families and unaccompanied children.

This is a children's crisis.



Ongoing risks for migrant and refugee children

In Transit and Destination

- Targets for trafficking, abuse and exploitation and conscription.
- Immigration detention
- Reduced access to safety, protection and family reunification

In Countries of Origin

- Gang-related violence, extortion and forced recruitment
- Gender-based violence
- Extreme poverty
- Limited education, social services and livelihood options
- Family separation

Upon Return

- Community stigmatization and social exclusion
- Exacerbated violence
- Internal displacement
- Exacerbated poverty

Exacerbated risks in the context of COVID-19

In Transit and Destination

- Closed shelters
- Immigration detention with heightened COVID risks
- Even more reduced access to safety, international protection and opportunities for family reunification
- Returns without adequate protection or health screenings

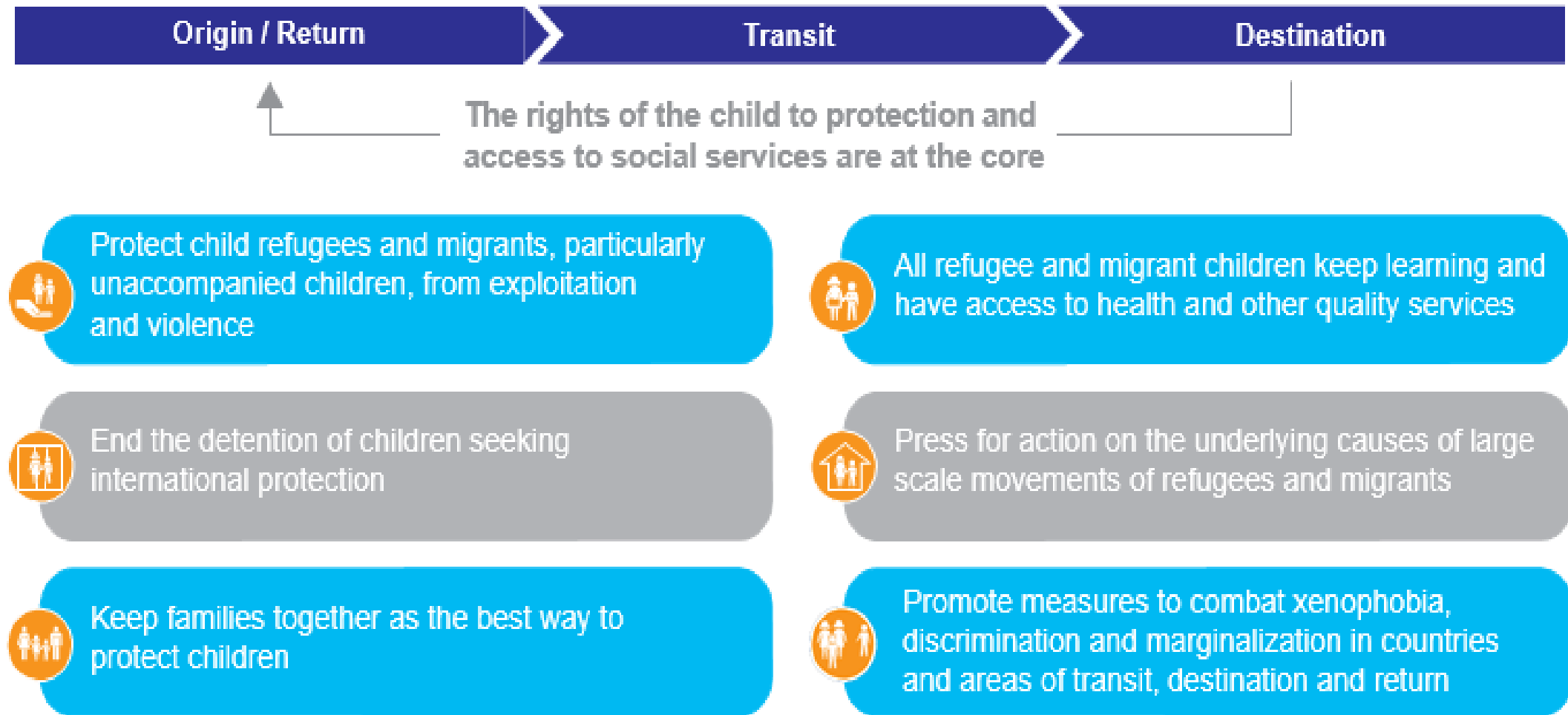
In Countries of Origin

- Increased domestic and gender-based violence
- Decreased remittances and worsened poverty
- Overstretched/ compromised child protection systems
- Extended family separation

Upon Return

- Limited quarantine space without adequate child-safeguarding
- Ground transportation halted, limiting family reunification
- Heightened community stigmatization and social exclusion
- Exacerbated violence
- Exacerbated Internal displacement
- Exacerbated poverty

UNICEF's Agenda for Action along the Migratory Route



Child Protection Priorities

Strengthening
child protection
systems

Family and
community-based
care alternatives to
detention

Mental health
and psychosocial
support



1) Strengthening Child Protection Systems

a) Child Protection Systems

National, community-based and municipal child protection committees identify protection gaps, develop action plans to:

- Prevent violence
- Improve access to quality of education, skills development and livelihood opportunities
- Create/promote children and youth participation platforms – as agents of change
- Target social protection programs
- In most violent communities – public health “Cure Violence” approach to interrupt violence, GBV, homicide and femicide



1) Strengthening Child Protection Systems

b) Targeted Case Management

At reception:

- Immediate humanitarian relief
- Best Interest Determination
- Counselling, mental health and health care
- Temporary shelter

In communities of return

- Home visits & individualized reintegration plan
- Linkage with local services
- Community-based mental health and psychosocial support services
- Alternative care arrangements



1) Strengthening Child Protection Systems

Deep Dive: Honduras' reintegration model







Development of a Cross-Border Case Management Pathway



2) Family and Community-Based Care Alternatives to Detention

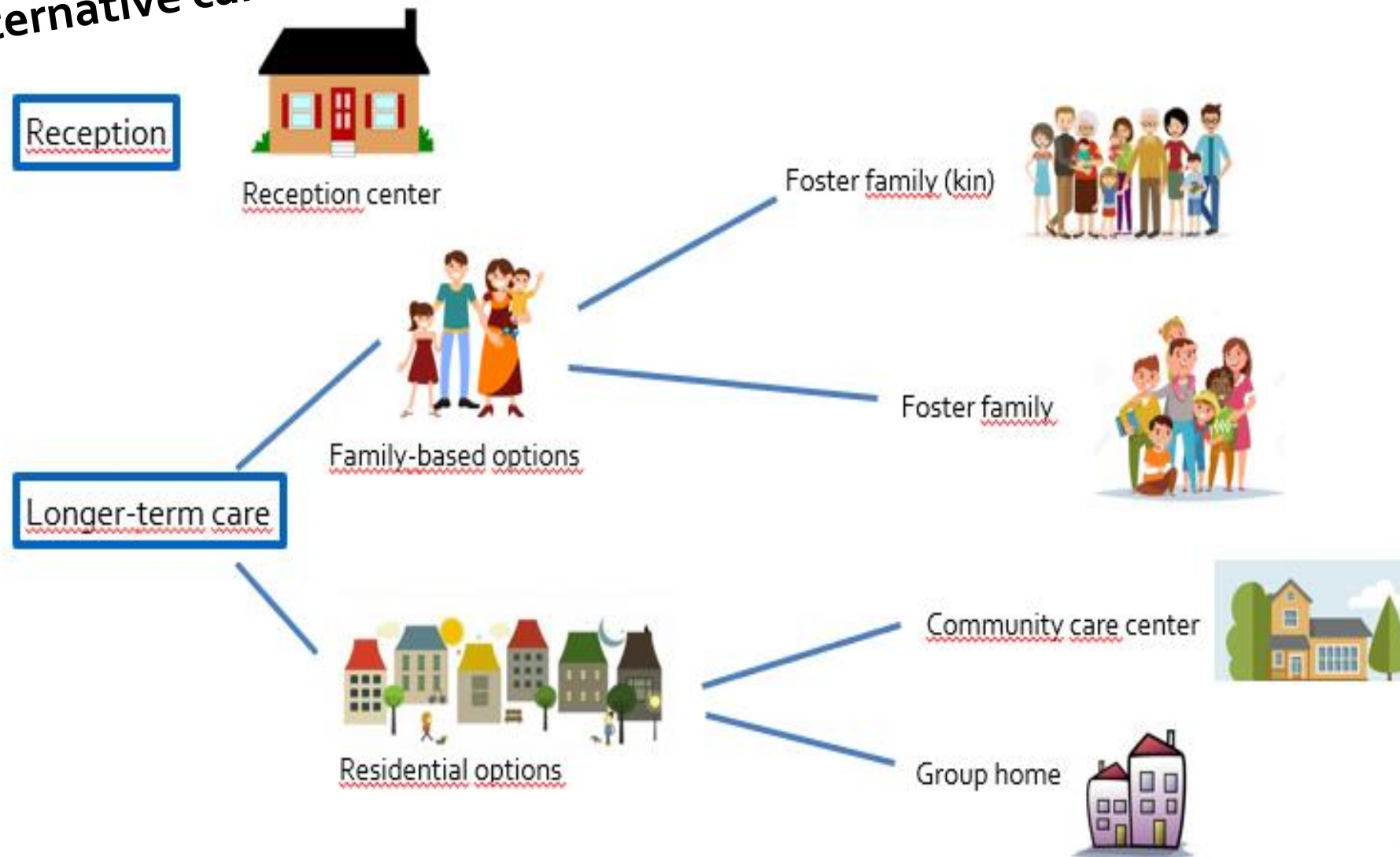
Implementation of alternatives to detention to ensure better care, access to services, and to facilitate longer term integration through:

- Support in program implementation
- Direct support (co-sponsoring staff and operation costs)
- Capacity building
- Coalition building and peer learning platforms



2) Family and Community-Based Care Alternatives to Detention

Deep Dive: Mexico's alternative care model



3) Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

Direct mental health and psychosocial support at pivotal points along the migratory route:

- Municipalities with the highest rates of violence
- Border shelters
- Consular offices
- Detention centers
- Return centers
- Communities where children reunify with parents.

Capacity building and technical support with organizational staff such as:

- Transit shelters
- Guatemala's consular offices

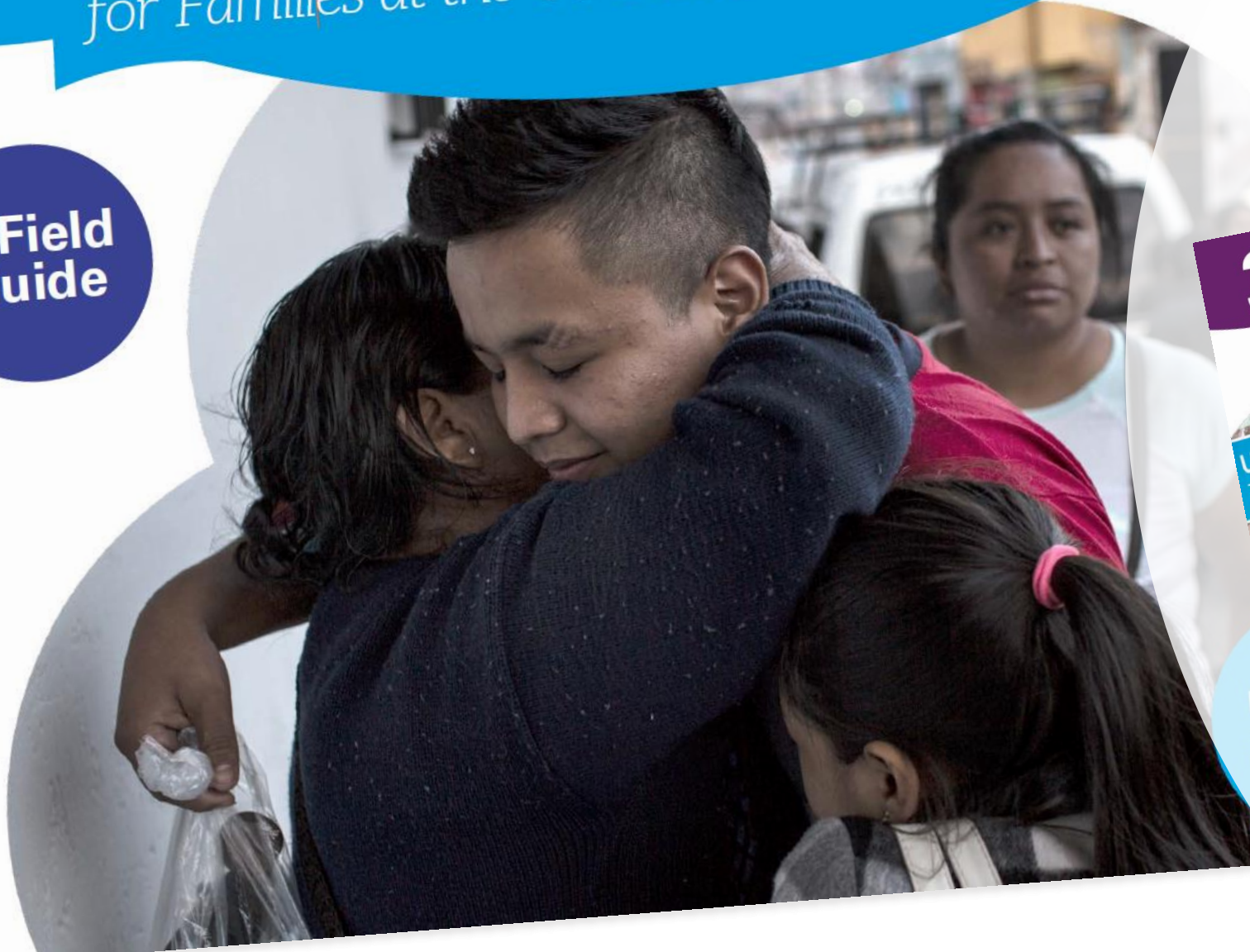


3) Mental Health and Psychosocial Support



Mental Health & Psychosocial Support for Families at the US-Mexico Border

A Field Guide



1 Mental Health & Psychosocial Support *Brief Guidance & Resource Summary*

2 Best Practices for Organizational Leaders *Staff Care and Support*

3 Best Practices for Volunteers and Staff



Volunteering can be a very rewarding experience. However, it is important to reflect on the way you are volunteering and how it may affect you and those you are helping. Helping and working with others can have a positive effect on your overall psychological well-being, but it can also have a negative effect on your mental health. Fortunately, the negative effects are sometimes associated with helping others and can be mitigated by taking breaks, seeking support, and being realistic about your expectations. You will be in a better position to reap the positive rewards and to better cope with the challenges around you.

WHAT ARE BEST PRACTICES AND WHY?

Best practices refer to tried and tested approaches that have been shown to deliver positive results without causing any harm. They are based on the wisdom of local communities, professional practice, and academics. It's based on evidence, rather than on anecdote, and focuses on ethical and safe behaviors.

Each year, thousands of children and families are forced to leave their homes and communities to seek safety in the United States. The difficult decision to leave is often made under duress, and many factors, including the threat of violence, lack of educational and economic opportunities, and corruption and criminal impunity, contribute to this. These conditions pose many risks to the health of children and adolescents on their journeys.

Children and families may travel by dangerous routes often controlled by criminal actors. Migrating children and families across the U.S. border, especially in the desert, exposes them to high temperatures, potential separation from their groups, and the risk of dehydration or injury from others. Those that board "La Bestia" may fall off, causing

A group of children are sitting on a wooden floor, drawing on a large sheet of brown paper. One child in a purple shirt is in the center, with their back to the camera. To their right, a child in a teal floral dress is drawing. To the left, another child is partially visible. A small child in a purple and yellow plaid dress is sitting at the top. Various colored pencils and markers are scattered on the paper. A semi-transparent white box with the text 'Questions & Answers' is overlaid in the center-right.

Questions & Answers