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## Emergency Appeal Americas: Population Movement

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n° MDR42004

200,000 people to be assisted in  
Americas region

650,000 Swiss francs DREF allocated for  
this operation (including 91,590 Swiss  
francs for surge team mobilization)

7.4 million Swiss francs current Appeal  
Funding Requirements

Appeal launched September 6, 2018

Appeal ends September 6, 2019

This Regional Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **7.4 million Swiss francs** to enable the IFRC to support National Societies on the scaling up of their response to the increasing population movement in the Americas, supporting initially Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay to deliver assistance to **200,000** people (including host communities) for 12 months, with a focus on the following areas: **shelter, livelihoods and basic need, health, water and sanitation, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and migration.**

### The Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

**From January 2015 onwards:** Estimated from 700,000 to more than 1,600,000 the number of increase migrants who crossed from Venezuela in Colombia.

**March 2018:** The IFRC launches an [Emergency Appeal](#) (MDRCO014) for **Colombia** for 2.2 million Swiss francs to assist 120,000 people for 12 months.

**April 2018:** The IFRC issues [revised Emergency Appeal no. 1](#) for **Colombia** seeking 2.5 million Swiss francs to assist 120,000 people (including an increased funding requirements to expand coverage of Protection and Migration activities).

**May/June 2018:** 91,590 Swiss francs from the [DREF](#) fund is allocated for the facilitation of the regional deployment of global surge for a regional multi-disciplinary needs assessment.

**July 2018:** The IFRC issues [revised Emergency Appeal](#) for **Colombia** no. 2 seeking 4.8 million Swiss francs to assist 120,000 people, including a scale up of health services and livelihoods activities, and launches, as a part of the regional response plan, a DREF operation in **Ecuador** to assist 3,000 people for 3 months with an allocation of 150,646 Swiss francs for the provision of key services, including basic health and water and sanitation.

**September 2018:** Based on the evolving nature of the situation and the need for coordinated support, the Regional Emergency Appeal is launched for **7.4 million** Swiss francs to deliver assistance for up to **200,000** people.



*Migrants journeying to their destination.  
Source: Ecuadorian Red Cross*

The appeal focuses on the areas experiencing the highest population flows. Based on the evolution of the situation, the support may expand to other countries through a revision of the Regional Emergency Appeal (EA). The current and unpredictable situation calls for robust and flexible regional coordination and support of the various country responses. This EA is aligned with the Toluca Declaration for Migration (TDM), which was adopted in November 2016 by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and established the Movement's regional priorities for the response to the humanitarian needs of migrants in the Americas.

This Appeal is supported and complemented by country-based emergency plans of action (EPoAs). The planned response reflects the current situation and the available secondary data at this time of the evolving situation, and it will be adjusted based on further developments and continuous assessments.

## The operational strategy

The operational strategy for this EA is based on key interventions in response to the regional migration trends happening since 2014. These interventions support National Societies in their auxiliary role to their national authorities in providing humanitarian assistance, social protection and effective communication. IFRC also plays a key role advocating at regional and global level and ensuring the consistency and coherence of our international movement approach. The Emergency Appeal initially covers activities in Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, but may be expanded based on the evolution of the situation.

The regional response, led by the National Societies and supported by this appeal, aims to deliver on principles and other objectives set out in the IFRC's global strategy on Migration (2018 – 2022). With the deployment of surge capacity, the IFRC will create a regional migration coordination cell<sup>1</sup>, which will be composed of experts from different stakeholders to continuously assess the situation, support the implementation of a regional operational framework and facilitate a coherent and well-coordinated operational response analysis and strategic planning.

This appeal will increase its scope to other affected countries based on the evolution of the situation and new migratory routes, regional coordination and response and preparedness actions; it will also support the current country-level actions and the Movement operations that are not covered by IFRC programmatic funding (such as the Monarch programme). The aim of this appeal is to strengthen and scale-up operational support, coordination, communication, capacity development and preparedness for affected regional countries and to prepare for potential new population movement crises in other countries in the Americas.

This EA is aligned with the TDM, which was adopted in November 2016 by the Movement. It set out the Movement's priorities for the response to the humanitarian needs of migrants in the Americas. To protect the life and dignity of people on the move in situations of vulnerability throughout the Americas, a Red Cross Movement Plan of Action on Migration in the Americas 2017 to 2020 was developed, defining four lines of intervention to address migration:



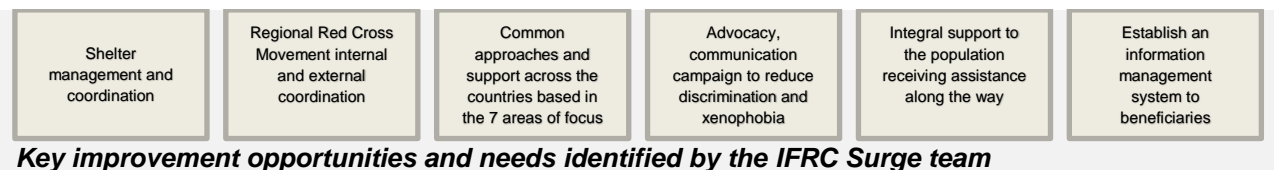
<sup>1</sup> Regional coordination mechanism established by IFRC to coordinate the migration response and programs response and programs in the Americas

- Improve the protection of migrants and reduce their vulnerabilities;
- Reduce stigma and discrimination against migrants and promote social inclusion;
- Conduct humanitarian diplomacy to protect migrants' dignity and rights;
- Strengthen knowledge management in the Movement through collaborative platforms and networks.

Recently, in response to a sustained increase in the number of migrants in the Americas region, the Movement has been establishing humanitarian operations in all the countries receiving migrants and ensuring strong connection with existing long-term regional plans for continuity of humanitarian services as well as social protection and communication initiatives. The National Societies have scaled up their response with the support of other Movement components such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Partner National Societies (PNSs) and the IFRC through the issuance of a Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) for population movement for the Americas Region (MDR42004), Ecuador (MDREC013), a population movement emergency appeal for Colombia (MDRCO014) and this Regional Emergency Appeal. This volatile and unpredictable situation requires the National Societies to work differently and to scale up their role as a key operational actor recognized by national and international stakeholders. The legal and political environment will influence and condition the Movement's role with governments and its protection, humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy actions.

## Needs assessment and beneficiary selection

In June, the IFRC deployed a multidisciplinary global surge team led by a Head of Emergency Operations (HEOps) to carry out more detailed needs assessments and coordinate with the affected National Societies. Through field visits to Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Peru, and Guyana and regular contact and remote assessment support to Red Cross offices in Argentina, Uruguay and Ecuador, a comprehensive approach to the migration flow was developed. This approach will be expanded in more detailed EPoA, which are under development.



**Americas migration context:** The Americas is a culturally diverse, geographically large and economically complex region. Around 26.3 per cent of the world's migrants, live in the Americas, amounting to approximately 68 million people. Migration in the Americas is complex and requires a coherent humanitarian response. Poverty, family reunification, inequality and violence are common factors that motivate movement in the Americas. In recent years, there have been significant increases in extra-continental migration, particularly in flows from Africa and Asia to Latin America, because of political, social and religious conflicts and economic hardships in the migrants' countries of origin, the tightening of migration policies in Europe, and the comparatively less restrictive migratory systems in some Latin American countries. Likewise, there have been increased flows of people from within the Latin America and Caribbean region, where inter-regional migration has been increasing due to different political and economic factors, violence and social changes (e.g. irregular migratory flows from Cuba and Haiti). These increases in the numbers of people on the move have increased the pressure on the National Societies in the region to respond to the growing shelter, food / non-food, health and WASH needs, as well as the protection needs of migrants.

**Specific context:** It is increasingly evident that the population movement, which began in 2014, is now the fastest escalating displacement of people across borders in Latin American history. The context in Venezuela has led to the mass movement of people throughout the region (mostly to Colombia, Ecuador and Peru). While the estimates of Venezuelans on the move are imprecise (it is thought that 1.6 million to 4 million Venezuelans have emigrated from Venezuela as of early 2018); hundreds of thousands more have left in the first half of the year, and the numbers keep climbing, outpacing earlier humanitarian flows from Central America, Colombia, and Cuba<sup>2</sup>. According to the latest information from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the total number of migrants is almost 2.3 million.

<sup>2</sup> Feline Freier, Luisa and Nicolas Parent. "A South American Migration Crisis: Venezuelan Outflows Test Neighbors' Hospitality". *Migration Policy Institute*. 18 July 2018. <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/south-american-migration-crisis-venezuelan-outflows-test-neighbors-hospitality>

The diversification in terms of destinations, combined with an increase in numbers, indicates a current mobility situation that is fluid and at times unpredictable. Air routes were initially preferred by Venezuelans to migrate towards countries such as the United States, Spain, Argentina, Chile and Panama; however, land and maritime routes have now become more significant given the high cost of air fares and the limited availability of flights leaving Venezuela. Short distances facilitate maritime mobility to the neighboring Caribbean islands, such as Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, and Trinidad and Tobago. Colombia is the main destination for Venezuelans in South America.

Country	Venezuelan Migrant Estimates 2015	Venezuelan Migrant Estimates 2017	% Increase
Colombia	48,714	600,000 <sup>2</sup>	1,131%
- Colombian returnees		- 250,000	
Chile	8,001	119,051	1,388%
Argentina	12,856	57,127	344%
Ecuador	8,901	39,519	343%
Panama	9,883	36,365	268%
Brazil	3,425	35,000	922%
Mexico	15,959	32,582	104%
Peru	2,351	26,239	1,016%
Dominican Republic	5,417	25,872	377.6%
Costa Rica	6,437	8,892	38%
Uruguay	1,855	6,033	225%
Trinidad & Tobago	1,732	1,743	.6%

Table 1: Estimated numbers of Venezuelan migrants in host countries in the region. Source: Centre for Global Development<sup>3</sup>

### Key figures:



SOURCE: UNHCR and IOM

<sup>3</sup> Kate Gough and Cindy Huang. "The Venezuelan Migrant Crisis: Forging a Model for Regional Response". *Centre for Global Development*. 6 August 2018. <https://www.cgdev.org/publication/venezuelan-migrant-crisis-forging-model-regional-response>.

## Push and pull factors

From the interviews conducted during the IFRC Surge team assessment mission, the migratory flow at a personal level is determined by a mix of these three main factors:

- 1) Personal situation.
- 2) Host country profile.
- 3) Influence of other actors
  - Smuggling trafficking networks: Favor irregular migratory routes; they feed off restrictive immigration policies, corruption, lack of information and migrants' vulnerabilities.
  - Sexual and labour exploitation rings and trafficking – The direct effect of migration to areas with prevalent prostitution, mining or other types of labour.
  - Armed groups: Their presence in border areas determines the feasibility of crossing through certain points and they can be a push factor for migration.
  - Unsafe journeys through hostile environments - increasing xenophobia and the discrimination of migrants.
  - Gender and other indicators of diversity (i.e. age, disability and sexual orientation and identity) also play a crucial role, exacerbating these vulnerabilities in many cases as reported by Perception Research and the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Peru, and United Nations Women (UNWOMEN) in Norte de Santander, Colombia.

Main triggers factors identified by the IFRC Surge team

Insecurity and violence

Extreme inflation

Looking for health and care

Restoration of livelihoods

Household economic security

When developing operational responses, it is important to consider advocacy and public communication aspects to promote social inclusion of migrants and enhance mutual awareness and understanding between migrant and local communities. Fear and ignorance can cause discrimination and violence towards vulnerable migrants. It is also crucial to inform migrants about their rights and access to public services depending upon the domestic regulations of each country and provide them with self-care information.

**Shelter:** Migrants in the various countries are forced to seek informal and inadequate shelter due to the high prices and large demand compared to the supply of accommodations, with decent living standards.

The public network of collective centers does not have the capacity to absorb the number of migrants arriving at the border, which leaves migrants outside the system in extremely vulnerable conditions.

Official shelter spaces present gaps in habitability, lack of capacity, overcrowding, poor water and sanitation conditions, and protection.

There is high occupancy of informal shelter spaces and public spaces which do not meet minimum habitability standards because of difficulties in accessing housing (high prices, demand exceeds supply). Access to housing is a challenge due to high rents and low incomes. Rent support for asylum seekers is very limited both in terms of the number of beneficiaries and the coverage of the total cost.

The people who settle in the indigenous communities are sheltering in unhealthy and overcrowded informal housing.

**Livelihoods and basic needs (including food security):** Low incomes, depletion of productive assets, inability to enter the labour market and lack of savings make it difficult for migrants to access food, even to simply meet their basic needs and requirements. In addition to this, due to increased demand, the prices of basic food items have increased, while the variety and quantity of food products has decreased, especially in rural areas.

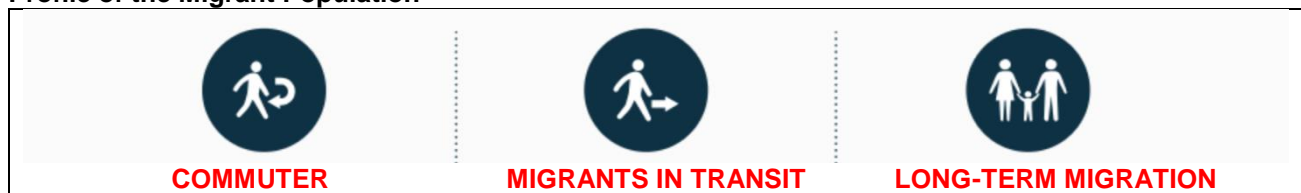
**Health:** In general, the population in transit travels long distances and arrives in host countries with medical issues related to the journey itself and the conditions they were living in prior to their departure from their home communities. In addition, migrants are often unvaccinated or have not completed their vaccination schedule, exposing the migrant population and its host communities to health-related risks. For example, outbreaks of

historically eliminated diseases (e.g. measles) are appearing in border areas due to the excessive vulnerability of migrants that have not been targeted by vaccination campaigns in previous years. Moreover, the public health system in receiving countries is overwhelmed and the migrant population's access to it is not guaranteed (language barrier for migrants arriving in Caribbean Islands, cases of discrimination, lack of resources, migrants' lack of knowledge of the public system). National Societies require support to identify appropriate governmental and non-governmental institutions for the creation of paths of attention for professional medical care,

**WASH:** The poor hygiene conditions in both formal and informal shelters also increase migrants' exposure to health risks. The lack of safe shelters, especially in rural areas along the borders, is exposing migrants to perilous living conditions, mainly in terms of hygiene and sanitation. Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, garbage management systems and toilet drainage systems is not guaranteed in informal accommodations.

**Protection, gender and inclusion:** The conditions of insecurity, mainly in urban centers, the lack of community ties in host countries combined with the fear of the repercussions for being irregular migrants and the lack of official government protection are adversely affecting the migrant population's mental health. Furthermore, children and adolescents, particularly girls, women and unaccompanied youth, are at risk of sexual abuse and exploitation, unsafe child labour, loss of educational opportunities, not meeting their age-specific nutritional needs and psychological challenges due to the migrant experience. Children arriving in the Caribbean are at risk of isolation due to language barriers and the inability to access the educational system, further damaging their mental health. Finally, labour exploitation for service industries and other informal economic work also occurs for women and children.

### Profile of the Migrant Population



**Commuter:** In most cases they travel alone, establish themselves for short periods of time to generate income, procure goods or services in the host country and then return to Venezuela.

**Migrants in Transit:** Migrants who have an intended destination country but must transit through a third country to reach their final location. Their transit period can be extended, as they face the difficulties of generating income to sustain themselves while continuing their trip and sending monetary support to their families in Venezuela.

**Long-Term Migration:** Migrants who have reached their destination country and intend to settle permanently there to work and bring their families if possible.

## Coordination and partnerships

As auxiliaries to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, the National Societies are supporting the migration response operation that is being led by their respective governments. The National Societies at the country level are part of the various governmental coordination bodies. The National Societies also coordinate closely with United Nations agencies, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Some National Societies are receiving support from UNHCR on their response activities, coordinating with the United National Children's Fund (UNICEF) for the establishment of child-safe places and with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) on epidemic surveillance.

The IFRC's Regional Office for the Americas (ARO) is coordinating with the regional offices for UNHCR, IOM, PAHO and participates in the recently established regional inter-agency coordination platform (VENSIT). This platform follows UN Secretary General decision on 12 April 2018, tasking UNHCR and IOM to coordinate the operational response for refugees and migrants in Latin America. The Platform is thus grounded in international mandates, roles and expertise; provides an effective space for UN and other international organizations, NGOs and civil society, and development actors to act in concert.

The IFRC and regional National Societies are working closely with the ICRC and other partners on coordinated humanitarian action and external communication and community engagement approaches developing joint communication guidelines and a community engagement and accountability (CEA) product. Other partners currently active on the ground are carrying out initial assessments, whose findings will determine whether the response should be scaled up.

The IFRC's ARO organizes regular online conferences to ensure the exchange of information throughout the Movement; will take part in the conferences as the action will be closely coordinated with all Movement partners. The ARO is also coordinating closely with the with the ICRC delegations and regional delegations in the Americas and its HQ, which collectively cover migrants' entire migratory journey. The ARO is committed to coordinating all partnerships meetings, as per the National Societies' mandate.

## Proposed Areas for intervention

**Overall goal:** Provide urgent and immediate assistance and protection to people traveling along migratory routes, at migration points and their destination, in a coordinated manner.

The Regional Emergency Appeal describes the necessary measures to achieve adequate operational support, coordination and preparedness to respond to the massive and continuous movement of people from Venezuela and several other countries in the Americas.

The Regional Emergency Appeal will:

- Provide a flexible regional pool of resources and assets in support of National Societies in the Americas, which can be moved between countries, to help National Societies manage their evolving needs in the current complex migratory scenario.
- Provide the required resources (people, materials and funds) for National Societies in the Americas and the IFRC's ARO to strengthen surge support capacity.
- Ensure that consistency and a common programmatic and coordinated approach for the National Societies in the Americas managing the operation is in place.
- Develop a contingency plan for longer term humanitarian assistance for the settlement of the people on the move, including a contingency plan to respond to possible renewed or changed migration flows.
- Ensure common advocacy, positioning, joint messaging, guidance and humanitarian diplomacy required by this largely humanitarian and protection-based emergency.
- Enable migrants to consistently access timely, accurate and trusted life-saving and life-enhancing information to provide feedback across countries and online, thus reducing factors contributing to their vulnerability and suffering.
- Strengthen two-way communication with host communities and promote social inclusion, tolerance/non-discrimination and acceptance towards migrants (for migrants in transit or staying longer in the country).
- Provide unified resource and data management of Movement deployments and actions and ensure safety and dignity of migrants along the migratory route while addressing their gender and diversity specific needs.
- Ensure strong connection with existing long-term regional plans for continuity of humanitarian services and well as social protection and communication initiatives.

**At the National level:** Depending upon the context and requests from governments/communities, National Societies will implement all or some of the key interventions per country, which will be included in the detailed EPOA and budget. The Emergency Appeal will work based on the experience gained through Emergency Appeals in the Americas in which each of the participating National Societies presented a plan of action based on the Areas of Focus.

## Areas of Focus



### Shelter

**People targeted: 20,000**

Male: N/A

Female: N/A

**Requirements (CHF): 500,000**

### Proposed intervention

The National Societies, based on their capacities and expertise, will provide the following types of migrants with shelter assistance during this response phase:

- migrants in transit that have basic luggage to cross the border and lack shelter during their travels;
- permanent migrants in conditions of vulnerability, i.e. those who settle in cities in informal or temporary locations.

The medium and long-term shelter strategy will be developed according to the National Society's mandate and local authorities' strategies.

**Outcome 1: The migrant population strengthens its safety and well-being related to its shelter needs in the short, medium and long-term.**

**Output 1.1: Migrants have received assistance to cover their basic short-term shelter needs.**

- Purchase and distribution of Non-Food Items or Tents for migrants stranded in border areas according to the National Society's capacity and needs.
- Undertake appropriate capacity building and training activities on collective center management for Red Cross staff and volunteers, emphasizing migrant care according to the National Societies.
- IFRC provides shelter-related advice and guidance to the volunteer and staff in the National Societies
- Participate in relevant shelter and settlements coordination platforms.
- Provide the assisted people with the awareness raising and technical knowledge, appropriate to the shelter support they receive (IEC materials, awareness raising workshops, safe shelter trainings, etc.).
- Monitoring and evaluation activities.

**Output 1.2: Migrants have received assistance to cover their needs for mid-term shelter needs**

- Explore cash-based intervention (CBI) options to meet shelter needs for particular cases and the most vulnerable beneficiaries, where appropriate.
- Support the affected people with the improvement of their security of tenure.
- Provide the assisted people with awareness-raising information and technical knowledge, appropriate to the shelter support they receive.
- Monitoring and evaluation activities.
- Assessment of security tenure status for shelter response.
- Identify potential mid-term shelter support strategies.

**Output 1.3: Migrants have received assistance to cover their needs for long-term shelter needs.**

- Identify potential longer-term shelter support strategies.





## Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted: 12,000**

Male: N/A

Female: N/A

**Requirements (CHF):1,200,000**

### Proposed intervention

In the initial phase, support to cover basic needs, including food security needs, such as food and non-food items (NFIs) improves migrants' situation, reduces protection risks and generates greater capacity to save money and for autonomy. Non-food assistance is provided to migrants during their migratory journey.

It is also envisaged to implement, in a second phase, pilot activities aimed at supporting migrants on their restoration and strengthening of their livelihoods so that they can regain dignity and autonomy.

Activities for both phases will invest in efforts to include the host population so that the intervention does no harm and mitigates the risk of xenophobia among host communities.

Assistance in both phases will be tailor-made for different target groups such as migrants in transit, migrants seeking to remain in the territory and the host population.

With support from the IFRC's Livelihoods Resource Centre, a regional livelihood needs assessment of the migrant population and the host population will be carried out. The IFRC's Livelihoods Resource Centre's technical assistance aims to collect, process and analyze data to set a livelihoods baseline for the target population, to develop potential programmes aiming at livelihoods provisioning (replacement of assets), restarting, strengthening, protection and diversification

### **Outcome 2: The target population, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods**

#### **Output 2.1: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs**

- Assess the impact of the crisis on the migrant population's livelihoods in the country of origin, transit and destination (change in productive assets, access to food, level of income and expenditure, coping strategies).
- Identify the migrant population's most acute needs, including the most immediate needs-
- Identify and prioritize livelihoods interventions to address the migrant population's needs, considering its existing capacities and priorities and other planned interventions (governments or other actors).
- Develop a regional livelihoods strategy
- Development of a CBI feasibility study
- Community engagement and accountability: Develop campaigns for cash transfer programme and other livelihood activities
- Implementation of cash programme to cover essential needs (distributions of cash)
- Post-distribution monitoring of CBI
- Monitoring and evaluation

### **Output 2.2: Vocational skills training and/or productive assets to improve income sources are provided to target population.**

- Livelihoods Programming Course (level 1 and 2) or Training of Trainers (ToT) for National Society volunteers and staff.
- Capacity building in market-based livelihoods and economic inclusion.
- Conduct a labour market survey (in partnership with relevant organizations like the International Labour Organization (ILO)).
- Beneficiary identification and selection with the National Societies.
- Assets replacement or provisioning to support the recovery of livelihoods (in-kind or through CBI).
- Community engagement and accountability: Develop campaigns for cash transfer programme and other livelihood activities.
- Monitoring and evaluation.



### **Health**

**People targeted: 200,000**

Male: N/A

Female: N/A

**Requirements (CHF): 2,100,000**

#### **Proposed intervention**

According to the field assessment results and the analysis of secondary data sources, migrants generally travel to their destination communities under precarious conditions, putting them at greater risk to physical injury, mental health problems caused by travel stress and family separation, gang violence (including sexual violence), food insecurity, tuberculosis, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/ acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and other infectious diseases.

In their host communities, migrants work in activities that have high injury and death rates compared to other sectors, such as agriculture, forestry, fishing and construction. In many cases, their housing conditions are characterized by contaminated water, overcrowding, inadequate heating, unsafe stoves and electrical systems, inadequate sanitation and dilapidated structures. Additionally, family separation and uncertainty about their future can lead to negative mental health effects such as psychosis, post-traumatic stress disorder and depression.

Along the migratory route and in their destination communities, migrants' health needs are not adequately addressed, mainly because of barriers (restrictive policies and laws, high costs, cultural differences, stigma and discrimination) that hinder their access to health services; in several regional countries, only emergency health services and some limited private charitable organization services are available to migrants.

The effects on migrants' health are of concern since the process has a strong negative physical and emotional impact on those who travel, and permanent injury or even death are potential dangers along their migratory journey.

#### **Outcome 3: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.**

##### **Output 3.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases.**

- Mobile Health Units provide first aid and basic health care to migrant populations along their migration route (border posts, bus terminals, etc.).
- Differentiated and integral health care protocols for migrant populations are developed and implemented.
- Support for the National Societies that will provide primary health care.

**Output 3.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion (CBHFA) is provided to the target population.**

- The CBHFA approach is implemented in migrant communities to develop health promotion and disease prevention activities.
- Beneficiaries receive key messages on health promotion and disease prevention based on CBHFA.

**Output 3.3: Psychosocial support provided to the target population.**

- Vulnerable migrants and staff/volunteers are provided with PSS.



**Water, sanitation and hygiene**

**People targeted: 50,000**

Male: N/A

Female: N/A

**Requirements (CHF): 500,000**

**Proposed intervention**

Migrants crossing the border wait in outdoor queues due to the vast number of people that need to be processed at immigration points. While they are waiting to be processed, they are exposed to hazards such as extreme heat, making it necessary to set up oral rehydration points in these transit areas so that migrants can stay hydrated while they are waiting in line. Hygiene promotion will be needed to prevent the spread of diseases caused by unwashed hands such as influenza, diarrhea and respiratory diseases. Therefore, it is necessary to promote good hand washing practices and to distribute personal hygiene kits because migrants only have access to sanitary services through health posts and public facilities.

**Outcome 4: Vulnerable populations have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.**

**Output 4.1: The National Societies provide migrants in border areas with increased access to safe water and promote positive behavioral changes for improved hygiene practices in target population.**

- Provision of shower and bathroom services in border areas.
- Provision of safe water to migrants at border points.
- Rehabilitation of showers in similar border locations.
- Delivery of personal hygiene kits targeted to women, boys and girls and nursing mothers.
- Dissemination of hygiene promotion key messages.



**Protection, Gender and Inclusion**

**People targeted: 200,000**

Male: N/A

Female: N/A

**Requirements (CHF): 500,000**

**Proposed intervention**

Vulnerabilities around migration are diverse and vary according to the realities of each territory and turn into circumstances that can attract or expel people, driving them to migrate either by choice or necessity. There are groups who are vulnerable such as women, children, indigenous persons, disabled and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons. The general approach to reducing migrant vulnerability is through coordinated and trans-regional support along the migratory routes. It also seeks to strengthen and improve the coordination of advocacy efforts with governments, the business sector, partners, and other organizations to facilitate their collaboration with the Red Cross Red Crescent network and ensure the protection of migrants. All PGI activities will be supported through the implementation of the Minimums Standards on Gender and Diversity and Disability in Emergency Response (MSGDD).

**Outcome 5: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other human rights violations to address their distinct needs**

**Output 5.1: National Society programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.**

- Conduct an assessment of the affected population's specific needs based on criteria selected from the minimum standard commitments on gender, diversity, including a CEA approach.
- Support sectorial teams on the inclusion of measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including persons with disabilities) in their planning
- Support sectorial teams on the inclusion of measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors in their planning, increasing their capacities through the application of MSGDD, Child Protection guidelines and sexual and gender-based violence (SGVB).
- Support sectorial teams on the inclusion of measures to reduce barriers in transit and destination communities such as child-friendly spaces and the acquisition of language skills
- Develop actions to reduce stigma and discrimination through a communications campaign and CEA activities involving the transit and host communities' perspective.



## Migration

**People targeted: 200,000**

Male: N/A

Female: N/A

**Requirements (CHF): 250,000**

### Proposed intervention

The National Societies will prioritize the provision of assistance and protection to the migrant population under a comprehensive approach linked with medium and long-term programs. Special attention will be focused to the restoration of contact with family members (in coordination with ICRC) and counselling them on their legal situation and the risks and vulnerabilities faced along the different migratory routes to destination communities. The National Societies will accomplish this through their branch network, the strengthening of provided services and the use of new technologies to improve migrant protection during their journey.

In coordination with the IFRC, the ICRC is providing technical support to the National Societies' implementation of protection services for migrants throughout the region, including RFL services. For example, the ICRC is supporting the Ecuadorian Red Cross's implementation of RFL activities, including capacity assessments of the Carchi and Sucumbíos branches, training of Ecuadorian Red Cross volunteers in the delivery of RFL services, and ensuring charging stations for cellular phones are available and connectivity is adequate. The ICRC is supporting these activities through the deployment of a field officer and a protection delegate in Tulcán, Ecuador.

The lessons learned from past similar operation and the field assessment have allowed for the development of a preliminary profile of the migrant population in the Americas (commuters, returning, in transit, and permanent) and is reflective of the recurrent needs associated with the deterioration of physical and emotional health related to limited access to medicine and vaccinations in their country of origin. In addition, other needs have been identified that are associated with their lack of knowledge about their legal situation, the risks faced along the migratory route and the need to maintain contact with or search for relatives in the case of returnees.

At the same time, there is a need to develop National Societies' capacities at the national and branch level to identify and respond adequately to migrants' needs, in line with the IFRC's Migration Policy, the IFRC's Global Migration Strategy and relevant global and regional guides and frameworks.

**Outcome 6: The migrant population receives comprehensive assistance and protection, according to the stage of their migratory journey through the National Societies' branch network.**

**Output 6.1: Comprehensive care points in receiving areas and host communities are established through the branch network.**

- Referral systems to appropriate mechanisms (asylum system, child protection networks and human trafficking support centres).
- RFL services (messages, calls, access to the platform) are supported in each NS
- Information desks at country of origin (National Societies' offices) to promote informed-decisions before departure (refugee status, documentation, asylum eligibility criteria, etc.)
- Provide electric power to charge mobile phones and data systems (Wi-Fi), especially in the border area.
- Deliver topped-up subscriber identification module (SIM) cards to migrants in transit.

**Output 7: The beneficiary population receives key information on care points and risks along the migratory route and self-care messages and knows how to search for information about their situation.**

- Individual counselling service at Red Cross care points (mobile and branch offices)
- Production and distribution of the Self-Care Guide.
- Referral system for legal guidance or assistance, access to protection system with authorities and other humanitarian actors.
- Delivery of universal serial bus (USB) wristbands containing digitized relevant information such as curriculum, diplomas or other legal documents.
- Delivery of folders or boxes to keep documents.
- Information management workshop to increase the capacities for mapping migration flow but also for us in future natural disasters.
- Place suggestion boxes at strategic points in which feedback, rumours and suggestions from migrants can be collected, tracked and addressed systematically.
- Enable a hotline at branch level where migrants can address their questions.

**Output 8: Migrants have access to mobile tools (Virtual Volunteer) on key information for their protection, as well as access to Red Cross services according to their location along the migration path:**

- Adaptation of the Virtual Volunteer software according to the country, area of intervention and the target population's risks and vulnerabilities.
- Implement a Virtual Volunteers tool in the selected countries.
- Communication campaign to promote Virtual Volunteer tool among migrants.
- Conduct CEA activities in the participating countries and a regional workshop for the approach in the migration context.
- Implement a pilot plan for the application of Virtual Volunteer software.
- Recruitment of necessary focal point and technician in the participating National Societies.

## Strategies for Implementation

### Requirements (CHF): 2,250,000

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to implement this operation, a migration coordination cell will be established; the migration coordination cell is expected to address migration-related issues and to contribute to the advancement of a planning and advocacy agenda for migration at the regional level. To deliver on its goal, the cell will operate on three inter-related fronts:

- It will support National Societies that are responding operationally to humanitarian crises in migration corridors;
- It will provide technical advice, including new areas for Red Cross and Red Crescent engagement, and;
- It will provide scaled-up policy, advocacy and campaign support. All these activities will be aligned with the regional advocacy strategies linked with the TDM.

The cell will build on existing migration, disaster management, advocacy and communication expertise at the regional level, ensuring its work is fully integrated with ongoing plans and practices.

For the cell to deliver on its identified goal, the migration operation team will include the following: coordination, communication, CEA, disaster response, health, livelihoods, migration, IM, PMER and PRD.

The IFRC will provide additional technical support as needed.

## Proposed intervention

**Outcome S1.1: National Societies capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that the National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies and capacities to plan and perform.**

**Output S1.1.1: The National Society has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected.**

- Ensure that all volunteers are insured.
- Ensure volunteers are properly trained by providing complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face, and that receive psychosocial support to guarantee their safety and wellbeing.
- Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities.
- Ensure volunteers' engagement in decision-making processes of respective projects they implement.
- Volunteer recruitment campaign in participating branches.

**Output S1.1.2: The National Societies have the necessary technical capacity and systems in place.**

- Establish migration response protocols and procedures.
- Strengthen and equip operating branches.
- Tailored training will be organized for the National Societies, with a focus on migration, including e-learning tools such as massive open online courses (MOOCC) and other tools and relevant documents like SGVB, the Child Protection Brief and MSGDD.

**Output S1.1.7 National Society capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened.**

- Tailored training will be organized for the National Societies, with a focus on migration, livelihoods, camp management, leadership and technological tool use.
- Hire operational and administrative management team based on the operational needs.
- Creation or updating of migration contingency plan.

**Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated national and international disaster response is ensured.**

**Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and National Society surge capacity mechanism is maintained.**

- Preparedness and training of staff / volunteers and of surge capacity and systems for immediate response to population movement in countries currently not affected.
- Develop and implement a strategy to enable timely response to the operations, ensuring adequate access to all supplies to cover needs.
- Design adequate tools for develop specific skills to response emergencies and crisis regards to population movement (e.g. RIT/NIT).
- 

**Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards**

The regional logistics plan will examine the best value-for-money option balancing speed, cost and flexibility. It will likely be composed of physical stock pile(s); it will establish regional framework agreements with selected suppliers.

**Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced**

- Set up a migration coordination cell, including key operations and support service roles.
- Ensure proper and effective coordination within the Movement components (National Societies, the IFRC and the ICRC), ensuring an effective, needs-based response is provided to all affected countries.
- Continuously support National Societies on the implementation of emergency appeals and Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) operations.
- Support the preparation of country-based EPoAs.
- Encourage cross-border cooperation and relevant information sharing and contingency planning.
- Coordinate with regional United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders.

- Develop information management systems.
- Disseminate key findings of evaluations, operational research, case studies and experiences to promote learning and the positioning of National Societies.
- Promote establishment of regional network to contribute a better understanding of current situation regard to different scenarios ad situation on population movement in the region and propose technical knowledge and possible long-term solutions.

**Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies, uses its unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.**

**Output S3.1.1: The IFRC and National Societies are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues**

- Support National Societies to enhance their auxiliary role to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, reinforcing the Fundamental Principles of humanity, independence, impartiality and neutrality and advocate for the migrants to be treated in a dignified manner.
- Support National Societies on the development of communication plans and community engagement strategies for the response and ongoing support to migrants and host communities.
- Support National Societies on the establishment of a Humanitarian Advocacy Working Group within the National Societies, responsible for the development of an advocacy strategy and disseminating messages on migrants' rights.
- Highlight the work of the IFRC and National Societies through the dissemination of regular news stories and continuously updated information and communications materials to support advocacy and resource mobilization.
- Further position National Societies as key actors in emergency response nationally and internationally.
- Continue to bring attention to the suffering of migrants and their situation of high risk and vulnerability and the value of migration, including economic and social contributions migrants make to the countries in which they settle.
- Work with academic institutions to prepare evidence-based advocacy to sensitize public opinion
- Ensure the representation of National Societies and the IFRC at media and public forums inside and outside the humanitarian community, including with the United Nations and other relevant stakeholders.
- Conduct Research and Study Case for better understanding of different migratory flows that follow specific scenarios (migrants, asylum seeker or refugees) and to systematize the National Societies' good practices for the treatment of migrants and their specific vulnerabilities (e.g., labour exploitation, human trafficking).

**Output S3.1.2: The IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluations that inform advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.**

- Support the development of the regional strategy for the population movement crisis and the links to strategic and operational planning at both regional and country levels.
- Establish monitoring systems to follow operational developments and delivery at both country and regional levels.
- Support and manage all relevant research, lesson learning exercises and evaluations, including a final evaluation.
- Development of a regional anti-stigma campaign.
- Produce specific case studies on migration experience regionally and in target countries.

**Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.**

**Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved**

- Organize regular information exchange fora within the Movement components (National Societies, the IFRC, and the ICRC) and other stakeholders to ensure optimal coordination in resource mobilization.

- Build partnerships and maintain exchanges with external actors.
- Develop a portfolio of proposals and funding applications for different partner/donor audiences.
- Develop effective marketing tools for fundraising.
- Ensure timely and quality reporting.
- Set up a Federation-Wide Databank and Reporting System (FDRS) to capture all the migration activities within the Movement, ensuring that the full picture of the Movement's actions is disseminated externally and within the Movement itself.

## Funding Requirements

### **REGIONAL EMERGENCY APPEAL- POPULATION MOVEMENT** *Funding requirements - summary*

SHELTER	500,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	1,200,000
HEALTH	2,100,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	600,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	500,000
MIGRATION	250,000
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES	700,000
ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTER'L DISASTER MANAGEMENT	900,000
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS	350,000
ENSURE A STRONG IFRC	300,000
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>7,400,000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

**Elhadj As Sy**  
Secretary General



## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

**Contact information****For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:****In the National Societies:**

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.