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## Revised Emergency Appeal Americas: Population Movement

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n° MDR42004

Up to 283,000 people to be assisted in the Americas region

Appeal launched 6 September 2018

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

Appeal ends 6 September 2019

8 million Swiss francs current Appeal Funding Requirements

This revised Regional Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **8 million Swiss francs** (increased from CHF 7.5 million) to enable the International Federation 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 **283,000** people (including host communities) for 12 months, with a focus on the following areas: **shelter; livelihoods and basic needs; health; water and sanitation; protection, gender and inclusion (PGI); and migration**. Details are available in the Revised Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) [<click here>](#)

### The Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

**From January 2015 onwards:** The estimated number of migrants who crossed from Venezuela into Colombia increases from 700,000 to more than 1,600,000.

**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 requirement to expand coverage of Protection and Migration activities).

**May/June 2018:** 91,590 Swiss francs from the [DREF](#) are 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](#) no. 2 for **Colombia** 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 – this with an allocation of 150,646 Swiss francs for the provision of key services, including basic health and water and sanitation.

**September 2018:** The IFRC launches a Regional Emergency Appeal for **7.5 million** Swiss francs to deliver assistance to up to 200,000 people.

**November 2018:** Based on the evolving nature of the situation and the need for coordinated support, the IFRC issues Revised Regional Emergency Appeal n° 1 for 8 million Swiss francs to deliver assistance for up to 283,000 people.



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

The emergency 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. The current and unpredictable situation calls for robust and flexible regional coordination and support of the various country responses. This emergency appeal is aligned with the Toluca Declaration for Migration, which was adopted in November 2016 by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement components in the Americas, and which established the Movement's regional priorities for the response to the humanitarian needs of migrants in the region.

This emergency 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 in an evolving situation: it will be adjusted based on further developments and continuous assessments.

Responding to operational needs, including an adjustment of costs due to the variability of prices in eight target countries, the revision:

- increases the funding requirements from **CHF 7.5 million** to **CHF 8 million**
- adjusts cost structures in the areas of Livelihoods and Basic Needs, Health and Migration.
- increases the number of target people from **200,000 people** to **283,000 people**

The operation includes new activities aiming at the prevention of infectious diseases (HIV/TBC) along the migratory routes, as well as developing tools for providing psychosocial support to migrants, and for strengthening the migrants' networks in host communities.

## The operational strategy

The operational strategy for this emergency appeal 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. The IFRC also plays a key role in advocacy at the regional and global level, and ensures the consistency and coherence of the Federation Network approach. The emergency appeal initially covers activities in Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay. However, it may be expanded to other countries based on the evolution of the situation.

The Red Cross regional response follows principles and objectives set out in the IFRC's global strategy on Migration (2018–2022). Initially leaning on surge capacity, the IFRC created a regional migration coordination cell<sup>1</sup> to continuously assess the evolving situation, support the implementation of a regional operational framework, and facilitate a coherent and well-coordinated operational response analysis and strategic planning.


This appeal increases its scope to other affected countries based on developments of the situation and new migratory routes, regional coordination and response and preparedness actions. It also supports the current country-level actions and the IFRC 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 humanitarian crises in other countries in the Americas.

This emergency appeal is aligned with the Toluca Declaration for Migration. Adopted in November 2016 by the Movement, the Declaration sets out the Movement's priorities in responding to the humanitarian needs of migrants in the Americas. To protect the lives 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:

- 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.

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

In response to a sustained increase in the number of migrants in the Americas region, the Movement established humanitarian operations in the countries receiving migrants, ensuring their strong linkage 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 influences and conditions the Movement's role with governments and its protection, humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy actions.

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS IN COUNTRY



## Needs assessment and beneficiary selection

In June 2018, the IFRC deployed a multidisciplinary global surge team led by a Head of Emergency Operations (HEOps) to carry out detailed needs assessments and to 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.

Shelter  
management and  
coordination

Regional Red Cross  
Movement internal  
and external  
coordination

Common  
approaches and  
support across the  
countries based in  
the 7 areas of focus

Advocacy,  
communication  
campaign to reduce  
discrimination and  
xenophobia

Comprehensive  
support to the  
population receiving  
assistance along the  
way

Establish an  
information  
management  
system for  
beneficiaries

**Key improvement opportunities and needs identified by the IFRC Surge team**

**Americas migration context:** 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: poverty, family reunification, inequality and violence are common factors that motivate movement in the region. 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). The increases in the numbers of people on the move motivate 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:**<sup>2</sup> the population movement from Venezuela, which began in 2014, is 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 had emigrated from Venezuela by 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>3</sup>. According to the latest information from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the total number of migrants is [almost 2.3 million](#).

The diversification of destinations and fluctuating numbers of people on the move indicate a current mobility situation that is fluid and at times unpredictable. Air travel was 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 currently 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%

#### Key figures:



<sup>2</sup> Table 1: Estimated numbers of Venezuelan migrants in host countries in the region. Source: Centre for Global Development

<sup>3</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>

## 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: they favour 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 trigger 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 accommodation, with decent living standards.

The public networks of collective centers do not have the capacity to absorb the number of migrants arriving at the borders, leaving 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 have decreased, especially in rural areas.

**Health:** the population in transit travels long distances and arrives in host countries with medical issues related to the journey 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

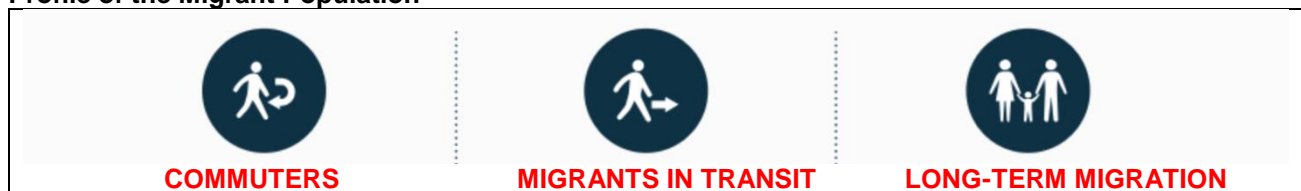


eliminated diseases (e.g. measles) are appearing in border areas due to the excessive vulnerability of migrants that have not been targeted by vaccination campaigns. Moreover, the public health system in receiving countries is overwhelmed and the migrant population's access to it is not guaranteed (because of the language barrier for migrants arriving in Caribbean Islands, cases of discrimination, the lack of resources, and 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 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, the loss of educational opportunities, and 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



**Commuters:** 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

The IFRC's regional office for Americas (ARO) has been ensuring proper and effective coordination between Movement components (National Societies and the ICRC) to meet the needs of the affected countries through their respective National Society. The IFRC's ARO organizes regular online conferences to ensure the exchange of information throughout the Movement. ARO is committed to coordinating all partnership meetings, as per the National Societies' mandate.

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 and accountability (CEA) approaches. The ICRC, due to its well-established expertise and long-standing experience in Protection, is increasing its support to the affected National Societies along the migratory routes.

Considering the current migration context, ARO has formed a Migration Coordination Cell composed of experts from the IFRC whose mission is to assess the situation and support the implementation of active emergency operations in the region. From this perspective, the Migration Coordination Cell is expected not only to address matters related to Venezuela, but also to contribute to advancing more regional planning and promotion of migration.

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, clearance, fleet, storage and forwarding to distribution sites in accordance to the operation's requirements and following the IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

The Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) supports the regional standardization of the migrant kits, according to each country's needs and Sphere standards. Our procurement team oversees the supply chain management of NFIs through local, regional and international channels. See annex section for the standard content of the kits proposed to be delivered with the emergency appeal.

## Proposed Areas for intervention

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

The regional emergency appeal provides 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:

- Provides 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.
- Provides the required resources (people, materials and funds) for National Societies in the Americas and the IFRC's ARO, to strengthen surge support capacity.
- Ensures consistency and a common programmatic and coordinated approach for the National Societies in the Americas managing the operation.
- Develops 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.
- Ensures common advocacy, positioning, joint messaging, guidance and humanitarian diplomacy required by this largely humanitarian and protection-based emergency.
- Enables 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.
- Strengthens two-way communication with host communities and promotes social inclusion, tolerance/non-discrimination and acceptance towards migrants (for migrants in transit or staying longer in the country).
- Provides unified resource and data management of Movement deployments and actions and ensures the safety and dignity of migrants along the migratory route, while addressing their gender and diversity specific needs.
- Ensures strong connection with the existing long-term regional plans for continuity of humanitarian services as well as social protection and communication initiatives.

**At the National level:** Depending upon the context and requests from governments/communities, National Societies are implementing all or some of the key interventions per country, which will be included in the detailed Revision of EPoA and budget.

## Areas of Focus



### Shelter

People targeted: 14,290

Requirements (CHF): 468,000

Prioritized countries: Guyana, Ecuador, Uruguay, Panama and Argentina

Proposed intervention

**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 (NFIs) for migrants stranded in border areas according to the National Society's capacity and needs.
- Participation in relevant shelter and settlements coordination platforms.
- Provide assisted people with the awareness raising and technical knowledge, appropriate to the shelter support they receive (information, education and communications [IEC] materials, awareness raising workshops, safe shelter trainings, etc.).
- Monitoring and evaluation activities.

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

- Explore cash-based intervention (CBI) options to meet shelter needs for particular cases and the most vulnerable beneficiaries, where appropriate (linked with feasibility study of livelihoods and essential needs component).
- Improve security of tenure through the identification (mapping) and promotion of the legal instruments that allow migrants without a defined legal status to access secured tenure.
- Provision of shelter assistance to those in most need.
- 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 long-term shelter needs.**

- Identify potential longer-term shelter support strategies.



**Livelihoods and basic needs**

**People targeted: 11,465**

**Requirements (CHF): 905,000**

**Prioritized countries: Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Panama, Ecuador, Brazil, and Uruguay.**

**Proposed intervention**

**Outcome 2: The target population, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restores and strengthens its livelihoods.**

**Output 2.1: Households are provided with unconditional/multi-purpose 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
- CEA: Develop campaigns for cash transfer programmes and other livelihood activities
- Implementation of cash programmes 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.**

- Carry out 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).
- Monitoring and evaluation.



## Health

**People targeted: 83,200**

**Requirements (CHF): 1,238,000**

**Prioritized countries: Trinidad and Tobago, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina.**

### Proposed intervention

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

**Output 3.1: The 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 migratory route (border posts, bus terminals, etc.).
- Develop and implement differentiated and comprehensive health care protocols for migrant populations.
- Support for the National Societies providing primary health care.
- Conduct activities to promote human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/tuberculosis (TB) prevention along the migratory routes.

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

- Develop health promotion and disease prevention activities through the implementation of the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach to migrant communities.
- Dissemination of key messages to beneficiaries 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.
- Develop and implement tailored PSS protocols for migrant populations.
- Support migrant network through community-based intervention in host countries.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 52,150

Requirements (CHF): 506,000

Prioritized countries: Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and Argentina.

### Proposed intervention

**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 and maintenance 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: 40,000

Requirements (CHF): 487,000

Prioritized countries: Trinidad and Tobago, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and Argentina

### Proposed intervention

**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.**

- Assess 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 Minimums Standards on Gender and Diversity and Disability in Emergency Response (MSGDD), Child Protection guidelines and sexual and gender-based violence (SGVB).
- Develop actions to reduce stigma and discrimination through a communications campaign and CEA activities involving the migrant and host communities' perspective.



## Migration

People targeted: 81,800

Requirements (CHF): 835,000

Prioritized countries: Trinidad and Tobago, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina

### Proposed intervention

**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).
- Provision of restoring family links (RFL) services (messages, calls, access to the platform) are supported in each National Society
- Establishment of information desks at country of origin (National Societies' offices) to promote informed decisions before departure (refugee status, documentation, asylum eligibility criteria, etc.)

**Output 6.2: 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.**

- Provision of 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 diplomas or other legal documents.
- Delivery of folders or boxes to keep documents.
- Carry out information management workshop to increase the capacities for mapping migration flow for use 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 6.3: 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 migratory path.**

- Adaptation of the Virtual Volunteer software according to the country, area of intervention and the target population's risks and vulnerabilities.
- Implementation of the Virtual Volunteers tool in the selected countries.
- Carry out a communications campaign to promote Virtual Volunteer tool among migrants.
- Implementation of CEA activities in the participating countries.
- Conduct a regional workshop on the CEA approach in the migration context.
- Roll out of Virtual Volunteer in the selected countries.
- Recruitment of necessary focal point and technician in the affected National Societies.
- Provide electrical power to charge mobile phones and data systems (Wi-Fi), especially in border areas.
- Deliver topped-up subscriber identification module (SIM) cards to migrants in transit.

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 3,534,000

### 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 S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers that are protected.**

- Provide all National Society volunteers with insurance

- Ensure volunteers are properly trained by providing complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face
- Provide psychosocial support to volunteers.
- Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities.
- Ensure volunteers' engagement in decision-making processes of projects they implement.
- Volunteer recruitment campaign in participating branches.

**Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place.**

- Establish migration response protocols and procedures.
- Strengthen and equip operating branches.
- Tailored training for 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 for National Societies, with a focus on migration, livelihoods, camp management, leadership and technological tool use.
- Conduct methodologies to contribute to community resilience (host communities) and the integration of migrants into their destination country's way of life
- 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 currently unaffected countries.
- Develop and implement a strategy to enable timely response to the operations, ensuring adequate access to all supplies to cover needs.  
Develop a curriculum on Population Movement and protection to be available for NIT/RIT teams to take as a specialization to optimize their response to this type of crisis.

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

The regional logistics plan analyses the best value-for-money option balancing speed, cost and flexibility. It is composed of physical stock, and it establishes 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.
- Establish coordination spaces 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.
- Provide technical support to 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 an information management system.
- Disseminate key findings of evaluations, operational research, case studies and experiences to promote learning and the positioning of National Societies.
- Establish a regional network to contribute to a better understanding of the current regional population, provide technical knowledge and propose 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 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 multi-disciplinary Humanitarian Diplomacy Working Group within the National Society structure, responsible for designing policy advocacy strategy and messages related to migrants' rights, the protection of vulnerable groups in disaster situations and international disaster response law (IDRL)-related issues
- 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.
- Establish alliances 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 of the humanitarian community, including with the United Nations and other relevant stakeholders.
- Conduct research and develop case studies for the better understanding of different migratory flows that follow specific scenarios (migrants, asylum seeker or refugees)
- 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 the regional and country level.
- Establish monitoring systems to follow operational developments and delivery at both the country and regional level.
- 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 migrants' experiences 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	468,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	905,000
HEALTH	1,238,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	506,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	487,000
MIGRATION	835,000
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES	1,926,000
ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTER'L DISASTER MANAGEMENT	948,000
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS	660,000
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>7,973,000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

**Elhadj As Sy**  
Secretary General

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## 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**.