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Revised Emergency Appeal Americas: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal n° MDR42004	At least 322,500 people¹ to be assisted	Appeal launched 6 September 2018
	741,590 Swiss francs DREF allocated	Revision no. 1 issued 03 November 2019
	8.8 million Swiss francs increased Appeal funding requirements	Revision no. 2 issued 29 May 2019
	5.4 million Swiss francs funding gap	Appeal ends 28 February 2020
		Extended to 17 months

This revised Regional Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **8,8 million** Swiss francs, (increased from 8 million Swiss francs) to enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support nine National Societies (NS)' continued delivery of humanitarian actions to the steadily increasing population movement in the Americas. This revised Appeal aims at supporting **Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay NSs** to deliver assistance and support to at least **322,500 people** for 17 months. It coordinates interventions with in-country partners from the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies active in the region (the movement).

This revised Appeal results in a funding gap of 5.4 million Swiss francs. The planned response reflects the current situation, using available information about the evolving situation in each country and at the regional level. Details are available in the **Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)** [<click here>](#)

The disaster and 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 2.2 million Swiss francs to assist 120,000 people for 12 months in Colombia.

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.

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: The IFRC issues [revised Regional Emergency Appeal no.1](#) for 8 million Swiss francs to deliver assistance for up to 283,000 people.



Red Cross National Societies are working to provide services to people along their migratory route. The Uruguayan Red Cross is supporting migrants in situations of vulnerability to access services. Source: URC.

¹ The revised target for vulnerable people to be reached is based on the updated plan of action from each National Society involved in the operation. To avoid overestimation, a conservative approach has been used to calculate this figure. For a table detailing the method used to produce this estimate, click [here](#).

December 2018: 3.3 million Venezuelan migrants had left the country, continuing an upward trend, which estimates more than 5 million will have left by the end of 2019.

2 February 2019: [Operation Update no. 1](#) issued.

5 April 2019: [Six-month report](#) issued.

29 May 2019: IFRC issues revised Regional Emergency Appeal for 8,8 million Swiss francs for at least 322,500 people and extended the timeframe to 28 February 2020.

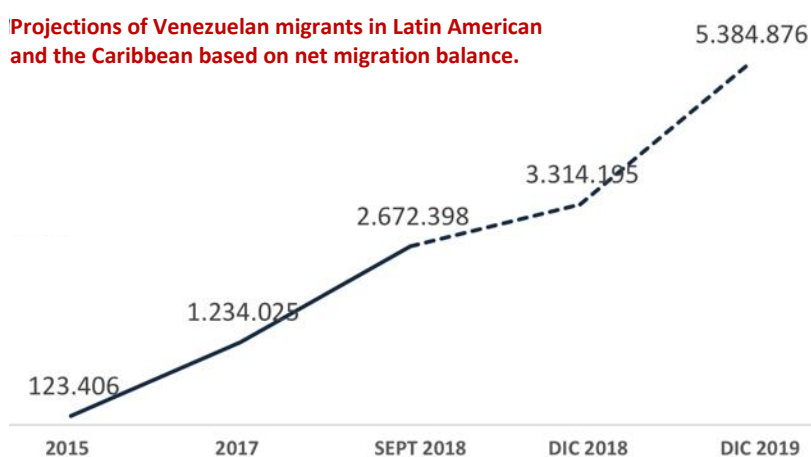
New aspects of this revised emergency appeal include:

- Update on needs based on the evolving situation;
- Scale-up sectoral services, such as Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion (WASH), Shelter and Livelihoods;
- Strengthening of cross-cutting approaches: Migration; Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI); and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA);
- Geographical expansion to include Chile;
- Revision of regional targets based on the updated and validated Plans of Actions and budgets at country level; and
- Changing in the consolidated budget and extended timeframe to complete activities.

The operational strategy

Needs assessment and target population selection

The Americas region experiences diverse migration flows. These include northward flows towards North America, particularly from Central America and extra-regional migrants, as well as the currently largest flow from Venezuelans migrating to different countries in the continent. As of 20 May 2019, more than 3.7 million people have emigrated from Venezuela, with 3 million of these being hosted in Latin America and Caribbean countries.² Projections estimate that by December 2019, 5.6 million people (or 1 out of 4 Venezuelans) will have emigrated from the country, which is the largest migration from a single country in the region in recent history. Combined with extra-regional migrant flows, particularly from the Caribbean, Asia and Africa, migrants face situations of vulnerability. As the numbers continue to rise, so do the needs of migrants and host communities.



Source: Regional Migration Response Plan for Venezuelan migrants (UNHCR & IOM).

The ongoing migration flows in the region demand constant adaptation to the setting and circumstances at the country level. For many NS, responding to the situation entails working in locations with limited capacities (e.g. border zones and along migratory routes) in comparison to branches located in larger cities. The designed/proposed operation is simultaneously responding to the humanitarian needs and strengthening institutional capacity in those areas.

Changing context

A significant increase in the number of people walking large distances to transit to other countries was observed. Temporary closure of official borders has resulted in an increase in travel through irregular crossing points. The

² Response for Venezuelans. Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela. Map. March 2019. URL: <https://r4v.info/en/documents/details/68961>

number of Indigenous people crossing through informal pathways has increased in Brazil.³ Also, changes in official entry requirements push migrants to use the irregular crossing points, heightening their subsequent exposure to a broad range of risks. The profile of migrants has also changed. Where before many were more economically secure and they left the country in an organized way, humanitarian actors now report a more vulnerable population of migrants facing significant economic insecurity and needs, among them a huge number of unaccompanied and separated minors.

Colombia remains the country with the largest number of migrants in the region while Peru is the second⁴. Chile is currently hosting the third largest number of migrants in the region. Through the integration of Chile in this revised Emergency Appeal the operation aims to target 20,000 people with an emphasis on basic health services, household items, covering basic needs and migration services.⁵

Total Number of Migrants In Country



Update on needs

While needs related to basic services described in previous versions of this Appeal remain, the profile of migrants has changed as people in higher levels of vulnerability have left their country (see below for specific needs).

Total number of migrants per country where IFRC is currently supporting National Societies in providing assistance. For a more detailed breakdown, click [here](#).

Based on in-depth assessments done at country level by the Red Cross and other partners, and feedback mechanisms set up at different service posts, migrants highlight the need to have access to information on income generating activities, services available and how to access them, legal procedures required, among others. It is therefore key to ramp up information sharing with and for migrants and expand/sustain the feedback approach, taking into account the current main means of communication among migrants (word of mouth, Facebook or social media platforms). This is also linked to the need of migrants to maintain contact with their relatives throughout their journey.

The use of irregular border crossings exposes migrants to higher risks, including smuggling, trafficking, and other forms of exploitation. In Brazil (Roraima State), for example, partners have identified cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and the presence of unaccompanied minors. Protection and migration services should therefore be reinforced to safely refer specific cases to organizations or authorities with strong expertise in these areas.

A multitude of actors are working in countries receiving the largest numbers of migrants, such as Ecuador and Peru. The Regional Platform for Interagency Coordination has also identified the need to increase coordination and mapping of actions across countries.⁶⁷

³ Response for Venezuelans. Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela. Situation Report January/February 2019. URL: <https://r4v.info/es/documents/download/68588>

⁴ For more information related to the ongoing response in Colombia please refer to the [Emergency Appeal](#) launched in March 2018.

⁵ R4V Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, [Latin America and the Caribbean Venezuelan refugees & migrants in the region](#), (March 2019)

⁶ The Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform was established pursuant to the request by the UN Secretary-General to UNHCR and IOM on 12 April 2018, to lead and coordinate the response to refugees and migrants from Venezuela

⁷ The IFRC coordinates with the IOM, UNHCR, and other donors and NGOs in the Regional Platform of Interagency Coordination, to organise and synchronise the response to migrant persons and refugees at the regional level. Regional Platform provides regular updates on assessments and activities conducted by partners in each country. The platform focuses on four areas of intervention: 1) Direct emergency assistance; 2) Protection; 3) Socio-economic and cultural integration; and 4) Strengthening capacities of the host government.

Specific needs

Shelter: Migrants are forced to seek informal and inadequate shelter due to high housing prices and demand, compared to the available supply of adequate accommodations. Collective centres do not have the capacity to absorb the number of migrants arriving, forcing them to live in precarious conditions. Rent for asylum seekers and migrants is very limited in relation to the number of people and the coverage of the total cost. One of the main risks that has been detected is related to the overcrowded conditions in accommodation, which in turn increases the risk of harassment and other forms of SGBV. Overcrowding also raises child protection concerns such as separation from family members.

Livelihoods and basic needs (including food security): Loss of income sources, depletion of productive assets, lack of legal identification documents, inability to enter the labour market and lack of savings make it difficult for migrants to access food, engage/restart income generating activities and maintain their economic security. In addition, the recovery of livelihoods is hampered by high levels of poverty, inequality and low access to the labour market which are prevalent in the communities where migrants are transiting or attempting to settle.

Health: Migrants in transit travel long distances and often arrive in host countries with medical issues related to the journey itself or with pre-existing medical conditions. In addition, migrants have often not completed their vaccination schedule, exposing the migrant population and host communities to health-related risks. Moreover, the public health system in receiving countries is overwhelmed, and the migrant population's access to it is not guaranteed in all countries. Psychosocial support and referral services are needed for vulnerable migrants.

WASH: A lack of access to safe water along roads, as well as poor hygiene conditions in both formal and informal shelters, increases migrants' exposure to health and protection 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, waste management systems and sewage systems is not guaranteed in informal accommodations.

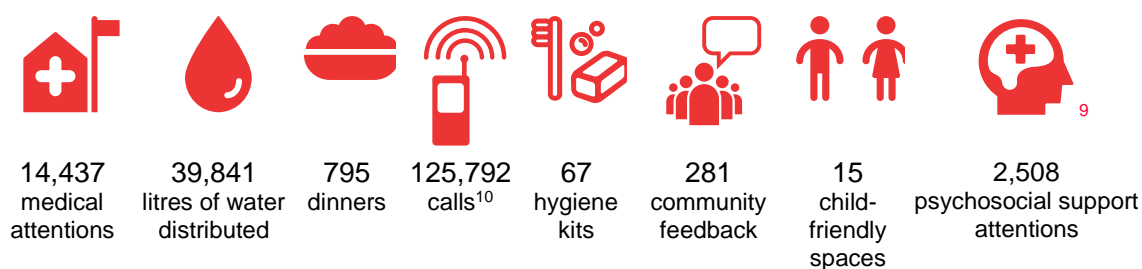
Migration: Vulnerable groups of migrants are also in need of clear information about their rights and duties in each country. In addition, they need access to a predictable framework on documentation and regularization of their situation that allows them to effectively enjoy their rights, access social services and the labour market.⁸

Protection, gender and inclusion: The insecure conditions, the lack of community ties in their host countries combined with the fear of repercussions for being irregular migrants and the lack of official government protection are adversely affecting the migrant population's conditions. Furthermore, children and adolescents (particularly girls, women and unaccompanied youth) are at risk of sexual and gender-based violence, unsafe child labour, labour exploitation, loss of educational opportunities, not meeting their age-specific nutritional needs and psychological challenges due to the migrant experience.

Operational progress to date

Eight National Red Cross Societies have been involved in the response since September 2018; this Revised Appeal integrates the National Society of Chile. Below are the main achievements of National Societies as of 15 April 2019:

⁸ Regional Response Plan for Refugees and Migrants. January – December 2019 URL: <https://r4v.info/es/documents/download/68669>



In Peru, where feedback mechanisms have been applied, the satisfaction with the services received stands at 47% with very satisfied and 53% with satisfied. Community Engagement and Accountability is a core area to strengthen across all National Societies implementing actions.

In addition, the IFRC is providing technical support through its Migration Coordination Cell (MCC) and has conducted 13 technical missions. Some National Societies have a national Population Movement plan, where the IFRC complements activities. In other National Societies, the IFRC is the main partner.

In the medium to long-term, the planned exit strategy for this operation is to evolve the emergency response actions at the country level into regular migration programmes in the National Societies. This would ensure sustainability, as it is likely that the current migration flows and the vulnerability of migrants will continue beyond the timeframe of this operation.¹¹

Main constraints:

- **Lack of funding** experienced by the IFRC and National Societies as well as partners under the Regional Platform (R4V)
- **Different scales and capacities** per country
- Need to **continue integrating migration, protection, gender and inclusion, and community engagement approaches** across National Societies' interventions.

See further details of the operational analysis in the revised Emergency Plan of Action including scenarios and risk analysis.

Coordination and partnerships

Considering the current migration context, the IFRC Regional Office for the Americas 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 related to migration.

To achieve its objective, the Migration Coordination Cell operates on interrelated fronts:

- Help the National Societies to respond operationally to the crisis in migration corridors.
- Provide technical advice, including on new Red Cross Movement intervention areas.
- Provide expanded support to ensure that policies, advocacy actions and communication campaigns align with regional advocacy strategies related to the Toluca Declaration.¹²
- Establish an integrated information system.

In addition, monthly coordination spaces have been set up with the National Societies working under this regional appeal. The regional operation also coordinates spaces for collaboration and learning sharing with the operations in Colombia and Venezuela.

⁹ Icon created by HeadsofBirds from the Noun Project.

¹⁰ Restoring Family Link services are supported by ICRC, which supports 33 connective kiosks. Data as of January 2019.

¹¹IFRC's Americas Regional Office has developed a programmatic model called the Monarch Butterfly Program (or Americas Migration Program - IFRC) that responds to the different migration scenarios in the region as well as the specific needs of migrants according to each context.

¹² Toluca Declaration establishes the Movement's regional priorities for the response to the humanitarian needs of migrants in the region. It was adopted by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement components in the Americas in November 2016.

The IFRC is committed to coordinating all partnerships meetings, as per the National Societies' mandate, and organizes regular online conferences to ensure continuous exchange of information within the Movement. The IFRC also coordinates with the German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, who are implementing bilateral migration response actions in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. The Netherlands Red Cross maintains coordination through the IFRC's Americas Regional Office.

The IFRC also coordinates closely with the ICRC delegations and regional delegations in the Americas and at its headquarters in Geneva, which collectively cover migrants' entire migratory journey. The ICRC, due to its well-established expertise and long-standing experience in Protection and Restoring Family Links, is increasing its support to the affected National Societies along the migratory routes.

The Movement coordinates with the IOM, UNHCR, and other UN system agencies and NGOs that participate in the Regional Platform of Interagency Coordination. This platform has currently 43 participants, including the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, 17 UN agencies, 17 NGOs, five donors, and two international financial institutions.¹³ The platform, established by UNHCR and IOM in April 2018, organizes and synchronizes the response to migrant persons and refugees from Venezuela at the regional level. Dedicated national coordination platforms are already in place in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Costa Rica and Panama; inter-agency coordination also is ongoing in the Caribbean, Central America and Mexico and Southern Cone. In addition, the IFRC through existing global agreements has maintained bilateral coordination with UN agencies in the target countries.

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 operation integrates the three core cross-cutting approaches of **Migration; Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI); and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)** in the provision of humanitarian aid. The main sectors of intervention are:

- **Shelter**
- **Livelihoods and basic needs**
- **Health**
- **WASH**

The regional emergency appeal combines 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 appeal has a strong component in the capacity strengthening of National Societies, particularly as many of them are recently engaging in work with people on the move. Due to the demand at the branch level, especially in border areas, a high need has been identified in institutional strengthening and organizational development.

The implementation strategy supports volunteers' capacities to respond, but concurrently contributes to existing migration strategies to ensure longer term engagement of National Societies.

The operation will target migrants according to their profile (in transit, commuters, long-term) and host communities, and their specific needs in the operation's lines of intervention. Particular focus will be given to those who are experiencing severe difficulties in terms of accessing public services. Assistance will be provided to the people in the situations of highest vulnerability during the migratory route; passage and forced stay in border areas; immediately upon arrival in host countries; and in settlements in host countries.

Revision in the target population figures: Based on the updated information from National Societies' plans of actions more conservative figures of vulnerable people to be reached are integrated in this revision. This is a result of the constant changes in the migration flows and the fact that the main target population is mobile. The regular estimates of average number of family members per household are not applicable or available for the current vulnerable groups. However, people passing through migration assistance points often use more than one service or receive multiple services from the Red Cross in different transit countries.

¹³ Regional Response Plan for Refugees and Migrants. January – December 2019 URL: <https://r4v.info/es/documents/download/68669>

Areas of Focus



Shelter

People targeted: 3,000 people¹⁴
Requirements (CHF): 598,000

Proposed intervention

Targets per country for this sector:

Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Ecuador	Guyana	Panama	Peru	Trinidad & Tobago	Uruguay
400 people	N/A ¹⁵	200 people	1,750 people	100 people	150 people	N/A	N/A	400 people

Outcome 1: The migrant population restores and strengthens its safety, well-being and short, medium and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.

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

- Conduct needs assessments in border areas and assistance points to identify priority shelter needs
- Procurement and distribution of shelter non-food items (NFIs) for migrants
- Provide assisted people with the awareness raising and technical knowledge, appropriate to the shelter support they receive (information, education and communications [IEC] materials, campaigns, etc.)
- Participation in relevant shelter and settlements coordination platforms
- Monitoring and evaluation activities

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

- Complete feasibility study (linked with feasibility study of livelihoods and basic needs component) for rent-support
- Identification and selection of target populations
- Coordination with authorities and other stakeholders
- Implementation of cash-based intervention for rent-support
- Monitoring use of cash-based interventions
- Procurement and distribution of shelter non-food items (NFIs) for migrants for medium-term shelter needs
- 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.
- Assessment of security tenure status for shelter response.

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

- Development of long-term support strategies for migrant shelter.
- Shelter Regional Training for long-term recovery with the NS.

¹⁴ Some interventions have a target number of families planned per country, while the overall target per country is based on limited information regarding the average number of family members per migrant household. In this planning stage, only the head of household has been calculated.

¹⁵ If a NS is not conducting actions in a sector, no population target is reflected for that country.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 9,000 people¹⁶
Requirements (CHF): 948,000

Proposed intervention

Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Ecuador	Guyana	Panama	Peru	Trinidad & Tobago	Uruguay
600 people	2,000 people	N/A	300 people	100 people	4,500 people	N/A	1,400 people	100 people

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, or conditional cash grants to address their basic needs

- Identify the migrant population's most acute needs, including the most immediate needs.
- Develop a cash-based intervention (CBI) feasibility study (essential needs including shelter needs).
- Implementation of cash programme to cover essential needs (distributions of cash).
- Post-distribution monitoring of CBI.
- Throughout the process, migrants are provided with regular information. Feedback mechanisms are created to collect feedback from the community.

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

- 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 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).
- Training of Trainers (ToT) for National Society volunteers and staff and subsequent Livelihoods Programming Courses (level 1 and 2).
- Capacity building in market-based livelihoods and economic inclusion.
- Labour market assessments to identify livelihoods opportunities for the affected population.
- People in needs identification and selection with the National Societies.
- Assets replacement or provisioning to support the recovery of livelihoods (in-kind or through CBI).
- Vocational training for insertion into the local labour market.
- Monitoring and evaluation.
- Assets replacement or provisioning to support the recovery of livelihoods (in-kind or through CBI).
- Vocational, technical and other personal skills training for insertion into the local labour market.
- Coaching and mentoring for migrants to strengthen the employability and/or business creation.
- Intermediation with potential employers.
- Linking and referral to public and private employability and entrepreneur services (trade unions, employment support programmes and services, etc.).

¹⁶ In this case, as well as other Areas of Focus below, the figure of people targeted is an estimate of the lowest number of people to be reached in the sector. In order to avoid double counting of the number of people reached, the sector-specific figure for people targeted is not a total amount of all indicators.



Health

People targeted: 107,300 people¹⁷
Requirements (CHF): 1,373,000

Proposed intervention

Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Ecuador	Guyana	Panama	Peru	Trinidad & Tobago	Uruguay
5,000 people	7,000 people	20,000 people	66,500 people	500 people	300 people	7,000 people	500 people	500 people

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.

- Provision of first aid and basic health care to migrant populations along their migratory route through mobile or fixed health posts.
- Implementation of community health and information days.
- Coordination of activities with national Ministries of Health.
- Support for the National Societies providing basic health care.
- Implementation of Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) approach.
- Health promotion services including CBHFA Training of Trainers.
- Provision of basic sexual and reproductive health services.
- Hiring of medical personal to ensure service delivery (doctors, nurses and technicians).
- Feasibility study to identify CBI for medical assistance.
- CBI assistance for labs, medicines and special assistance.
- Identification and implementation of referral and counter-referral systems with more complex state hospitals.
- Procurement of first aid kits, automated external defibrillator (AED) kits and other inputs for trainings.
- First aid training for vulnerable migrants.
- Distribution of personal First Aid kits for vulnerable population.
- Provision of information and prevention measures on HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.
- Promotion and support of vaccination campaigns for migrants.
- CBI for medical assistance and purchase of medicines.
- Adaptation and distribution of informational materials on health promotion and disease prevention adapted to the differentiated needs of migrant groups.

Output 3.2: Psychosocial support (PSS) provided to the target population

- Adaptation and printing of informational materials per country.
- Hiring of psychologist to support PSS actions where additional capacity is needed.
- PSS training for volunteers.
- Provision of PSS to affected people.

¹⁷ See footnote 14.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 217,200 people
Requirements (CHF): 471,000

Proposed intervention

Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Ecuador	Guyana	Panama	Peru	Trinidad & Tobago	Uruguay
N/A	N/A	1,000 people	30,000 people	500 people	4,600 people	Approximately 1m litres of water ¹⁸ 180,000 people	500 people	600 people

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, sanitation and promote positive behavioural changes for improved hygiene practices in target population.

- Initial assessments and monitoring.
- Procurement of inputs for and maintenance of hydration points, showers and bathrooms in migrant assistance points.
- Provision of safe water to migrants at border points.
- Procurement and distribution of hygiene kits.
- Adaptation per country and printing of hygiene promotion brochures.
- Dissemination of key hygiene promotion messages.
- Delivery of differentiated personal hygiene kits.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 16,050 people
Requirements (CHF): 503,000

Proposed intervention

Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Ecuador	Guyana	Panama	Peru	Trinidad & Tobago	Uruguay
To be determined (TBD)	N/A	10,000 people	5,000 people 11 child-friendly spaces	500 people	TBD 2 child-friendly spaces	TBD	50 people	500 people

Outcome 5: National Societies, in coordination with communities, identify and address the distinct needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other infringement of their human rights.

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

- Assessment of differentiated needs of the target population based on the IFRC Minimum Standards for PGI in emergencies and the IFRC Migration Policy.

¹⁸ The Peruvian RC and IFRC have 30 safe water distribution points in their centres. At present, due to limited capacities it is not possible to measure the exact number of people using this water but water containers are replaced three times per day in each centre. The centres are measuring the quantity of litres distributed and have an estimate to at least produce and distribute 1 million litres of water during the timeframe of this operation.

- Technical support to sectorial field teams on the inclusion of measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors.
- Establish rumour-tracking and feedback mechanisms.

Output 5.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence and other forms of violence, especially against children.

- Support sectorial teams on the inclusion of measures to address vulnerabilities specific to child protection in accordance with the Minimums Standards on Gender and Diversity and Disability in Emergency Response, Child Protection guidelines and on issues of SGBV).
- Map and disseminate referrals for SGBV and child protection services (to ensure survivors have access to medical care, psychosocial support, legal aid and protection).
- Provision of safe-spaces for children in assistance points for migrants.
- Materials for safe-spaces for children.

Output 5.3: Sensitization activities are conducted with host communities to reduce discrimination and xenophobia

- Activities to assess sentiments towards the migrant population.
- Communications/ community campaigns and activities in host communities to prevent discrimination and xenophobia.



Migration

People targeted: 119,200 people¹⁹
Requirements (CHF): 1,078,000

Proposed intervention

Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Ecuador	Guyana	Panama	Peru	Trinidad & Tobago	Uruguay
1,500 people	2,000 people	N/A	100,000 people	500 people	900 people	10,000 people	300 people	4,000 people

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: Assistance and protection services are provided and promoted to migrants and their families through collaboration with local and national authorities, as well as in collaboration with other relevant organizations.

- Referral systems, including materials, for appropriate mechanisms (asylum system, SGBV and child protection networks and human trafficking support centres)
- Referral system, including materials, for legal guidance council, access to protection system with authorities and other humanitarian actors
- Assistance services for country-level legal procedures to obtain residency permits
- Services available to migrants at country level
- Establishment of information desks in countries of origin (National Societies' offices) to promote informed decisions before departure
- Meetings with target population to identify emerging needs

Output 6.2: Comprehensive care points in receiving areas and host communities are established through the branch network.

- Provision of individual counselling service at Red Cross care points (mobile and branch offices)
- Procurement and set up of RFL kits in branches located along the migratory route and location with high concentrations of new migrants.
- Activation of volunteers trained in RFL
- Provide electrical power to charge mobile phones and data systems (Wi-Fi), especially in border areas
- Provision of RFL services (messages, calls, access to the platform) are supported in each National Society
- Deliver topped-up subscriber identification module (SIM) cards to migrants in transit

¹⁹ See footnote 14.

Output 6.3: The target population receives services for the digitalization and protection of their documents and information.

- 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

Output 6.4: Migrants, transit and host communities access key information and are engaged in decision making processes that contributes to reducing their vulnerability and foster social inclusion.

- Adaptation and printing of informational brochures about key messages and services along the migratory route
- Production and distribution of the Self-Care Guide
- Adaptation of the Virtual Volunteer software according to the country, area of intervention and the target population's risks and vulnerabilities
- Carry out communication campaign to promote Virtual Volunteer tool among migrants
- Roll out of Virtual Volunteer in the selected countries
- Distribution of family disaster preparedness guides in host communities

Strategies for Implementation

Strengthen National Society

Requirements (CHF): 2,200,000

The response to the population movement in the Americas is a new situation for many National Societies and their branches and volunteers. They are required to provide a strategic response to humanitarian needs and concurrently strengthen their institutional capacities with new methodologies, tools and resources. Most of the branches that are responding to this situation are those in border areas or in the main capitals of countries where staff and volunteers historically have responded, and continue to respond, to other types of emergencies. Additional investments will focus on National Societies capacity strengthening in areas central to this Emergency Appeal operation, as well as ensuring that the IFRC can effectively support the National Societies to ensure their implementation of the planned activities.

National Society capacity building and organizational development: Technical support and capacity building will be provided to nine National Societies' volunteers and staff so they can be better prepared to address sectorial needs and be prepared to respond in the context of migration. Operational and management trainings will be implemented at all levels of each National Society. By the end of the operation, it is expected that National Societies have retained and increased the number of volunteers and professional staff in target area and have enhanced their institutional sustainability. Technical support will also be provided in the development of long-term migration strategies in the National Societies where this is a new focus.

Actions are also planned to support National Society's community-based actions to enhance resilience in host communities and enable the integration of migrants, as well as the creation and updating of contingency plans for migration and population issues.

Training for volunteers in National Societies have been conducted, and others are planned in different areas of focus: livelihoods, health, WASH, as well as in NFI distribution (for different sectors). However, an essential focus of these trainings is **migration; protection gender and inclusion**; and **community engagement and accountability**.

This revised Emergency Appeal integrates costs related to insurance, protection and visibility materials for Red Cross volunteers. As volunteers witness the challenging conditions and are receptive to the experiences of migrants throughout their route, psychosocial support that includes emotional discharge after activities is needed. The topics of population and protection will be incorporated into regional intervention team (RIT) and national intervention team (NIT) curricula.

Human resources: In addition to volunteers, the National Societies also require available personnel to implement activities. At the local level in the field, this includes medical personal (doctors and nurses), administrative and finance teams, drivers, project and field coordinators, as well as specialized staff in migration, PGI, and CEA. Contingent on funds, the operation will partially or fully cover these positions. As part of the structure of the Migration Coordination Cell, this Emergency Appeal funds the coordinator and specialists in migration, CEA, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation

and Reporting, Finance and Information Management. Depending on the availability of funds, there will be PGI, communications and liaison officers in the various IFRC offices for monitoring.

Community Engagement and Accountability: Systematic engagement with communities is key to responding to the needs of the affected population and host communities. The objective of the strategy is to ensure migrants and host communities have access to crucial information and their feedback is used to take operational decisions and shape activities to counter xenophobia and discrimination. In this context, information and the establishment of inclusive feedback mechanisms for people on the move, as well as host and transit communities, will be key. To implement these activities training will be provided to strengthen National Societies' capacities in the area, and increasingly institutionalize CEA at country and regional level.

Ensure Effective International Disaster Management

Requirements (CHF): 1,100,000

The IFRC Regional Office for the Americas established a Migration Coordination Cell composed of experts from the IFRC whose mission is to constantly assess the situation, support the National Societies to efficiently respond to the crisis in migration corridors and provide continuous technical advice. The Migration Coordination Cell is expected not only to address matters related to Venezuela but also to contribute to advancing more regional planning related to migration.

The IFRC coordinates with regional United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders, as well as disseminates key findings of evaluations, operational research, case studies and experiences to promote learning and the positioning of National Societies. National Societies and the IFRC participate in internal and external media and public forums to raise awareness of population movement issues, contribute to building partnerships and maintaining information exchange with external actor and encourage cross-border cooperation.

Logistics and Supply Chain: Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites, in accordance with the operation needs and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. The operation supply chain will be planned according to the upcoming requirements and through field experts. Initially, the stock will be held at the IFRC's new facilities in the Regional logistics Hub for Humanitarian Assistance in Panama or in the sub-regional warehouses, for posterior export coordination to the target countries. The IFRC will support the technical areas in the creation of new kits for migration purposes.

Information Management (IM): Surge support in IM has been deployed from the Spanish Red Cross. Based on the needs of the operation, this support has established information management and data collection mechanisms for National Societies. The IM work is aligned with and builds upon an IM system being developed as part of the Colombia Population Movement Emergency Appeal (MDRCO014). The IM surge focal point supported the Peruvian Red Cross to develop their current dashboard, and a regional dashboard that will report on National Societies activities in this operation is currently under development.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Requirements (CHF): 500,000

Communications: The IFRC's Communications unit conducts digital monitoring on migration in social media across the region. National Societies and the IFRC engage in constant use of social media to extend the scope of their messages to continue bringing public attention to the situations of migrants and host communities in the region. Between January and March 2019, National Societies and the IFRC have published 11 notes, 98 Twitter tweets, 45 Instagram posts and 51 Facebook posts to raise awareness and advocate on the humanitarian needs migrants face, as well as to bring visibility to RCRC Movement actions. The IFRC's Communications unit will continue providing technical support to National Societies and contribute to increasing visibility of their humanitarian efforts and ensure they are positioned as key actors in emergency response nationally and internationally.

Planning, Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation: The regional migration appeal has a Monitoring and Evaluation plan, which is available upon request in Spanish and English. Monitoring systems to follow operational developments and delivery at both the country and regional levels have been established and each National Society has updated

their plans of action and targets in alignment with regional indicators. An interim evaluation and a final evaluation are planned, in addition to lessons learned exercises.

Resource mobilization: Through cooperation with Movement partners, coordination is maintained in each of the countries at Movement level and with national and regional platforms led by United Nations agencies. In addition, the IFRC through existing global agreements has maintained bilateral coordination with UN agencies in the targeted countries.

Funding requirements

See attached IFRC Secretariat budget for details. With some 3,366,350 Swiss francs of contributions received as of 10 May 2019, 5.4 million Swiss francs are the net multilateral need to scale up and extend the scope of the operation.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

EMERGENCY APPEAL

MDR42004 - REGIONAL - POPULATION MOVEMENT

Funding requirements - summary

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	0
SHELTER	598,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	948,000
HEALTH	1,373,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	471,000
INCLUSION, GENDER AND PROTECTION	503,000
MIGRATION	1,078,000
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES	2,151,000
ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTER'L DISASTER MANAGEMENT	1,130,000
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS	507,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	8,759,000

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA), upon request

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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**.