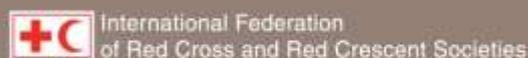


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Revised Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Americas: Population Movement



Revised Emergency Appeal n° MDR42004			
Date of issue: 29 May 2019		Expected timeframe: 17 months, extended from 12 months.	
Date of launch: 06 September 2018		Expected end date: 28 February 2020	
Overall Revised Appeal funding requirements increased to 8,8 francs (CHF)	DREF amount allocated: CHF 741,590	Funding gap: CHF 5.4 million	Appeal coverage: 69% Donor Response
Total number of people affected: 3.2 million people estimated.	Number of people to be assisted: Revised to at least 322,500 people based on updated estimates from National Societies. ¹		
Participating Host National Societies: Argentine Red Cross (ARC), Brazilian Red Cross (BRC), Chilean Red Cross (CRC), Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC), Guyana Red Cross (GRC), Peruvian Red Cross (PRC), Red Cross Society of Panama (RCSP), Trinidad & Tobago Red Cross Society (TTRCS), and Uruguayan Red Cross (URC).			
Click here to view the overall numbers of volunteers, staff and branches per National Society based on FDRS data.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Italian Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government authorities of the target countries including ministries of health and migration offices; International Organization for Migration (IOM); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Norwegian Refugees Council, CARE; Save the Children, Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); Encounters: Jesuit Solidarity Service; Caritas.			
On behalf of National Red Cross Societies, IFRC thanks the following contributors to this Emergency Appeal: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, British Government, China Red Cross - Hong Kong branch, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, Red Cross Society of China, Spanish Cooperation (AECID and 10 Autonomous Communities ²), The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government), European Commission -DG ECHO, Norwegian Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross (from the Canadian Government), UNHCR - UN Refugee Agency, UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund, United States Government - PRM.			

This Revised Emergency Plan of Action extends the timeframe of the Emergency Appeal (MDR42004) for five additional months (ending on 28 February 2020) to support nine National Red Cross Societies in their provision of humanitarian assistance to at least **322,500** people (migrants, people on the move and members of host communities). These actions will be implemented directly by the National Society of Argentina, Brazil, Chile (added through this revised Emergency Appeal), Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

Despite the funding challenges due to the low donor response, as of April 2019, National Societies have reached **14,437 people with medical services** and distributed more than **39,841 litres of water**.

With this revised Appeal of 8,8 million Swiss francs, this Emergency Appeal currently has 5.4 million Swiss francs funding gap.

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](#).

² Comunidad Autónoma de Galicia, Principado de Asturias, Comunidad Autónoma de Cantabria, Comunidad Autónoma de La Rioja, Comunidad Autónoma de la Región de Murcia, Comunitat Valenciana, Comunidad Autónoma de Canarias, Comunidad Autónoma de las Islas Baleares, Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid and Comunidad Autónoma de Castilla y León.

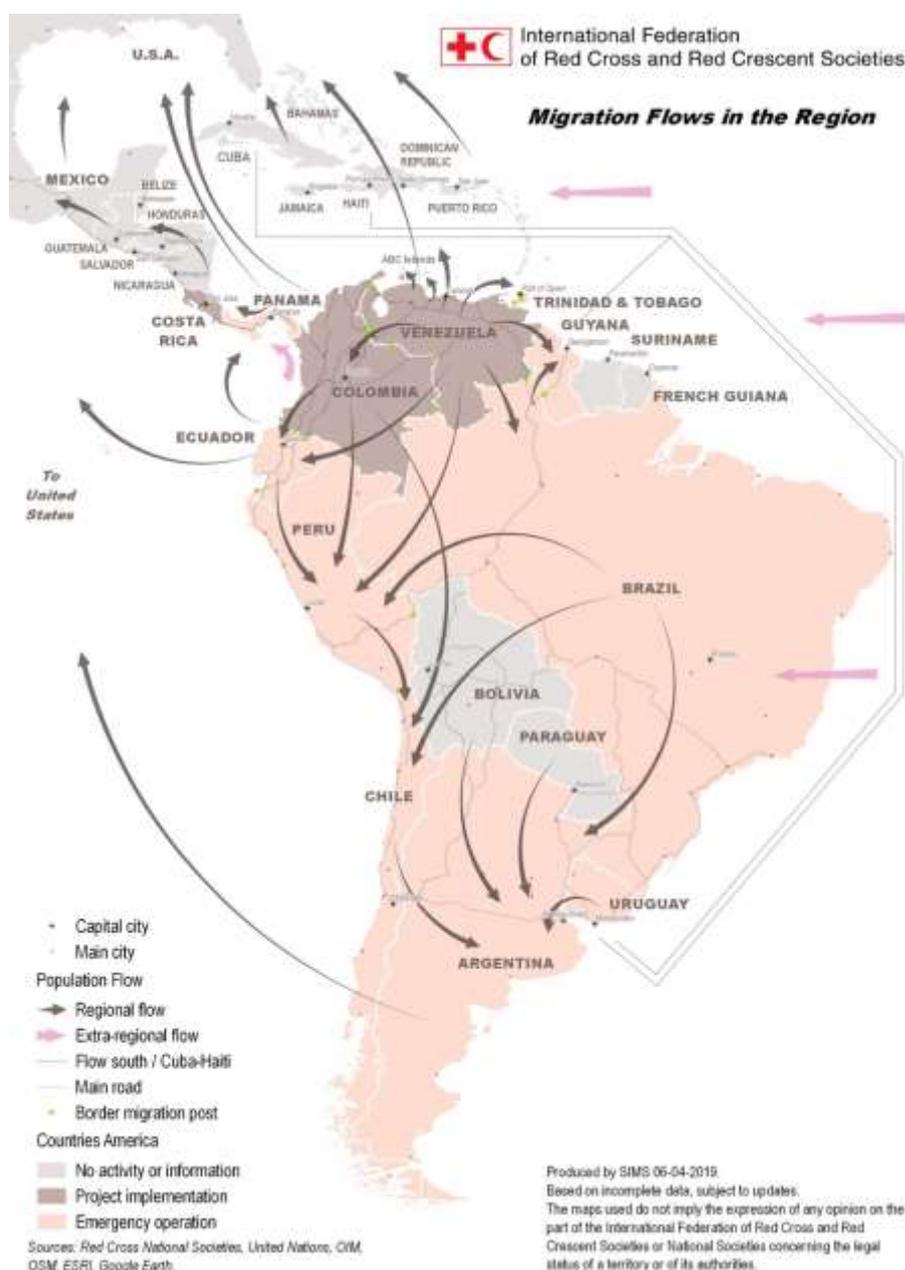
The IFRC kindly encourages increased donor support to this Emergency Appeal that will enable the target National Societies to continue to contribute to the humanitarian and recovery needs of the migrant population and host communities.

A. Situation analysis

A.1 Description of the emergency

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. The current population movement in Latin America and the Caribbean can be characterized as slow onset and highly volatile due to the increasingly difficult conditions in the countries of origin. As of 20 May 2019 more, than 3.7 million people have emigrated from Venezuela, with 3 million people being hosted in Latin America and Caribbean countries. Over 5,000 Venezuelan nationals daily cross the different borders in the sub region. Projections estimate that by December 2019, 5.6 million people (or 1 out of 4 Venezuelans) will have emigrated from the country. This is the largest migration from a single country in the region in recent history. **As the numbers continue to rise, so do the needs of migrants and host communities.**

Furthermore, the region experiences **extra-regional migrant flows**, particularly from the Caribbean, Asia and Africa. Migrants are a vulnerable segment of the population, as they are exposed to human trafficking, abuse, exploitation and violence. Extra-regional migrants, versus regional migrants, can experience even more acute situations of vulnerabilities due to challenges to obtain regular migration status (and subsequently protected work), along with language and cultural barriers. Regardless of their country of origin, the migrant flows indicate the use of the same routes.



The regional scope of this emergency requires a regional coordinated response. The attention and services migrants receive in one country may not necessarily be the same in another. The type of services they can access, and the quality of such services can rapidly change.

A.2 Summary of the current response

In response to a sustained increase in the number of migrants throughout the Americas, the Red Cross has set up humanitarian operations in all countries receiving migrants. Migrations flows from different locations or countries of origin occur simultaneously within countries. The Red Cross aims to provide humanitarian assistance to all migrants in situations of vulnerability, independent of their origin, in assistance points.

National Societies have scaled up their response with the support of other Movement components such as the ICRC, Partner National Societies (PNSs) and the IFRC. This has been done and continues to be undertaken to complement other operations such as: Colombia: Population Movement Emergency Appeal (MDRCO014); Ecuador: Population Movement DREF operation (MDREC013); and the Monarch Butterfly programme that address migration on a regional level.³ In addition, the Red Cross launched the Venezuela: Health emergency (MDRVE004) Appeal in April 2019. The Red Cross Red Crescent approach is a **dynamic one, based on the evolution of the situation and framed in scenarios, but with common standards in its actions.**



Prior to the January 2019 disbursements to the National Societies, each Red Cross Society already had been implementing their humanitarian response efforts with their own funds, which include the generous support of donors who have and continue to support migration projects in the region. Although these National Societies have provided needed humanitarian services, additional funds are urgently required for this Emergency Appeal, particularly to respond to the growing humanitarian needs of the population in the highest level of vulnerability.

Overview of participating National Societies:

The **Argentine Red Cross** launched an inter-sectorial "Migration Cell" with migration focal points in each of the branches involved in the operation to coordinate all actions related to work with the target population. The ARC conducted a baseline study, highlighting the branches that need the most support, as it will provide assistance in the migration flow. The Restoring Family Links (RFL) channels are open. The National Society is coordinating with a bank to implement the Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) for shelter.

The International Committee of the Red Cross offers RFL services (free phone calls, internet service, charging of communication devices' batteries and family searches) in four strategic posts along the Brazil-Venezuela border and capital city of Roraima State. In addition, the ICRC provides a similar RFL response in the Brazilian government's resettlement initiative ("*interiorização*"), which until December 2018 had been implemented by the **Brazilian Red Cross** (with ICRC technical/financial support). Although not physically present in Roraima, the National Society continues to offer RFL services in other Brazilian states. In São Paulo, the branch provides these services in migrant shelters, at the branch headquarters and in other events targeted to migrants in the city. The ICRC has also carried out three Water and Habitat assessment interventions in the border city of Pacaraima.

Chile is currently hosting the third largest number of migrants in the region. The operation aims to target 20,000 people with an emphasis on basic health services, household items, covering basic needs and migration services.⁴ In **Chile**, the IFRC coordinates with Humanitarian Country team based on its humanitarian mandate and the Principles and Rules for RCRC Humanitarian Assistance.

The **Ecuadorian Red Cross**, with the support of several partners, reached 164,413 people with RFL services; psychosocial support; first aid; water, sanitation and hygiene (including safe water access) up to April 2019. A [dashboard](#) reports the assistance provided and is updated daily. The Ecuadorian Red Cross works with the ICRC on Water and Habitat projects in the two main border crossing points. The ICRC supported the rehabilitation of the Transit Centre in Tulcán that will provide a new permanent infrastructure to support child protection, protection for women and for other migrants in situations of vulnerability. The ICRC is also improving access to safe water for Venezuelan migrants in different transit and permanent places in Ecuador.

The ERC, with ICRC and IFRC support, provides RFL services at kiosks in the border of Colombia and Peru, as well as in Guayaquil and Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas.

³ Migratory flows at the regional level are increasing and changing over time, which requires a comprehensive strategy that allows the IFRC to stage an effective intervention; therefore, the proposed response actions are based on the IFRC's in the Toluca Declaration, this EPoA and the Monarch Butterfly Programme's regional strategy.

⁴ R4V Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, [Latin America and the Caribbean Venezuelan refugees & migrants in the region](#), (March 2019)

The National Society has 5 water points which provide between 3,000 and 9,000 litres of safe water for consumption weekly. It has established 11 safe spaces for children and provided more than 25,432 psychosocial support services. Also, the ERC carries out community engagement and accountability actions in their intervention and involves host communities through different activities to reduce xenophobia and discrimination against migrants. The Ecuadorian Red Cross also seeks to implement actions to facilitate the entry of children and adolescents into educational centres.

The ERC also has a national mobility plan where all RCRC Movement staff work in coordination under the leadership of the National Society. This mobility plan was developed based on the lessons learned from the earthquake response operation.

The **Guyana Red Cross Society** works with UNICEF, UNHCR and the Guyana Civil Defence Commission to assist in the registration of asylum seekers in the country and provide humanitarian assistance. The National Society, in accordance with its role as an auxiliary of the State in humanitarian issues, is coordinating State agencies to increase its actions, pending the arrival of funds from this Emergency Appeal.

The **Red Cross Society of Panama (RCSP)**, since October 2018 through January 2019, worked with IOM in the provision of humanitarian assistance. In that period, the RCSP reached **1,028** Venezuelan migrants. The assistance focused on food vouchers, shelter, health assistance, provision of baby kits and hygiene kits, and transport. The RCSP seeks to continue the actions done with IOM through this Appeal and expand the aid to migrants from other nationalities which are in transit heading north and are in high conditions of vulnerability.

The **Peruvian Red Cross** reached 14,450 persons through health services from May 2018 through April 2019, with the support of the IFRC and other actors. The PRC also distributed 11,900,000 litres of water in showers and hygiene services; and with support from the ICRC, the PRC has provided more than 18,248 RFL services (calls, internet services and battery charging) between November and February. Through the support of UNHCR, in Peru (Tumbes) migrants accessed information through leaflets and information totems and signage. A [dashboard](#) has been set up to report all the actions carried out by the PRC with support from UNHCR, ICRC and IFRC. The PRC trained an additional group of government workers and humanitarian workers from the Binational Border Attention Centre in Tumbes (CEBAF for its acronym in Spanish) in first aid. The PRC has 30 water distribution points which are replenished three times per day, reaching an estimate for at least 15,000 people monthly. Through IFRC support, approximately 39,841 litres of water were distributed.

For the past three years, the **Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society (TTRCS)** has been monitoring migration issues on a broad scale in preparation for a more in-depth response. In 2016, TTRCS and the national disaster office of Trinidad and Tobago, together with Living Water Community (the implementing partner for the UNHCR), developed a draft “Mass Migration Response Framework”, which outlines humanitarian care for mass migration events. TTRCS has participated in regional migration conferences hosted by UNHCR as well as training in Restoring Family Links and Supporting Migrants in Detention hosted by the ICRC in 2018. In December of 2018, the TTRCS also benefitted from a regional ICRC-led training held in Jamaica on Safer Access with a focus on migration. The ICRC and TTRCS continue to strengthen dialogue and coordination with State authorities to monitor the situation of people in the detention centre for migrants

At present, the TTRCS receives walk-ins on a daily and weekly basis from migrants seeking assistance, including a group of women who were affected by human trafficking. Addition to the referrals, the National Society has supported persons with hygiene supplies, food baskets and basic first aid. Under this Emergency Appeal, the TTRCS has sought the partnership and support of a local cosmetic company who donated a medical clinic located at the National headquarters (still to be outfitted and resourced) and shortlisted the operational lead for the population movement intervention.

The **Uruguayan Red Cross** allocated an economic fund to provide food security services (meals) to migrant persons of any nationality that comply with a set of vulnerability criteria. Some 795 meals have been distributed. These services are provided Monday through Friday, in coordination with the Uruguay Scouts Movement, which has provided the installations and cooking utensils for this activity, as well as volunteers. The persons receiving food assistance were referred to the National Society through the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES), and the non-governmental organizations *Manos Veneguyas* and *Idas y Vueltas*. The branch involved in this service received training on the use of open data kit (ODK) and Mega V to enable better registry and distribution of assistance to the persons reached.

Overview of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the region:

The **International Committee of the Red Cross** provides a response to the needs of migrants in the countries covered by this appeal through its Regional Delegation in Brasilia (covering Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile), its Regional Delegation in Lima (covering Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia), its Regional Delegation in Caracas (covering Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao) and its Regional Delegation for Panama and the Caribbean. The ICRC responds to the needs of migrants in Colombia through its country delegation. The ICRC actions, with a strong

focus in protection and RFL, are primarily implemented in sensitive border areas (mainly in Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela but also in Peru, Ecuador and the Caribbean islands). These are coordinated and complementary to those undertaken by other Movement partners.

The ICRC—together with host National Societies, the Secretariat and other Partner National Societies—continues to support the provision of RFL services along the migratory route. The 33 RFL connectivity kiosks (23 supported/implemented by ICRC) offer a combination of the following services: phone calls, access to Wi-Fi (with personal smartphones or Red Cross smartphones), access to the internet (with Red Cross laptops/tablets) and battery charging. In some of these kiosks, the Red Cross distributes self-care messages and messages to prevent family separation along with first aid, hydration and psychosocial support services. The ICRC also invests in the capacities of National RC/RC societies in RFL.

The IFRC Regional Office for the Americas (ARO) ensures 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.

Considering the current migration context, ARO has formed a **Migration Coordination Cell** composed of experts from the IFRC with the mission 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.

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.
- Establish an integrated information system.

The Migration Coordination Cell is led by the Disaster and Crisis Department, which gathers all existing migration, disaster management, advocacy and communication capacities and expertise at the regional level and ensures that its operation is fully integrated with current plans and practices. The cell's coordination model is guided by current procedures for emergency operations centres (EOCs) in ARO. Following EOC procedures, it will work through the following levels of action: i) Strategic; ii) Operational, iii) Information Management; and iv) Planning, Monitoring and Reporting.

Two regional review workshops were held, one in Panama in March 2019 with the presence of the target Spanish-speaking National Societies (including Costa Rica) and another workshop was held in Trinidad & Tobago for English-speaking National Societies (Guyana and Trinidad & Tobago) in April 2019. The objective of these workshops was to have each National Society revise its plan of action and budget in accordance with the revised Monitoring and Evaluation plan for the operation. In addition, participants worked together to develop a scenario analysis assessing risks related to population movement. The workshops also served as an opportunity for National Societies to offer input and to strengthen communication between the ARO and other RC/RC members in the region.

Seeking collaboration and coherence to provide information to our partners, the IFRC is committed to coordinating all partnerships meetings, as per the National Societies' mandate. The Secretariat in the Americas organizes regular online conferences to ensure an 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 to ensure complementarity of proposed interventions and avoid duplications. 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, is increasing its support to the affected National Societies along the migratory routes.

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) will support the regional standardization of the migrant kits, according to country-specific needs and Sphere standards. The RLU's procurement team will outline the supply chain management of household items through local, regional and international channels. The contents of the kits may vary according to the population needs and migration route.

An IM specialist has also been working out of the ARO, providing technical assistance focused on designing an IM system to be implemented for the regional appeal operation.⁵ The starting point for this system will be Colombia, where the context is especially complex, so the system designed could be scaled down to fit the needs of other countries involved in the operation. The system will provide a basic model to be implemented in every other country of the Migration Operation, so it can be adapted to the specific needs of each context. To visualize the information collected, there will be a common dashboard that displays data from each country, as well as aggregated data collected for this regional intervention.

Overview of non-RCRC actors:

The RCRC Movement coordinates with the IOM, UNHCR, and other UN system agencies and NGOs that participate in the Regional Platform of Interagency Coordination. This platform currently has 43 participants, including the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, 17 UN agencies, 17 NGOs, five donors, and two international financial institutions. 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.

In their role as auxiliaries of their governments in humanitarian matters and abiding with Red Cross principles, National Societies participate in **national coordination platforms**⁶ managed by United Nations.

A.3 Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

While Colombia receives the highest number of Venezuelan migrants, many of them continue their journey to other countries in South America such as Peru, Ecuador, Chile and Argentina. Others, however, choose different destinations like Brazil and Guyana or overseas nations such as Trinidad & Tobago, Aruba, Curaçao and Bonaire, which at times is done putting their lives at high risk. Most Venezuelan migrants travel with their families. These include vulnerable groups of people such as girls, boys and adolescents; pregnant women; elderly men and women; and persons with disabilities.

Each National Society and each context has different capacities and resources to respond to this crisis at the regional level. One of the great challenges in the operation is the increase of specific capacities to be able to respond adequately to the crisis and in the same way increase and strengthen the development of branches through programmatic processes, as the Migration Program and the Regional Action Plan on Migration have been doing to give continuity and sustainability to the intervention.

Although the needs of the target population change along the migratory journey depending on the type of situation (in transit, commuter and long-term), the main sectorial needs are the following:

Shelter: Migrants are forced to seek informal and inadequate shelter (especially in destination countries) due to high housing prices and demand, compared to the available supply of adequate accommodations. During the transit process, collective centres often lack the capacity to absorb the number of migrants arriving, forcing them to live in precarious conditions, which includes the street or informal settlements. household items to support short- and medium-term accommodation and shelter needs include kitchen kits, tarpaulins, etc.

The demand for rental support for asylum seekers and migrants outweighs the supply. Overcrowded conditions in accommodations is a high risk for people on the move and migrants. In most countries, the target population is located in cities with a high rate of urbanization and acute levels of vulnerability. Increased prices for rental properties, overcrowding in housing and lack of legal support for rent are common. In the host countries, a focus on Housing Landing and Property support is necessary.

Livelihoods and basic needs (including food security): Loss of incomes sources, depletion of productive assets, absence of legal identification documents, inability to enter the labour market and lack of financial resources make it difficult for migrants to obtain access to food, launch or restart income-generating activities and maintain their economic

⁵This system started with the assessment of information needs at all levels, identification of data collection required for each indicator and creation of common data categories. A subsequent assessment of National Societies' capacities was conducted to ensure the maximum potential of its strengths. An additional tool was created to manage health services data, as well as improving an existing data collection tool used in distributions. The latter tools are part of the proposed system.

⁶ Please see Operations Update – 6 months report for national level detail on coordination with external actors.

security. In addition, the recovery of livelihoods is hampered by high levels of poverty, inequality, inefficient health and education systems and low levels of labour opportunities which are prevalent in the communities where migrants are transiting or attempting to settle.

Current migrants' legal and humanitarian situation makes them especially exposed to labour exploitation. Lack of trust and xenophobia makes it more difficult for migrants to access employment opportunities and/or place their products in the local markets. The majority of skilled migrants face challenges to obtain positions for which they are qualified and often engage in unskilled labour for which they are overqualified. Women, with their traditional support network disrupted, usually engage in caring for the children, sick and elderly, and therefore do not have time to seek for jobs or cannot commit to time-intensive work opportunities. The women who are able to engage in paid work are exposed to protection threats, labour exploitation, xenophobia, restricted access to markets and unsecure working conditions.

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 countries⁷. Psychosocial support and referral services are needed for vulnerable migrants. Many migrants do not have unrestricted and cost-free access to the national health care system in the host country and dedicate a large portion of their resources to health needs, which has a negative impact on their capacity to cover other needs such as education for their children.

The return of measles, diphtheria, polio and other vaccine-preventable childhood infections in Venezuela, as well as the potential for expanding outbreaks beyond Venezuela's borders, has been recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). In Colombia alone, as of October 2018, 25 cases of imported measles were reported in the population immigrating from Venezuela. Urgent actions are required to ensure that vaccine-preventable diseases are eliminated.

In the cases of malnutrition that existed prior to emigration from Venezuela, the limited access to food during the migratory route deepens this condition and makes people more vulnerable to disease.⁸ Due to the scarcity and high prices of condoms and contraceptives, scarce access to counselling, and various other issues in their country of origin, reports from the field indicate high pregnancy rates, including many cases in which the women have not yet confirmed their pregnancies. Conditions along migration routes may lead to miscarriages and unsafe voluntary interruption of pregnancy that put the lives of adolescent girls and women at risk.⁹

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (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 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.

One of the main needs along the routes and especially at the border posts, is the distribution of water, however, although there are multi-agency efforts it is necessary to maintain a Red Cross presence to ensure that hygienic conditions and safe water are maintained. Each context entails distinct challenges. National Societies are responding in multiple manners: from the placement of water filters at border points, distribution of safe water, safe water storage, key messages on water purification and hygiene promotion, support for the building of latrines, establishment of safe showers and proper waste management.

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 negatively affect migrants and their conditions. Furthermore, children and adolescents (particularly girls, women and unaccompanied youth) are at risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), unsafe child labour, labour exploitation, loss of educational opportunities, not meeting their age-specific nutritional needs and psychological challenges due to the migrant experience. There is a lack of an institutional mechanism of protection especially with survivors of SGBV or other form of violence. In some countries, where the system exists it is not ensuring proper protection of the affected population. UN agencies, governments and the Red Cross have identified severe challenges with identified cases and their subsequent management. Unaccompanied children lack safe spaces. In countries where

⁷ The IFRC is currently assessing the capacity of national institutions in each country.

⁸ Caritas Venezuela, [Monitoring of the Nutritional Situation of Children under 5 years of age](#), October- December 2018.

⁹ Profamilia, [Evaluation of Unsatisfied Needs in Sexual Health and Reproductive Health in the Venezuelan Migrant Population in Four Cities on the Colombian- Venezuelan border](#), 2019.

shelter for unaccompanied minors do exist, these resources are insufficient for all the needs, thus, being unable to guarantee protection.

Migration: All migrants, independent of their country of origin, require access to clear information about their rights and duties in each country. Assessments and monitoring visits indicate that many often lack this basic information, which has an impact on their psychological well-being, especially the people in the highest levels of vulnerability, which entails those who travel without a clear plan based on their characteristics and needs. 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 market¹⁰.

Moreover, at all stages of their journey, many migrants face coercion, exploitation and abuse, challenges that are compounded by inadequate support and access to essential services. The immediate needs of all persons exposed to physical or psychological danger during their journey—whether by land or by sea, and irrespective of their legal status—must be met, and persons with specific needs should be identified and supported. Without the opportunity to safely access essential services throughout their journeys, the humanitarian needs of migrants cannot be met, contributing to increased suffering and harm, as well as a loss of dignity.

Targeting

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.

Scenario Planning and Operation Risk Assessment

The IFRC's ARO carried out macro-level scenario planning for the migration situation, which forecast: a) the situation does not present change in comparison to the current flow; b) worsening of the situation which prompts increase migration flow within the region in the year; c) rapid change of the situation which causes an abrupt and rapid outflux and deterioration of the situation; d) closure of borders; or e) improvement of the situation which might enable a slow return of migrants to their country of origin.

During this exercise, the Migration Coordination Cell identified for each scenario the possible needs, capacities, limitations, risks and interventions per Area of Focus to be prepared.

In the regional review workshops, National Societies also applied scenario planning to their own context based on these different scenarios.

B. Operational strategy

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 initial EPoA was built upon the country-level plans and budgets of National Societies. Since not all of the National Societies had a detailed plan of action, a revision process was held in March 2019 to complete and update their EPoAs

¹⁰ R4V, Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, [Regional Response Plan for Refugees and Migrants](#). January – December 2019.

and budgets based on a more updated analysis of the situation. A summary fact sheet for each country-specific EPoA is available, with further details upon request.

This regional Emergency Appeal provides operational support, coordination and preparedness to respond to the ongoing mass movement of people from Venezuela and from other countries in the Americas and other continents. The operation aims to provide humanitarian aid through three core cross-cutting approaches, of which two also are areas of focus: **Migration; Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI); and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)** — which are integrated across the different areas of focus:

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

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 high demand at the branch level, especially in border areas, a high need has been identified in institutional strengthening and organizational development, as well as institutional doctrine, principles and standards for humanitarian assistance, key elements for needs assessments (considering that the DANA methodology does not identify a humanitarian gap in migration and protection), Emergency Operations Centres, Livelihoods, collective centres, leadership and technological tool use, etc.

Thus, the implementation strategy supports volunteers' capacities to respond, but concurrently contributes to an existing strategy through the strategic linkage and a transfer to programmatic level that are connected to Monarch Butterfly programme and the Regional Migration Plan.

The total number of people targeted for the operation has **increased from 282,905 to at least 322,500**. This increase is due in large part to newly devised methods of estimating people reached by water distributed in communities, which had previously had not been accounted for in prior operational updates.

The following countries and geographical areas, based on the capacities of the National Societies at the headquarter and branch levels, as well as Movement partners, will implement the actions in this Emergency Appeal:

Country	Geographical area of the intervention (State/Dep/City)	Estimated number of people to be assisted
 Argentina	Buenos Aires, Córdoba and Rosario	5,000
 Brazil	Roraima, Amazonas, Mato Grosso do Sul, Pará, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo	7,000
 Chile	Arica y Parinacota, Tarapacá y Antofagasta	20,000
 Ecuador	Sucumbíos, Carchi, Quito, Imbabura, Tungurahua, Santo Domingo, Manabí, Guayas and El Oro	100,000
 Guyana	Border area with Venezuela. Some activities will be also in Georgetown	500

 Panama	Panama City (San Miguelito)	4,600
 Peru	Lima, Puerto Maldonado, Tacna and Tumbes	180,000
 Trinidad and Tobago	Port of Spain, Tobago, San Fernando and costal area	1,400
 Uruguay	Artigas, Cerro Largo, Rivera, Montevideo and Santa Rosa	4,000
<i>Total</i>		322,500

C. Detailed Operational Plan

In the following tables, cells marked in **green** represent activities that have already been implemented. Those marked in **blue** represent activities that are planned but have yet to be implemented.

As several targets are listed as services, it is important to clarify that due to the nature of this population movement, some people might receive humanitarian services at different locations and in countries along their route.



Shelter

People targeted: 3,000 people¹¹
Requirements (CHF): 598,000

Needs analysis: In areas where jobs are harder to find, the lack of income makes it difficult to meet basic shelter needs. Migrants who find jobs use the income to cover basic needs, but they are unable to save enough money to rent an adequate dwelling. In many cases, their housing conditions are characterized by a polluted water supply, overcrowding, inadequate heating, unsafe kitchens and electrical systems, poor sanitary conditions and dilapidated housing. There is a need to identify and advocate for legal instruments that would allow migrants without a defined legal status to access secured tenure.

Population to be assisted: The targeting of shelter actions to households versus individuals will be done according to the criteria selection and vulnerabilities, the complementarities with other organisations implementing activities in this sector and the country context.

Targets per country for this sector:

Explanation

Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Ecuador	Guyana	Panama	Peru	Trinidad & Tobago	Uruguay
400 people	N/A ¹²	200 people	1,750 people	100 people	150 people	N/A	N/A	400 people

Programme standards/benchmarks: The shelter programme endeavours to meet the Sphere Handbook's Shelter and Settlement minimum standards.

¹¹ 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.

¹² If a National Society is not conducting actions in a sector, no population target is reflected for that country.

P&B Output Code	Outcome 1: The migrant population restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and short, medium and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.	# of shelter assistance provided that are adapted to migrant's needs (disaggregated by type of assistance)																3,410 ¹³	
	Output 1.1: Migrants have received assistance to cover their basic short-term shelter needs	# of kits (HH items and/or emergency shelter materials packages) delivered per household.																810	
	Activities planned / Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
AP005	Conduct needs assessments in border areas and assistance points to identify priority shelter needs																		
AP005	Procurement and distribution of shelter household items (HH items) for migrants																		
AP006	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.)																		
AP005	Participation in relevant shelter and settlements coordination platforms																		
AP005	Monitoring and evaluation activities																		
P&B Output Code	Shelter Output 1.2: Migrants have received assistance to cover their mid-term shelter needs.	# of assisted HH able to meet their mid-term shelter needs through cash for rent programmes ¹⁴																2,600	
		Activities planned / Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
AP005	Complete feasibility study (linked with feasibility study of livelihoods and basic needs component) for rent-support.																		
AP005	Identification and selection of target populations.																		
AP005	Coordination with authorities and other stakeholders.																		
AP005	Implementation of cash-based intervention for rent-support.																		

¹³ The total number of shelter services provided is the sum of targeted HH items and emergency shelter materials/kits delivered and targeted households provided cash for rent (Output 1.1 + Output 1.2).

¹⁴ Depending on individual countries and contexts, as well as feasibility and market studies, no duplication of subsidies from other governments and agencies. It has not been possible to define the duration of the intervention by country, in the next update this analysis will be reflected for each country involved in the operation.

AP005	Monitoring use of cash-based interventions.																			
AP005	Procurement and distribution of shelter household items (HH items) for migrants for medium-term shelter needs.																			
AP005	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.																			
AP005	Assessment of security tenure status for shelter response.																			
P&B Output Code	Output 1.3: Migrants have received assistance to cover their long-term shelter needs	# of regional strategies produced for long-term and programmatic approach																1		
	Activities planned / Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
AP005	Development of long-term support strategies for migrant shelter assistance.																			
AP006	Shelter Regional Training for long-term recovery with the NS.																			



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 9,000 people¹⁵

Requirements (CHF): 948,000

Needs analysis: In areas where jobs are harder to find, the lack of income makes it difficult to meet basic needs such as food, basic hygiene items and shelter. Migrants who find jobs need to use their income to cover basic needs and send remittances to cover basic needs of their families in their countries of origin, leaving them unable to save money and exposing them to protection risks such as labour exploitation because migrants are more willing to accept precarious working conditions. Furthermore, it affects the migrants' ability to continue their journey to other areas, which puts greater pressure on host cities. Additionally, access to hygiene items due to the migrants' financial constraints generates health risks related to unhygienic living conditions.

¹⁵ 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.

In areas where migrants find it easier to find employment, jobs are usually temporary with low (usually below minimum wage) and irregular salaries, which excludes them from social benefits. Once again, their ability to save is low or non-existent, forcing migrants to postpone their travel plans and not allowing them to reunite with family members.

Based on the continues assessment, interviews with focus groups and livelihoods missions in the field, the migrant population's spending priorities are:

- Food (food, fuel and cooking items)
- Essential household items (hygiene items, especially for women and children under three years old)
- Basic services (electricity, water, sanitation)
- Shelter
- Funds to cover educational costs of their children in host countries.
- Remittances (in cash or goods)
- Funds for continuing their migratory journey to other cities or countries (in the case of migrants in transit) or reunite with families (in the case of migrants who did not migrate with their families and have settled in a country)
- Cost of administrative/legal procedure to regularize their migration status and other documentation to access to employment and/or regularize businesses.

Population to be assisted: The Livelihoods area of focus will target migrants according to their profile (in transit, commuters, long-term) and their needs according to each National Society plan of action. The targeting to households versus individuals will be done according to the criteria selection and vulnerabilities, the complementarities with other organisations implementing activities in this sector and the country context.

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 ¹⁶

Programme standards/benchmarks: The Livelihoods Centre's guidelines to assess the minimum survival threshold and livelihoods protection threshold of migrant families in target countries and labour market assessments.

P&B Output Code	Outcome 2: The target population, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restores and strengthens its livelihoods	# of targeted people (disaggregated by age and gender) that have enough cash or income to meet their survival threshold	8,100 people
	Output 2.1: Households are provided with unconditional/multi-purpose, or conditional cash grants to address their basic needs	# of country level livelihoods needs assessments for migrants # of HH people able to meet (Survival) Minimum Expenditure Basket needs (including food items, food-related and non-food items)	3 livelihoods assessments 5,200

¹⁶ Three distributions of CBI to at least 100 families.

Along the migratory route and in their destination communities, migrants' health needs are not adequately addressed, mainly because of barriers (lack of information on available health care services and coverage, 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.

Population to be assisted: The health area of focus will target migrants according to their profile (in transit, commuters, long-term), their level of vulnerability and their needs according to each National Society's plan of action.

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

The operation seeks to partner with national and regional organizations to strengthen the health support networks that each country is implementing to support assistance to the migrant population. Likewise, a health network formed by the health focal points of the National Societies that are part of the migratory route will be strengthened and operationalized in order to provide comprehensive and integrated care to the migrant population along their journey. This will be done through the implementation of Differentiated Attention Guides, the strengthening of referral and counter-referral systems with state hospitals and a regional health information management system for the migrant population. Health services should be adapted to the needs and epidemiological profile of a population. It has been observed in Central and South America, however, that these services do not respond to the specific health needs of the migrant population. The Guides were developed based on the experience of health centres that have served migrant populations and had to adapt their procedures to the needs of that population. These are regional guides. The IFRC is in the process of adapting to the specific needs of the migrants in each country along the migratory route. In this way, we will have health services that provide quality care, responding to the needs and preserving the dignity of the migrant population.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere and World Health Organization (WHO) standards

P&B Output Code	Outcome 3: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	# of people reached with health services adapted to migrants' needs (disaggregated by age and gender)																At least 107,300 people	
	Output 3.1: The target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases.	# of basic health services adapted to migrants' needs delivered (disaggregated by type of service)																106,825 people	
	Activities planned / Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
AP022	Provision of first aid and basic health care to migrant populations along their migratory route through mobile or fixed health posts ¹⁸ .																		
AP022	Implementation of community health and information days																		
AP022	Coordination of activities with national Ministries of Health																		

¹⁸ Basic health care refers to non-specialty, outpatient care (general medicine). This includes treatment for communicable and non-communicable diseases. If necessary, it may refer to specialized care.

AP023	PSS training workshops for volunteers																			
AP023	Provision of PSS to affected people																			



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 217,200

Requirements (CHF): 471,000

Needs analysis: WASH is a key need in most countries involved with this operation, especially along border regions. Health promotion and disease prevention are areas where the goal is to increase knowledge regarding health issues and the execution of specific activities to fight disease. The primary goal in each of these health areas, however, is to empower communities to become the leading actors in the development of activities that improve their living conditions.

Population to be assisted: WASH area of focus will target migrants according their profile (in transit, commuters, long-term) and their needs according to each National Society plan of action.

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	180,000 people 1m litres of water ¹⁹ to approximately	500 people	600 people

Programme standards/benchmarks: The project will use the Sphere Manual's standards for WASH.

P&B Output Code	Outcome 4: Vulnerable populations have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.	# of people that have access to safe water and minimum conditions for basic sanitation and hygiene	217,200 people
	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.	# of hydration points, showers and bathrooms established and maintained	17 points
		# of litres of water distributed	1 million litres

¹⁹ The Peruvian RC and IFRC have 30 safe water distribution points in their centres. At present, due to limited capacities is not possible to measure the exact number of people receiving 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 the operation.

	Activities planned / Month	# of personal hygiene kits provided according to age and gender																8,700 kits	
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
AP026	Initial assessments and monitoring																		
AP026	Procurement of inputs for and maintenance of hydration points, showers and bathrooms in migrant assistance points																		
AP026	Provision of safe water to migrants at border points.																		
AP030	Procurement and distribution of hygiene kits																		
AP030	Adaptation per country and printing of hygiene promotion brochures																		
AP030	Dissemination of key hygiene promotion messages																		
AP030	Delivery of differentiated personal hygiene kits																		



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 16,050

Requirements (CHF): 503,000

Needs analysis: Intervention areas have great particularities. All targeted countries are mostly developing countries, where factors of exclusion and inequality increase the migrants risk related to their vulnerability, especially women, girls, LGBT community, indigenous population in transit and destination countries. The nature of migrant flows has changed since the first initial assessment was done in July 2018. Unlike previous migration flows, there has been an increase in the number of men and boys traveling alone on the migratory route. They do not fit the classic definition of vulnerable groups, and as a result do not have access to the same level of support and humanitarian aid provided to other vulnerable populations. Moreover, widespread violence, especially sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) requires special attention from the National Societies in any intervention to avoid further inflaming volatile situations and to monitor the emergence of new risks. Fourteen of the 50 countries with the world's highest rate of GBV are in the Americas, as well as 42 of the 50 most violent cities in the world were in Latin America²⁰ in 2017.

The violence requires National Societies to take measures to protect the targeted population to ensure an intervention according to the humanitarian mandate and the do-no-harm principles and reduce, gender, age and racial, discrimination (and other types of discrimination). To achieve the sectorial outcomes, the intervention will be based on the Minimum Standards for Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies and the IFRC's Violence Prevention Strategy

²⁰ Woody, Christopher. "These Were the 50 Most Violent Cities in the World in 2017". *Business Insider*. 6 March 2018. <https://www.businessinsider.com/most-violent-cities-in-the-world-2018-3#50-cucuta-colombia-had-3478-homicides-per-100000-residents-1>.

AP033	Support sectorial teams on the inclusion of measures to address vulnerabilities specific to child protection (Child Protection guidelines and on issues of SGBV)																				
AP033	Provision of safe-spaces for children in assistance points for migrants																				
AP033	Materials for safe-spaces for children																				
P&B Output Code	Output 5.3: Sensitization activities are conducted with host communities to reduce discrimination and xenophobia	# of perception activities conducted with host communities to assess sentiment towards the migrant population										6 ²¹									
		# of activities implemented to help prevent or mitigate discrimination and xenophobia										25 ²²									
	Activities planned / Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb		
AP084	Communications/ community campaigns and activities in host communities, informed by CEA approaches, are developed to help mitigate and xenophobia																				



Migration

People targeted: 119,200²³

Requirements (CHF): 1,078,000

- Needs analysis:** The intensification of the outflows of Venezuelans due to access issues with health and food services, lack of cash and political polarization poses a challenge to host governments' ability to respond according to national and international standards in data protection and dissemination, institutional capacity and coordination, direct assistance as well as socio-economic integration. Regional migration management institutions can adeptly manage every day mobility dynamics. However, the large-scale and mixed flows of migrants (especially Venezuelan nationals) is a new phenomenon for the region in terms of numbers, status, and the number of destinations. The situation thus requires compatible operational frameworks, sharing of best practices and joint situation monitoring platforms. To this extent, given the risks migrants face along their routes and the lack of access to essential services (due to formal and informal barriers), one opportunity for supporting migrants is through the creation of humanitarian service points across the region. Humanitarian service points contribute to saving lives and reducing suffering along migratory routes, including by helping to ensure migrants are able to access critical humanitarian assistance, which may include emergency and maternal healthcare,

²¹ 1 activity in Ecuador; 1 Guyana; 1 Peru and 3 in Trinidad & Tobago

²² 2 in Ecuador, 3 in Guyana, 1 in Panama, 6 in Peru, 12 in Trinidad and Tobago, and 1 in Uruguay.

²³ See footnote 11.

shelter, food, psychosocial support, information about their rights and processes, and services that help them to restore family links, in order to uphold their safety, dignity and rights, irrespective of their legal status.

Population to be assisted: Migration area of focus will target migrants according their profile (in transit, commuters, long-term) and their needs according to each National Society plan of action.

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

Programme standards/benchmarks: All activities and initiatives under this EPoA will be undertaken in line with relevant IFRC and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Guidance, policy and commitments related to migration and displacement. Activities and initiatives will also be undertaken in line with key international humanitarian standards and best practices related to migration and displacement. Key Red Cross Red Crescent guidelines and commitments including the IFRC Policy on Migration (2009); the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Resolution on Migration (2011); the IFRC's Americas Region Toluca Declaration (2016) and the IFRC's Global Migration Strategy 2018 to 2022 (2017).

P&B Output Code	Outcome 6: The migrant population receives comprehensive assistance and protection according to the stage of their migratory journey through the National Societies' branch network	# of services for migrants offered at integrated assistance points or mobile assistance units (by type of service)																	
	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.	# of national referral systems established # of cases referred to other stakeholders																	
	Activities planned / Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
AP036	Referral systems, including materials, for appropriate mechanisms (asylum system, SGBV and child protection networks and human trafficking support centres)																		
AP036	Referral system, including materials, for legal guidance council, access to protection system with authorities and other humanitarian actors																		
AP036	Assistance services for country-level legal procedures to obtain residency permits																		

²⁴. Cases of gender-based violence, sexual-based violence, child protection, human trafficking and other protection cases are very sensitive and hard to identify. The aim of this output is to ensure National Societies have the appropriate referral systems in place to refer any identified cases. Cases referred will be reported under this indicator.

AP036	Services available to migrants at country level																			
AP036	Establishment of information desks in countries of origin (National Societies' offices) to promote informed decisions before departure																			
AP036	Meetings with target population to identify emerging needs																			
P&B Output Code	Output 6.2: Comprehensive care points in receiving areas and host communities are established through the branch network.	# of assistance points and mobile assistance units for the migrant population staffed by volunteers during the action																49		
		# of services delivered to re-establish and maintain contact with family members																Estimated 102,600		
	Activities planned / Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
AP036	Provision of individual counselling service at Red Cross care points (mobile and branch offices)																			
AP083	Procurement and set up of RFL kits in branches located along the migratory route and location with high concentrations of new migrants.																			
AP083	Activation of volunteers trained in RFL																			
AP083	Provide electrical power to charge mobile phones and data systems (Wi-Fi), especially in border areas																			
AP083	Provision of RFL services (messages, calls, access to the platform) are supported in each National Society																			
AP083	Deliver topped-up subscriber identification module (SIM) cards to migrants in transit																			
P&B Output Code	Output 6.3: The target population receives services for the digitalization and protection of their documents and information.	# of services provided for the digitalization and protection of people's documents and information																201		
	Activities planned / Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF) 3,788,000

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.

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 Nationals Society's capacities in the area, and increasingly institutionalize CEA at countries and regional level.

 P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies and capacities to plan and perform	Number of volunteers directly involved in the operation												2,315					
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers that are protected	Number of volunteers that receive training on their role and the risks faced												745 ²⁵					
		Number of volunteers that receive psychosocial support												1,925					
		Number of new volunteers												165					
	Activities planned / Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
AP040	Provide all National Society volunteers with insurance																		
AP040	Ensure volunteers are properly trained by providing complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face																		
AP040	Provide psychosocial support to volunteers																		

²⁵ 50 in Argentina, 350 Ecuador, 30 in Guyana, 80 in Panama, 180 in Peru, and 55 Trinidad & Tobago.

AP002	Creation or updating of migration contingency plan.																		
P&B Output Code	S1.1.8: The target population is consulted on services and their feedback is used to inform operational decisions.	# of national-level CEA strategies developed												4					
	Activities planned / Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
AP084	Conduct regional workshops for on the CEA approach in the migration context.																		
AP084	Recruitment of National Society focal points to implement CEA strategy at country level.																		
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated national and international disaster response is ensured.	Number of Regional Intervention Team (RIT) and IFRC staff mobilized to provide support												TBD					
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and National Society surge capacity mechanism is maintained.	Number of missions to support NS and/or CCST												TBD					
	Activities planned / Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
AP046	Preparedness and training of staff / volunteers and of surge capacity and systems for immediate response to population movement																		
AP046	Develop and implement a strategy to enable timely response to the operations, ensuring adequate access to all supplies to cover needs.																		
AP046	Develop a curriculum on Population Movement and protection to be available for the surge process.																		
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards	# of new kits created for migration purposes and strategies for regional sourcing												TBD					
	Activities planned / Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb

AP050	RLU support for technical areas in the creation of new kits for migration purposes, definition of regional supply chain management, establishment of routes for an efficient sourcing.																				
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced	Number of coordination meetings carried out within the Movement and with key external stakeholders												12							
		Number of reports on the participation of the humanitarian network and key partners												12							
	Activities planned / Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb		
AP049	Establish and maintain migration coordination cell, including key operations and support service roles and required materials																				
AP049	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																				
AP049	Continuously support National Societies on the implementation of emergency appeals and DREF operations																				
AP049	Provide technical support to the preparation of country-based EPOAs																				
AP049	Encourage cross-border cooperation and relevant information sharing and contingency planning																				
AP049	Coordinate with regional United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders																				

AP053	Continue to bring attention to the situations and potentiality of migrants in host countries																			
AP053	NS and IFRC representation in internal and external media and public forums																			
AP053	Case study on migratory flows and profiles of migrants																			
AP053	Systematize NSs' good practices on attention to migrants' specific vulnerabilities																			
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.2: The IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		Number of monitoring and evaluation reports produced											8						
			Number of research lessons learned materials and evaluations produced.											1						
	Activities planned / Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
AP055	Establish monitoring systems to follow operational developments and delivery at both the country and regional level																			
AP055	Support and manage all relevant research, lesson-learning exercises and evaluations, including a final evaluation																			
AP055	Produce specific case studies on migrants' experiences regionally and in target countries																			
P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.		Number of coordination spaces to exchange information to ensure optimal coordination in resource mobilization.											TBD						
	Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved.		Number of partnerships built with key actors from the migration response											TBD						
			Number of proposals developed and presented to potential donors											TBD						
	Activities planned /	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	

Budget

See budget [attached](#)

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Previous version of the Emergency Plan of Action](#)

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**.

EMERGENCY APPEAL OPERATION

29/05/2019

MDR42004

Output code in financial	Name in financial system (TBC)	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Budget CHF
					0
AP005	Shelter assistance to households	502,987			502,987
AP006	Shelter tech. support and awareness	58,001			58,001
	Total Shelter	560,988	0	0	560,988
					0
AP007	Improvement of income sources	433,438			433,438
AP008	Livelihoods assistance	47,802			47,802
AP009	Food production & income generation	24,575			24,575
AP081	Multipurpose cash grants	332,358			332,358
AP010	Livelihoods awareness	52,103			52,103
	Total Livelihoods & basic needs	890,275	0	0	890,275
					0
AP011	Health services to communities	260,170			260,170
AP012	Voluntary blood donation	-			0
AP013	Maternal newborn and child health	-			0
AP014	Nutrition	-			0
AP015	Road safety	-			0
AP016	NS capacity for health care	-			0
AP017	HIV and AIDS	1,966			1,966
AP018	Avian and human influenza pandemic	-			0
AP019	Malaria	-			0
AP020	Tuberculosis	-			0
AP021	Other infectious diseases	-			0
AP022	Health in emergency	746,228			746,228
AP023	Psychosocial support	281,264			281,264
AP024	Immunization activities	-			0
AP025	Health needs in complex settings	-			0
AP075	HIV/AIDS care and treatment	-			0
AP076	Malaria care and treatment	-			0
AP077	Tuberculosis care and treatment	-			0
AP078	RMNCH care and treatment	-			0
AP079	NCD care and treatment	-			0
AP080	Psychosocial support	-			0
AP082	Search and rescue	-			0
	Total Health	1,289,628	0	0	1,289,628
					0
AP026	Access to safe water	161,424			161,424
AP027	Treatment/reuse of wastewater	-			0
AP028	Reduction of open defecation	-			0
AP029	WASH knowledge and best practice	49,301			49,301
AP030	Hygiene promotion	231,195			231,195
	Total WASH	441,920	0	0	441,920
					0
AP031	Equitable access to services	406,631			406,631
AP032	Social inclusion-equitable status	-			0
AP033	Interpersonal violence prev/response	65,473			65,473
AP034	Response to SGBV in emergencies	-			0
AP035	NVP-education and advocacy programs	-			0
	Total Protection, Gender and Inclusion	472,104	0	0	472,104
					0
AP036	Migration assistance and protection	657,408			657,408
AP037	Migration awareness and advocacy	62,071			62,071
AP083	RCF	97,756			97,756
AP084	CEA	194,676			194,676
	Total Migration	1,011,912	0	0	1,011,912
					0
AP001	Preparedness at community level	-			0
AP002	Response and risk red. at NS level	-			0
AP003	Green solutions	-			0
AP004	Climate change awareness	-			0
	Total Disaster Risk Reduction	-	0	0	0
					0
AP039	NS organisational capacity assessm.	9,831			9,831
AP040	NS volunteering development	698,151			698,151
AP042	NS corporate /organisational systems	1,311,949			1,311,949
	Total Strengthening National Societies	2,019,930	0	0	2,019,930
					0
AP046	IFRC surge capacity	132,784			132,784
AP047	Humanitarian principles and Rules	-			0
AP048	Integrated services for NS	-			0
AP049	IFRC coord. in humanitarian system	928,830			928,830
AP050	Supply chain and fleet services	-			0
AP051	Movement coordination	-			0
AP052	Movement shared services	-			0
	Total International disaster management	1,061,614	0	0	1,061,614
					0
AP053	Advocacy on humanitarian issues	150,037			150,037
AP054	IFRC policies and positions	-			0
AP055	Research and evaluation	145,352			145,352
AP056	Advocacy on humanitarian issues	-			0
AP057	Support to NS in policy & advocacy	-			0
AP058	Planning and reporting	-			0
AP059	Resource generation	180,210			180,210
AP060	Emergency fundraising excellence	-			0
AP061	NS resource and partnership dev.supp	-			0
AP064	Financial management	-			0
AP065	Administration	-			0
AP066	Staff security	-			0
	Total Influence others as leading strategic partner	475,600	0	0	475,600
					0
	Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	534,558			534,558
	Total INDIRECT COSTS	534,558	0	0	534,558
					0
	TOTAL BUDGET	8,758,529	0	0	8,758,529