

EMERGENCY APPEAL

COUNTRY OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Costa Rica | Central America & Mexico

Migration Crisis



Humanitarian Service Point, Tablillas, Costa Rica's northern border, February 2022. (Source: CRRC)

Appeal No: MDR43008	To be assisted: 20,000 people	Appeal launched: 29 July 2022
	DREF allocated: 140,000 CHF	Disaster categorisation: Orange
Operation start date: 29 July 2022	Operation end date: 31 July 2023	Date of issue: 26 August 2022

Costa Rica funding requirement: 2.2 million CHF
IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: 18 million CHF
Federation-wide funding requirement: 28 million CHF

TIMELINE



March 2022: Irregular entry of Venezuelan refugees and migrants increases at the southern border of Costa Rica, with increased crossings north into Nicaragua.

May 2022: IOM reports 13,248 people departing from Panamá to Costa Rica, a 158-per-cent increase over April 2021 (5,136 people).

May 2022: Migration strategy for Costa Rica under review.

10 June 2022: Costa Rican President Rodrigo Chaves announces that Costa Rica has the highest percentage of regular migrants as a proportion of its population in Latin America, at 12 per cent, but warns that this figure could rise to 20 per cent if irregular migrants are taken into account.

29 July 2022: The National Societies of the seven Central American countries in this crisis agree to scale up their responses, and together with IFRC **launch an Emergency Appeal** to support the **National Societies of Central America and Mexico** with CHF **18 million** to **assist 210,000 people** for **12 months**, with CHF 1 million allocated from DREF to kick off the Operation.

2-3 August 2022: IFRC Secretary General and the Regional Director for the Americas visits the CRRC with an agenda that included key meetings and field visits including one to the border area with Nicaragua, at the Tablillas border post in Los Chiles.

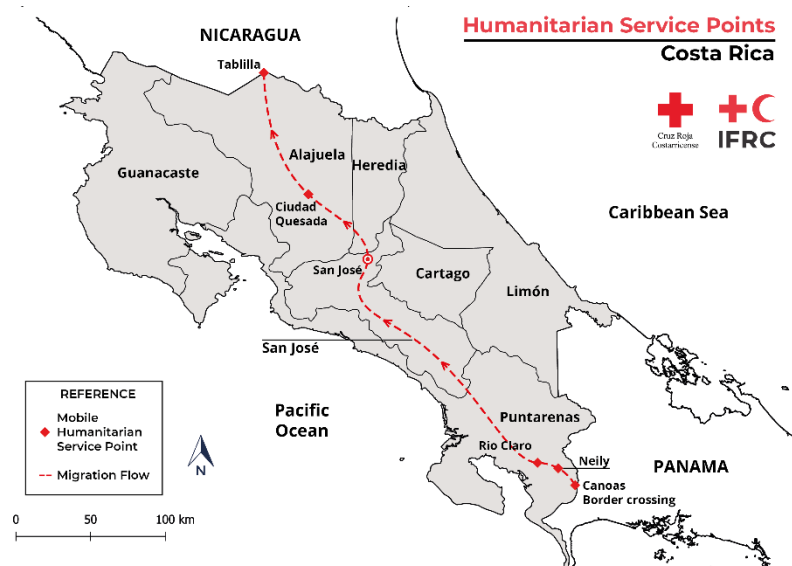
DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Since 2016 Costa Rica has been part of the frequent route for Haitians, Cubans, Venezuelans and other migrants in Central America. Their numbers have been increasing in recent months as borders in the “southern cone” of South America, the southern portion of the continent, have begun to open after being closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Migrants continue to arrive in the Darien region between Panamá and Colombia, most of them bound for North America. They face numerous risks during their journey through the Darien jungle and along the migration route to Mexico. The main drivers of increased migration flows include deteriorating socio-political and economic conditions, violence, unemployment, racism, unequal opportunities, increased poverty and extreme weather conditions.

There is no official information available from the National Directorate of Migration and Alien Affairs in Costa Rica regarding these migratory flows since the country still maintains certain entry restrictions, which is why migrants are monitored through data from Panamá and IFRC.

Since June 2021, migration through the Darien has continued to increase, and according to the Panamanian government, during 2021 more than 132,000 migrants passed through that area. They further estimate that in the first half of 2022 alone more than 42,000 migrants have already passed through.



Severity of humanitarian conditions

In 2022 there was a steady increase in number of migrants at the southern border of Costa Rica, and as of April numbers had increased by 269 per cent over December 2021, when monitoring began; 48,430 migrants have entered through the Darien jungle on their way north from January to June 2022 (Source: National Migration Service - SNM by its Spanish acronym). According to IOM¹, in May 2022 most of the migrants entering Costa Rica came from Venezuela, Haiti and Senegal, and are heading to the United States.

Within the framework of the COVID-19 pandemic, since March 19, 2020, the Government of Costa Rica has also kept its land border with Panamá closed for its Binational Controlled Flow Operation, which seeks the orderly and safe movement of migrants through the Americas. This has restricted free movement at the border and increased the number of those crossing irregularly. Authorities and community leaders on the southern border of Costa Rica, at Paso Canoas, are now preparing for a massive arrival of migrants coming from the Darien.

More than 6,500 people have also now been affected in transit and are stranded in migration reception stations (ERM by their Spanish abbreviation) because of a national strike in Panamá, and due largely to a blockade on the Pan-American Highway. This has caused the flow to decrease considerably in Costa Rica, but a probable scenario is that this is only temporary, and the group will advance when demonstrations end or when authorities manage to negotiate their passage through the blocks. In either case Costa Rica is expecting a significant number of

¹ [IOM report monitoring flow of people through Paso Canoas, Costa Rica, May 2022.](#)

migrants, a situation that could overwhelm services locally, triggering a humanitarian response by the authorities and by NGOs.

It is still unknown as well how much this situation has affected the health and nutrition of these migrants, and CRRC must be prepared to provide adequate assistance. According to the IOM report, Flow Monitoring of People in Mobility Situations through the Americas, since March 2022² lack of economic resources and access to food have been the main difficulties for migrants moving through the Americas, while in their stay in Costa Rica access to food, health and security have become crucial.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The Costa Rican Red Cross (CRRC) has 120 branches, 1,147 permanent staff and approximately 6,000 volunteers throughout the country in nine regional offices and three national centres, Administrative, Operational and Metropolitan Centre. A multidisciplinary technical team ensures that activities are carried out efficiently and that emergency operations are supervised by the Risk Management Department with the support of General Management and the general administrative structure. Headquarters also has a team to monitor financial reporting and is responsible for quality assurance in the presentation of intermediate products and final reports.

CRRC has a Supply department and a central warehouse to procure supplies and equipment needed by the committees at the national level, a Communications department responsible for ensuring adequate internal and external communication, an Information Technology (IT) department and a Security Office, which is in charge of analysing risks and ensuring overall compliance with security procedures.

Currently CRRC has four mobile Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) that are placed as needed in key areas, such as Los Chiles, Tablillas, Rio Claro and Paso Canoa. In the near future fixed HSPs will be placed at Paso Canoa, Tablillas and likely in Los Chiles. These HSPs provide Restoration of Family Links (RFL) services and deliver hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene kits and personal protection equipment (PPE) to migrants in transit. The CRRC activities are aligned with the government response and in accordance with the auxiliary role of the National Society.

Capacity and response at the national level

Authorities at the southern border are also taking more action to attend to the flow of migrants, and the Ministry of Health is now responsible for evaluating all persons entering the country. But since there are no dedicated centres for migrants, there is no place to evaluate them, so the Ministry is limited to attending to the cases that come directly to them; in general, it provides epidemiological follow-up. The Costa Rican Social Security Fund (CCSS by its Spanish abbreviation) is also providing free medical care.

1. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

² [Displacement.oim.int](https://displacement.oim.int), Flow monitoring of people in mobility situation through the Americas, March 2022

IFRC has a presence in country through the Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for Central America. The Head of Office is also the Regional Coordinator for Youth and Volunteering Development in the Americas. Through the Head of Office IFRC ensures effective coordination with CRRC and IFRC technical areas. The CCD team also provides remote and in-country support to CRRC on finance, disaster management, International disaster response law-IDRL, programmes and Preparedness for Effective Response-PER (through shared staff with the American Red Cross. The German Red Cross provides bilateral support to CRRC regarding forecast-based financing interventions.

ICRC

ICRC provides support to CRRC through its regional office in Mexico, particularly on RFL, and the IFRC CCD coordinates regularly with the ICRC Regional Office in Mexico.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder Capacity and Response

- By May 2022, the “R4V”³ response had reached 998 Venezuelan refugees and migrants with assistance, with a focus on meeting basic needs, such as food and shelter. R4V partners provided services, including psychosocial and psychiatric care and access to medical insurance; food assistance through the distribution of food cards and baskets; hygiene kits and diapers; multi-purpose cash assistance; and temporary accommodation and rental support.
- Currently, 1,618 Venezuelan refugees and asylum-seekers have received medical insurance, which is covered and revised monthly by an R4V partner under the framework of an agreement with CCSS. R4V partners also supported Venezuelan businesses in border areas and in the centre of the country to distribute free meals to Venezuelans in transit.
- IOM Costa Rica also currently implements projects on human security for migrants, labour migration, linkages with the diaspora, migration and development, and protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants.
- UNHCR operations in Costa Rica focus on displacement caused by situations in northern Central America, Nicaragua and Venezuela. The Agency also helps strengthen the Government's capacity to determine refugee status through technical cooperation and dedicated staff for the Refugee Unit as well as supporting Government initiatives for child protection and the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).
- IOM Costa Rica continues to implement projects on human security for migrants, labour migration, links with the diaspora, migration and development, and protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants.
- UNICEF Costa Rica, through a bilateral agreement with the CRRC, implements actions with migrant populations in the canton of Corredores and Los Chiles, where two French interpreters were hired to help French-speaking migrants' doubts and distribute supplies.

2. Gaps in the response

There are still no authorised stations or centres for migrants in Costa Rica that can provide conditions to care for significant numbers entering through the southern border. Many of these people lose their possessions along

³ The [Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants](#) (R4V) is made up by nearly 200 organisations (including UN Agencies, civil society, faith-based organisations and NGOs, among others) that coordinate their efforts under Venezuela's Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) in 17 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

their journey, lose contact with their families, or are exposed to exploitation, stigma and human trafficking. They thus require immediate assistance through cash, information about the route, health and WASH actions, and protection, including safe referrals and shelter. Costa Rica also receives significant numbers of refugee applicants to the point where they have exceeded the capacity of the system.

These migrants travel long distances and have few resources: food is a main concern, and rather than provide meals or cooking spaces, CRRC plans to provide small meals such as snacks or food kits, which are easier to carry.

- **Multi-purpose cash:** Along the route, migrants have multiple needs for which they must pay in cash, ranging from food, water, hygiene items, medication, transportation and lodging, to “safe passage fees” or outright extortion. Operations therefore lean toward cash transfer support, to reduce the quantity of in-kind items that migrants would have to carry if that were the main mode of support.
- **Health and care:** Along the route migrants often suffer from injuries and wounds linked to falls and long days of walking, heat stroke, dehydration, highly transmissible diseases (waterborne, vector-borne and human-to- human) as well as complications from pre-existing non-communicable diseases. Studies on mental health and migration have also indicated a high prevalence of mental disorders in migrants, including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance abuse. Yet many migrants and refugees still lack access to health and mental health services, or experience barriers in accessing these.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** Heavy rains in the region threaten migrants as well, with disease by water-borne illness and other hazards. Yet there are still limited water and sanitation facilities along the route.
- **Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):** Migrants are exposed to coercion, exploitation, abuse and other protection risks as well, and some have distinct protection needs, vulnerabilities or specific factors that compelled their flight in the first place. Common to all people on the move, therefore, is the need for humanitarian assistance and protection. Not all staff of relief operations are prepared to afford migrants an inclusive approach, however, so it is essential to raise awareness.
- **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):** Host communities are directly and indirectly affected by migratory flows, yet they aren’t always considered in the response and there is a significant need for community engagement both with host communities and migrants.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

During the rainy season in Central America, migrants often have nowhere to shelter and sometimes are hosted by families, or they spend the night in public spaces. Heavy rains could thus limit the provision of immediate assistance if access to certain areas is interrupted. This is on top of stigma already present in communities.

New peaks in COVID-19 may also lead to new restrictions that would also affect the delivery of assistance as well as actions with host communities. CRRC maintains constant monitoring at the national level and has highly qualified field teams that implement strategies to facilitate access in communities and coordination with local authorities.

Although government authorities including the National Directorate of Migration and Foreigners' Affairs are aware of both how CRRC is addressing the migration crisis and of its auxiliary role, changes in the authorities' decisions or new migration policies could negatively affect the Operation.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach** based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist to leverage the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country, to maximise the collective humanitarian impact.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the Operating National Society in the response to the emergency event. This includes the operating National Society's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the funding ask of the IFRC secretariat.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

As part of the Mexico and Central American Migration Crisis Emergency Appeal, this strategy will provide integrated humanitarian assistance and protection to 20,000 migrants in transit through Costa Rica mainly at humanitarian service points located along the route.

The assistance will be provided through the dissemination of information on humanitarian aid for migrants and the distribution of different kits (food, hygiene, among others) as required in the HSPs.

This strategy will strengthen the capacity of the National Society through its Auxiliary Committees at the northern and southern borders to contribute to humanitarian assistance for migrants in the national territory and favour the reestablishment of family contacts.

The implementation of the Country Plan will be under the Regional Operational Strategy framework, in parallel with the ongoing activities at the local level following the localisation agenda. IFRC will ensure a coordinated approach of all Membership components to National Societies' development initiatives aiming for sustainable development and growth of each organisation. Operations will consider the long-term impact on National Societies with a holistic approach and will look beyond the term of the operational strategy to long-term sustainability. They will also link with current programmes based on existing strategic frameworks, such as the Strategy 2030, the Global Migration Strategy, and the Migration Action Plan in the Americas, reinforcing cross-border work to promote bi-national exchanges of experience.

Anticipated climate-related risks and adjustments in operations

Costa Rica is at the beginning of the hurricane season, which according to projections could have a significant impact on the country and the region and which could lead the National Society to consider several scenarios that would affect operations:

1. The rains in the south of Panamá make passage through the Darien jungle very dangerous, which would lead to a significant decrease in the migratory flow, which could result in the proposed indicators not being met.
2. The country is affected by increased rainfall causing flooding and landslides, which leads to road closures. This could result in migrants being trapped in different areas of the country and the authorities having to move them to shelters.

CRRC has contingency plans for hurricane season that will allow it to continue to meet the needs of migrants along the route, however it is also worth mentioning that one advantage of HSPs is that they can be mobilised to safe passage areas with minimal effort.

Targeting

People to be assisted

This Emergency Appeal aims to reach 20,000 people, the migrant population in transit through Costa Rica, at both the southern and northern borders.

Sex-age group	Total quantity
Males over 18	11,100
Male under 18	3,700
Females over 18	3,900
Females under 18	1,300
Total number of people to be assisted	20,000

Considerations for protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability

The Costa Rican Red Cross, within the framework of this Emergency Appeal, will integrate the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach through the development of a joint strategy with the host communities. This strategy will include the implementation of community feedback mechanisms and of a communications campaign that will prioritise messages that contribute to tolerance and acceptance of the migrant population and of the actions carried out by the CRRC. These actions are for both the migrant population and host communities.

Operations will also ensure dignity, access, participation and safety for all people involved through PGI, including not only migrants but also people living in host communities and members of the National Society. The plan will include basic guidelines on safe referrals that will be available to the population served.


With the support of the IFRC-ARO, CRRC will implement **Red Data** at humanitarian assistance points to meet the information needs of the migrant population. The proposal is to turn each service point into an Internet connection point. Through this service, the migrant population will be able to **access relevant information** such as emergency numbers, health, security, protection and basic services, shelter, connectivity, transportation, maps and safe routes. It is also an opportunity to **receive feedback** on the services provided by IFRC, including:


- deployment of IT ERU to support the National Societies of the seven participating countries to implement Red Data;
- purchase and installation of internet equipment at HSPs;
- local trainings on Red Data for 70 participants from the seven National Societies;
- development of a communications strategy; and
- design of informational materials.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE


	Female > 18: 300	Female < 18: 50	155,000 CHF
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	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Male > 18: 300	Male < 18: 50	Total target: 700
Objective:	<i>People affected strengthen their safety and well-being through shelter and settlement solutions.</i>			
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and installation of five tents to provide temporary housing in key moments, e.g., during a storm or in the event of an increase in the number of migrants stranded in a particular area. • Distribution of 300 shelter kits (items easy to carry, blankets, towels) to migrants in temporary shelters. 			


	Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: 312	Female < 18: 0	378,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 888	Male < 18: 0	Total target: 1,200
Objective:	<i>The most vulnerable displaced people have their needs addressed through the use of cash and voucher assistance (CVA).</i>			
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of mobile devices for data collection. • Feasibility study. • Market analysis. • Definition of delivery mechanism and agreement with suppliers. • CVA educational sessions for local volunteers. • CVA for 1,200 migrants in transit. 			

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)/COMMUNITY HEALTH)


	Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support [MHPSS]/Community Health/Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18: 3,900	Female < 18: 1,300	342,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 11,100	Male < 18: 3,700	Total target: 20,000
Objective:	<i>The most vulnerable displaced people are provided with high-quality health and care services including MHPSS.</i>			

Priority actions:	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring a psychologist. Psychosocial Support for migrants. Psychosocial Support sessions for volunteers and staff. Distribution of MHPSS materials to staff and volunteers.
	Medical Services and Health Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring of Pre-hospital care personnel. First aid and pre-hospital care services. COVID prevention campaign including delivery of protection kits. Design, diagramming, printing and distribution of health promotion materials.


	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Female > 18: 3,900	Female < 18: 1,300	278,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 11,100	Male < 18: 3,700	Total target: 20,000
Objective:	<i>Comprehensive WASH support is provided to the most vulnerable people, resulting in an immediate reduction in the risk of water-related diseases and improvement in dignity for the targeted population.</i>			
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of 15,000 of hygiene kits. Design, diagramming, printing and distribution of hygiene promotion materials. 			

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION [PGI], COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY [CEA], MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)	Female > 18: 1,500	Female < 18: 100	49,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 1,500	Male < 18: 100	Total target: 3,200
Objective:	<i>The different people impacted by, displaced by, or fleeing the crisis are safe from harm including violence, discrimination and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met.</i>			
Priority actions:	1. Development of PGI plan-of-action that includes guidelines on safe referrals.			


	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Purchase 10 RFL kits. 3. RFL services. 4. Implementation of translation services. 5. Production of Information-Education-Communication (IEC) materials, which migrants in transit will be able to access via QR code. Will be translated into different languages and will include maps with the location of service points as well as relevant information on health, care, safety and protection. 6. Participation in a regional platform for exchange of experiences and PGI activities. 7. PGI training in emergencies for volunteers and staff.
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 Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)	Female > 18: 40	Female < 18: 0	39,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 40	Male < 18: 0	Total target: 80

Objective: *The diverse needs, priorities and preferences of the affected people guide the response through a people-centred approach and meaningful community participation.*

Priority actions:

1. Hiring of a CEA technician.
2. Development of a strategy to work with host communities,
3. Sensitisation strategy with host communities.
4. Implementation of feedback mechanisms with host communities and migrants in transit.
5. CEA workshop.
6. CEA educational sessions for volunteers.
7. Development of an exit strategy.


 Migration	Female > 18: 3,900	Female < 18: 1,300	449,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 11,100	Male < 18: 3,700	Total target: 20,000

Objective: *Specific vulnerabilities of people on the move, including migrants, refugees and returnees are analysed and their needs and rights are met with dedicated humanitarian assistance, protection and humanitarian diplomacy interventions, in coordination with relevant stakeholders and sectors.*

Priority actions:

1. Migration activities:
 - a. Funding four new HSPs and strengthening of five current HSPs - sustainability (equipment, kits, etc.).
 - b. Distribution of 20,000 meals to migrants in transit.
 - c. Distribution of 20,000 migration kits (flashlights, multipurpose carry-on tools, information and other relevant items).
 - d. Educational sessions on migration for volunteers and staff.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Update and work on contingency plans and political scenarios in migration - multi-scenario planning. <p>2. Humanitarian Diplomacy activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Development of a regional advocacy strategy for people on the move. b. Participation in a regional platform for exchange. c. Advocacy in civil-military relations.
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 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18: 15	Female < 18: 0	12,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 15	Male < 18: 0	Total target: 30


Objective:	<i>Host communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters.</i>
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Priority actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Workshop on Expanded Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis. 2. Community diagnostics. 3. Community preparedness plan.
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 Environmental Sustainability	Female > 18: 3,900	Female < 18: 1,300	26,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 11,100	Male < 18: 3,700	Total target: 20,000 directly 15,942 indirectly⁴

Objective:	<i>The environmental impact of the Operation is reduced, with a focus on greener supply chain practices and procurement of locally produced items, effective waste management and recycling, and environmental screening of longer-term sectoral interventions.</i>
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Priority actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recycling campaign along the migratory route: including dumpsters and recycling plan with visuals in different languages.
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 Education	Female > 18: 0	Female < 18: 1,300	80,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 0	Male < 18: 3,700	Total target: 5,000

Objective:	<i>Mitigate child protection risks with the provision of essential child-centred services.</i>
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Priority actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of children's kits that include education and MHPSS topics.
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⁴ "Indirect" people are estimated as a percentage of the total population of host communities (106,282*15%=15,942)

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening (NSS)	Female > 18: 2,250	Female < 18: 0	392,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 2,250	Male < 18: 0	Total target: 4,500
Objective:	<i>National Societies respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and their auxiliary role in disaster risk management is well defined and recognised.</i>		
Priority actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personnel to support the Operation (Coordinator, Monitoring and Reporting, Finance). 2. Safety training and strengthening of the area. 3. Visibility and uniforms for volunteers and staff. 4. PPE for volunteers and staff. 5. Training for volunteers on various topics in short format, such as Safer Access, Project Management and others. 6. Strengthening of volunteering development. 7. Radio communication equipment. 8. Computer and audio-visual equipment. 9. Communications campaign. 10. Lessons-learned workshop. 11. Training to strengthen project management. 12. Communication campaigns for volunteers 13. Well-being and health Insurance for volunteers. 		

Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
1. Significant increase in migration flows	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustment of the Operational Strategy according to a situation analysis and publication of an operational update made in a coordinated manner between NS and IFRC-ARO. • IFRC-ARO and National Society scale up assistance and protection services.
2. Increase in COVID-19	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Society voluntary vaccination among volunteers and staff. • National Society ensures the application of personal protection measures such as the use of PPE, physical distancing and hand washing. • National Society health unit increases promotion of preventive measures in host communities and migrant population.

3. Increased rainfall	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Society Disaster and Response Department Updates hurricane contingency plan including measures to continue the assistance of migrants in transit.
4. Change in migration policies	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Society Communication Unit increases Dissemination of Humanitarian Principles. • National Society and IFRC-ARO implementation of humanitarian diplomacy actions.
5. Border shutdown by Nicaraguan government	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustment of Operational Strategy according to a situation analysis made in a coordinated manner between National Society and IFRC-ARO. • Scale up Shelter actions and other assistance and protection services in a coordinated manner between National Society and IFRC-ARO.
6. Decrease in the number of migrants in transit	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustment of the operational strategy according to a situation analysis and publication of an operational update to scale down operations made in a coordinated manner between NS and IFRC-ARO.

Quality and accountability

Federation-wide monitoring and reporting are planned and will ensure that all countries and Federation partners follow a harmonised list of indicators regularly collected and reported to represent a complete picture of IFRC solidarity and response. National Societies will disaggregate data as much as possible to reflect the needs of different groups.

Please refer to the regional operational strategy for more details.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT



OPERATING STRATEGY

MDR43008 - Costa Rican Red Cross Mexico and Central American Migration Crisis Emergency Appeal

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (CHF)

Planned Operations	1,808,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	155,000
Multi-purpose Cash	378,000
Health	342,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	278,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	49,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	39,000
Education	80,000
Migration	449,000
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	12,000
Environmental Sustainability	26,000
Enabling Approaches	392,000
National Society Strengthening	392,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	2,200,000

All amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF).

Contact information

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

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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Reference



Click here for:

- [Link to the Emergency Appeal and updates](#)