



EMERGENCY APPEAL

COUNTRY OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Guatemala | Central America & Mexico

Migration Crisis



Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) personnel and volunteers at the Humanitarian Service Point (HSP) in El Ceibo, Petén, mixed mass flow. Source: GRC

Appeal No: MDR43008	To be assisted: 52,000 people (directly)	Appeal launched: 29 July 2022
	DREF allocated: CHF 140,000	Disaster Categorisation: Orange
Operation Start date: 29 July 2022	Operation End date: 31 July 2023	Date of issue: 26 August 2022

Guatemala Funding Requirement: CHF 2.8 million
IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 18 million
Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 28 million

TIMELINE



Migrants in transit on a main road in the department of Izabal, Guatemala. Source: GRC

- March 2022:** Alert of an increase in the migrant population entering through the department of Chiquimula, bordering Honduras and, therefore, an increase in the use of basic inputs for care.
- March 2022:** First internal meeting to update and evaluate the situation of the migrant population.
- April 2022:** Information on the highest peak of the population served with an increase of 270% in transit compared to the previous year.
- May 2022:** The number of returned migrant children and adolescents increased by 155% compared to March in the same year.
- May 2022:** An average of 160 people were assisted daily at the humanitarian assistance points at the border crossings of El Corinto and Agua Caliente.
- 29 July 2022:** Seven National Societies decided to scale-up their response and, together with the IFRC, **launched an Emergency Appeal** to support the **National Societies of Central America and Mexico** for **CHF 18 million** to **assist 210,000 people** for **12 months**. The IFRC is allocating CHF 1 million from its Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to kick-off the operation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Migration is an element that takes place in a context marked by historical, political, economic and social ties. People undertake their migration route due to a variety of factors and multi-causal motivations, such as poverty, inequality, lack of opportunities, climate change impacts in rural areas, family reunification and generalised violence. These are not standalone motives, and can go hand in hand with one another.

The selection of the different migratory routes is characterised by a series of common factors: the lack of economic resources; the information channels used; the means of transportation chosen; the use of a smuggler; and the knowledge of the different blind spots that cross international borders. While each route has its particularities, they all present a high level of danger.



*Guatemalan Red Cross (CRG) staff providing surgical masks to two women and a girl.
Source: GRC*

While each route has its particularities, they all present a high level of danger.

In the country, people on the move are exposed to numerous risks, both to their health and physical integrity. They are also frequently exposed to different types of violence, extortion, and robbery.

In recent years, regional responses to the violence have often involved an increased incorporation of the military in public security tasks. This has heightened the need for increased observation and vigilance in order to avoid excesses and ensure the appropriate use of force in each situation. The entry of 41,179¹ Guatemalan migrant returnees was registered from January to May 2022 coming mainly from the United States and Mexico. According to the Guatemalan Red Cross (CRG by its Spanish acronym), during May 2022, an average of 160 people per day used the Humanitarian Service Points at the border points of El Corinto and Agua Caliente. According to information from Medicos del Mundo Guatemala, at the Migrant House of Esquipulas, on the migratory route from Agua Caliente, 450 migrants in transit were supported in May 2022, and an average of 230 migrants were sheltered per day.

Given the increase in massive mixed flows of people on the move in recent months, the demand for humanitarian services has also increased, as well as the need to expand care in different parts of the country. This has also demanded the availability of resources of all kinds to ensure quality and relevant care. In this sense, the Emergency Appeal for the migration crisis in Central America and Mexico is necessary and relevant, and in turn, strengthens the work that the Guatemalan Red Cross (CRG) has been doing through various projects, both medium and long-term, through the Migration Programme.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

Protection risks in transit and return are correlated with the profile and vulnerability of people on the move. In this sense, among the most vulnerable groups are children and adolescents, women, LGTBIQ+ people, people with disabilities, people with chronic diseases and family units with limited resources. The key points to recognise are:

1. Mobility restrictions and border closures decreed by states due to the COVID-19 pandemic increased and complexified the protection risks for people on the move.

¹ [IOM NTMI](#). Migrant persons returned to Guatemala.

2. Access to physical and mental health services for the migrant population and those who receive them is limited, so there are still specific barriers to comprehensive, quality, and relevant services.
3. Discrimination and xenophobia, as well as other formal and informal barriers, such as legal, social and cultural issues, including language and relationships, increase the vulnerability of the migrant population.
4. The protection risks faced by migrants in transit, such as armed violence, human trafficking, smuggling, gender, and sexual violence, require specialised care needs.

These situations generate a perverse circle: migrants seek new blind spots to circumvent migration controls, exacerbating the risk of suffering abuses and human rights violations during the migratory route.

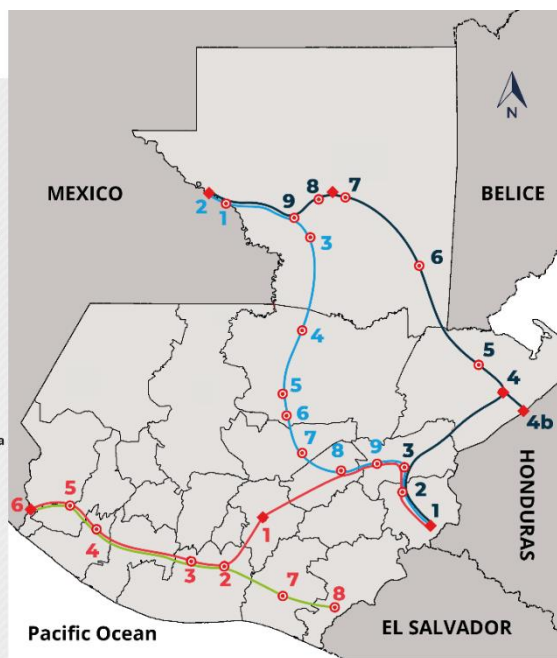
CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The CRG has a Migration Programme and currently implements its humanitarian assistance actions covering pre-hospital care, safe water, psychosocial support, snacks, protection, safe referrals, delivery of differentiated kits, orientation maps, and Restoring Family Links (RFL), among others at seven Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs), distributed along four migratory routes that are part of the migratory corridor and border areas. The actions are developed considering the protection of information while guaranteeing the quality of services, through personnel and volunteers

MIGRATION FLOW GUATEMALA



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Data source: Cruz Roja Guatemala, IFRC. Produced by IFRC CA Country cluster IM team, July 2022.

Map 1: Migration Route and Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs), Guatemala RC.

trained in humanitarian assistance, specifically with the population in mobility. Likewise, to guarantee the relevance of services, the CRG always applies Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches.

The CRG has also worked in coordination with the Reference Centre, which is a unit of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), with the objective of strengthening the CRG's preparedness and capacity to provide an effective and systematic response by addressing multiple hazards, disasters and contexts considering the more complex and overlapping emergencies faced by the country and the region.

Capacity and response at national level

At the state level, Guatemala has a new Migration Code, which regulates migration-related movements and provides guidelines for the care of migrants in the national territory, regardless of their condition or legal status. For its part, the CRG, in its role as auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, is part of the Humanitarian Country Team and implements a harmonised response. The CRG has also developed coordination actions in migration in conjunction with the IFRC, through the migration focal point in Central America.

The actions have been framed mainly in the streamlining of processes, to provide reliable and quality information, and response actions for the migrant population in transit and return. These have been carried out mainly at the HSPs, which are spaces designed to provide essential services to migrants in vulnerable situations during their route - regardless of their condition - without the fear of being detained or reported to the authorities.

Also, since 2018, the CRG has developed a Response Plan to deal with massive flows of the migrant population, which is updated according to the changing circumstances and trends that arise and to better understand the behaviour of people on the move. In 2021, a total of 36,967 people were assisted by the CRG. Between January and June of 2022, the number of people reached exceeded 20,000. They were provided with humanitarian aid, mainly through the following actions: RFL services, pre-hospital care, distribution of drinking water, snacks, hygiene kits, play kits for children, flashlights, hats, raincoats, and personal protective equipment, among others. These services were provided at the border of La Técnica and Santa Elena, Petén; the border of El Cinchado and km. 243 in Puerto Barrios and Morales, Izabal; the border of Agua Caliente, Chiquimula; Guatemala City; and Tecún Umán, San Marcos.

The CRG is actively engaged: coordinating the Departmental Roundtables on Migration; participating in different clusters that are activated in each emergency (health, WASH, and protection, among others) and the CVA and CEA working groups (the latter is linked to the protection cluster and focused on the development of an accountability mechanism for migrants); collaborating closely with UN agencies; and participating in civil society coordination spaces with non-governmental organisations, including Doctors of the World, Doctors Without Borders, Save the Children, Plan International, and Oxfam, and others dealing with health and protection issues, such as Nueva Tierra, Pastoral de Movilidad Humana, Asociación LAMBDA, Albergue Infantil, FUNDAECO, and Casa del Migrante.

International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

The close collaboration between the CRG and the IFRC has allowed for an active role in supporting and responding to crises and emergencies in the country. The IFRC has supported the CRG in addressing major humanitarian challenges and trends, ensuring that it is up-to-date and relevant in Guatemala, including through a joint programmatic approach addressing the needs of the migrant population in the medium and long-term. The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation provides strategic and technical support through the Migration Coordinator in-country (liaison) and the technical teams on finance, disaster management, and programmes, among others. Also, the Spanish Red Cross (SRC) through their delegation, and the German Red Cross (GRC)'s working PPP-ECHO Project have developed cooperation processes with the CRG in specific interventions to provide humanitarian assistance in different territories of the country in addition to supporting humanitarian diplomacy with public institutions and civil society.

ICRC

For its part, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has focused its collaborative efforts on protection processes and the implementation of actions related to Restoring Family Links (RFL), transfers of migrants with physical difficulties, and health care.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

The CRG closely collaborates with the following agencies in the United Nations system: IOM (Shelter Cluster), PAHO (Health Cluster), UNICEF (Health and Protection Cluster), and UNHCR (Protection Cluster). UNHCR currently supports CRG interventions in regions where there is both entry and exit of the migrant population through a specific and limited collaboration in periods with regular human mobility.

2. Gaps in the response

The responses by Guatemala, oriented to the care and protection of the migrant population, have been scarce. In this regard, it is important to coordinate an inter-institutional humanitarian response, including the CRG, to address the most immediate needs of the population in mobility, prioritising groups in vulnerable situations: children and adolescents, women, LGTBIQ+ people, people with disabilities, people with chronic diseases and family units with limited resources. To this end, it is important to incorporate the PGI, and Community Participation and Community Accountability (CEA) approaches to ensure quality and differentiated care.

Given the increase in the massive and mixed flows of people in mobility in recent months, the demand for humanitarian services has also increased, as has the need to expand care in different parts of the country. This has required the further availability of resources of all kinds, to ensure quality and relevant care in all modalities.

The funds received under this Emergency Appeal will allow the CRG to continue offering, in a strengthened manner, shelter services, humanitarian relief items, WASH services, protection, and psychosocial support, among others, to people in mobility. The funds will also allow the CRG to continue its work in humanitarian diplomacy, inter-institutional humanitarian coordination, and its response in governmental and non-governmental spaces.

Shelter

Many of the migrants in transit through Guatemala are in need of dignified lodging, as many stay in border areas to continue their journey. Many of the migrants in transit through the country use the Casas del Migrante (religious organisations that provide lodging and food to migrants) to stay 24 to 72 hours. While they continue on their way, it is essential to coordinate and provide support to these organisations, as there are no other centres or places of accommodation for migrants in the country.

Livelihoods

The livelihoods, capacities, and level of resilience of host communities are all important, as migration often has multiple impacts. Communities need to increase their resilience, allowing them to cope with any changes caused by migration, while also improving their capacities in risk management, first aid, entrepreneurship, resource management, negotiation, and leadership.

Health

Health needs are evident as there is limited access to healthcare. Migrants face several limitations such as their precarious legal status; discrimination; social, cultural, linguistic, administrative, and financial barriers; lack of information about health entitlements; low health literacy; and the fear of detention and deportation. It is very common for a significant percentage of people on the move to not seek medical care even when dealing with injuries, dehydration, and infectious or chronic diseases.

The government of Guatemala has a “Public health action plan for mass events of irregular international migration”, which includes alerting the health services located along the planned travel routes; ratification of the institutional alert level; coordination with service and relief corps for the transfer of patients; activation of the response plan and immediate response teams; as well as a portfolio of services available such as medical care, immunisations, healthy children, pre and post-natal care, psychological first aid, vector control, water and sanitation, and epidemiological surveillance, among others.

With the increase in the migrant population in transit, the most sought after service is psychosocial support, indicating that the capacity of public services is insufficient in meeting the elevated demand.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to water for human consumption is the main need as migrants are often dehydrated and do not have money for water and food. Furthermore, in most of the places identified to house migrants, there are not enough hygiene and sanitation premises, such as showers. And given the many ways that the hygiene of migrants is affected, it is necessary to make items available such as personal hygiene kits (differentiated by sex and age) and biosafety kits. The dissemination of key messages promoting proper hygiene and the prevention of infectious diseases is also essential and can assist the multicultural characteristics of the population.

Protection

The response to the needs of the migrant population in Guatemala, as a transit, departure and return country, are different and vary according to the profiles to be assisted. Although many organisations are currently working to provide assistance to migrants, there are still gaps in the holistic and comprehensive response. Among the constant risks faced by migrants is human trafficking, extortion, and gender-based violence (such as sexual violence), which continues to occur along the route, so a safe referral system to competent entities can ensure the protection of victims.

Many of the people and family units that enter Guatemalan territory irregularly have lost contact with their relatives. Re-establishing communications is an imminent necessity, linked to the need for protection and even to relieve emotional suffering so that people can stay in touch with their families, and/or social networks. Migrants in transit generally do not have the necessary devices or financial resources to guarantee communications.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Existing resources are insufficient given the increase in the number of people moving in massive mixed flows. It is, therefore, necessary to have the availability of humanitarian relief items, human resources to develop actions, and a significant increase in the mobilisation of volunteers and personnel at the field level. It is also imperative to approach migrants in different sectors and regions of the country; this represents a major challenge due to the breadth of the national territory and the dispersion/distance between migratory routes and the search for blind spots or constant changes of routes by people on the move.

Likewise, there is no coordinated response at the national level among actors with a scenario-based planning approach and early warnings in the face of increased migratory flows. In this context, there is an increase in the needs of host communities to respond, mainly in the areas of protection, health, and livelihoods. In view of this, they request the strengthening of capacities in first aid (including psychological), together with projection and early warning systems through local networks that allow for greater communications between the main points of the migratory route in Guatemala, thus, contributing to a timely response to the basic needs of the migrant population, reducing their vulnerabilities, and the capacity to make referrals for protection cases.

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 in leveraging 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, the aim of this operational strategy is to provide timely and dignified care to 52,000 migrant persons in transit, through shelter solutions, primary healthcare, psychosocial support services, water, sanitation and hygiene, and the reestablishment of family contact, mainly at humanitarian service points located along the route.

The CRG, in compliance with its vision as a leading humanitarian institution, is committed to continue contributing to mitigate the vulnerabilities and humanitarian consequences to which migrants are exposed along migratory routes, by facilitating humanitarian assistance and protection in migratory conditions of transit and return and implementing humanitarian actions in the scenario of massive mixed flows of migrant populations.

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 weather-related risks and operational adjustments

Considering the constant climatic changes and the current season (rainy), the necessary measures being taken for the interventions are derived from the guidelines of the Departmental Migration and Protection Tables: 1. Evaluation of mixed flows in transit communities; 2. Inter-institutional response actions; 3. Opening of communication lines for RFL services from the stationary HSPs located in border areas, as well as 4. Care through Mobile Clinics (MC) to implement services on the migratory routes.

In the event of complications, such as storms and floods, actions will be implemented at the community level for the use of local infrastructure, based on a dual approach: migrant population and community population. In the case of COVID-19 infections among personnel and volunteers, the specific protocol of the Guatemalan Red Cross (CRG) will be followed; and in the case of migrants, they will be referred to public sector health/social assistance centres.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

Interventions are planned for **52,000** migrants at the Southern and Northern Border, broken down as follows:

Age group	Men	Women	Diversity (ethnicity, LGBTIQ+, disability, etc.)
0-4	2,300	275	Yes
5-17	6,700	2,450	Yes

18-59	31,290	8,535	Yes
60+	300	150	Yes
Total	40,590	11,410	Yes
Total	52,000		

The target population is aligned with the target groups of the National Society's migration programme with a medium and long-term vision. Response by profiles is prioritised by vulnerable groups (women, children, adolescents, people with disabilities, LGTBIQ+ people, and people with chronic diseases, among others) and care is provided in a differentiated manner according to the immediate needs of each group.

Migrants in transit: Migrants who enter from Colombia crossing the Darien Gap (regardless of their nationality) and undertake their transit from Panama, crossing through Guatemala continuing on to Mexico, as well as migrants who leave Central America (Nicaragua and Honduras) and undertake their migratory route already in Central American territory.

Returned migrants: Guatemalans returning to the country, either by land or by air, who require assistance. An emphasis will be placed on children returning from the United States and Mexico.

Host communities due to the transit of migrants through these areas. These are often communities that are already affected by climate change, socioeconomic effects, and even violence, mainly in the border area between Honduras and Guatemala.


2. Protection, Gender and Inclusion, and Community Engagement and Accountability Considerations

PGI and CEA will be critical and cross-cutting approaches throughout the operation, to ensure that all people are recognised and valued equally, whose needs, priorities and suggestions are the guide for the development of the actions of the CRG.


The CRG will value the previous work developed with the transit and temporary receiving communities of the migrant population in the intervention zones. Likewise, in the HSPs and in the mobile services along the migratory routes, attention will be strengthened based on the Minimum Standards for PGI, to ensure a people-centred approach, in line with IFRC practice and commitments.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE


	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18: 2,100	Female < 18: 1,210	CHF 54,000
		Male > 18: 6,510	Male < 18: 490	Total target: 10,000 people
Objective:		<i>The people affected strengthen their safety and well-being through shelter and settlement solutions</i>		
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of 10 awnings, 25 tents, 100 benches, 100 chairs, six wheelchairs, 500 cots/mobile beds, four power generators, 50 power strips and 40 solar lamps for shelter management. • Coordination with the "House of Migrants" and other organisations to manage temporary housing with support from the CRG. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of 10,000 shelter kits for migrants (easy to carry, blankets, towels).
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 Livelihoods	Female > 18: 50	Female < 18: 0	CHF 34,000
	Male > 18: 50	Male < 18: 0	Total target: 100 people
Objective:	<i>The people affected restore and strengthen their livelihoods</i>		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility and Market survey study. • Development of a livelihoods micro project in two host communities to promote social cohesion between community members and migrants. • Accompaniment and follow-up of microprojects. 		

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

(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT / COMMUNITY HEALTH)


 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18: 4,536	Female < 18: 1,472	CHF 591,000
	Male > 18: 16,902	Male < 18: 4,860	Total target: 27,770 people
Objective:	<i>The most vulnerable and displaced people are provided with high-quality health and care services including MHPSS</i>		
Priority Actions:	<p>1. Health activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First aid service and assistance (purchase of 30 first aid kits). • First aid training for people from host communities (purchase of 20 mannequins). • Distribution of 10,000 personal protection/COVID-19 prevention kits. • Primary health for migrant in transit (hiring of two doctors and two nurses for mobile HSPs and CAPMIR). • Purchase of medicines. • 10 campaigns for medical check-ups for people from host communities and migrants in the process of applying for protection (refuge and/or asylum). <p>2. Mental health activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of 5,000 psychosocial support kits for children. • Distribution of 3,000 psychosocial support kits. • Distribution of 1,000 psychosocial support kits for staff and volunteers. • 12 workshops with supportive families. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 psychological first aid workshops for host communities and volunteers. • Hiring of two psychologists to support comprehensive services to migrants at fixed and mobile HSPs, and in the processes of psychosocial support and sensitisation in the communities. • Training for staff and volunteers in the use of the SMAPS guide for migrants. • Debriefing workshop with volunteers.
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 Water, sanitation and hygiene	Female > 18: 840	Female < 18: 273	CHF 584,000
	Male > 18: 3,130	Male < 18: 900	Total target: 5,143 people
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 2,400 differentiated hygiene kits. • Availability of six showers and six latrines for the migrant population in transit. • Access to quality water in transit and host communities (30 waterpipes). 		


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	Female > 18: 420	Female < 18: 136	CHF 169,000
	Male > 18: 1,565	Male < 18: 450	Total target: 2,571 people
Objective:	<i>The different people impacted and displaced by migrants, or refugees fleeing the crisis are safe from harm including violence, discrimination and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met</i>		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation into different languages available through tablet applications. • Distribution of key self-care messages and maps on safe migratory routes. • Distribution of 1,000 portable chargers. • Distribution of 5,000 flashlights and whistles. • Development of a campaign on non-stigma and non-discrimination towards the migrant population. • Rapid training on the referral protocol for volunteers. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitisation workshops for staff and volunteers on PGI and migration issues. • Purchase of one RFL kit. • Hiring of one PGI Officer.
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 Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18: 1,860	Female < 18: 140	CHF 29,000
	Male > 18: 2,790	Male < 18: 218	Total target: 5,008 people
Objective:	<i>The diverse needs, priorities, and preferences of the affected people guide the response through a people-centred approach and meaningful community participation</i>		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a permanent connectivity service in the HSPs. • Socialisation and sensitisation of migrants on issues of: PGI, services provided to the population, protection of migrant children and adolescents and community self-care (in the departments of Petén, Chiquimula and in the municipalities of Puerto Barrios and Tecún Umán). • Availability of a suggestion box in the HSPs. • Satisfaction, needs and suggestions surveys. 		

 Migration	Female > 18: 2,100	Female < 18: 681	CHF 796,000
	Male > 18: 7,825	Male < 18: 2,250	Total target: 12,856 people
Objective:	<i>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.</i>		
Priority Actions:	<p>Migration activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the existing HSPs through the purchase of supplies for their immediate availability. • Purchase of two trucks for mobilisation of supplies to HSPs. • Sensitisation of volunteers and staff on migration issues. • Distribution of migration kits (capes, caps, jackets). • Hiring of one Coordination Officer for HSPs. • Hiring of one Social Work Technician. • Hiring of two Facilitators. 		

 Risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery	Female > 18: 30	Female < 18: 0	CHF 9,878
	Male > 18: 30	Male < 18: 0	Total target: 60 people
Objective:	<i>Host communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters</i>		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation and training of community groups for early warning systems. • Implementation of early warning system with transit and temporary host communities. 		

Enabling approaches

 Coordination and Partnerships	Female > 18: 25	Female < 18: 0	CHF 21,000
	Male > 18: 25	Male < 18: 0	Total target: 50 people
Objective:	<i>Expand the programmatic reach of National Societies and the International Federation to ensure a coordinated humanitarian response with other governmental and non-governmental agencies.</i>		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen coverage and attention to the needs identified in border areas, HSPs, and migratory routes. • Strengthen the participation of government and civil society institutions. • Promote comprehensive attention to migrants. • Coordination of the affiliation of the different participation spaces. • Development of scenario exercises and contingency plans in the various technical migration roundtables in the country. • Coordination and follow-up of the different processes developed. 		

 National Society Strengthening	Female > 18: 30	Female < 18: 0	CHF 511,000
	Male > 18: 30	Male < 18: 0	Total target: 60 people
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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational safety training for staff and volunteers. • Visibility and uniforms for volunteers and staff. • Availability of COVID tests for personnel and volunteers. 		

- Equipment for seven CRG delegations located along migratory routes so they can be points for humanitarian services.
- Hiring of two pilots to drive large units.
- Hiring of one Planning, Monitoring and Reporting technician.
- Hiring of one administrative technician.
- Hiring of one coordinator for the operation.
- Purchase of one ambulance.
- Purchase of computer equipment.
- Humanitarian diplomacy activities (high-level meetings with key actors, dialogue spaces, etc.).
- Lessons Learned Workshop of the operation.
- Development of an exit strategy for the operation that includes mainly the livelihoods component.

Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
1. Violence along migratory routes.	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Society presence in border areas, applying Safer Access mechanisms.
2. Rains and storms.	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Society Disaster Response unit develops actions at the community level with real-time information.
3. Social conflict.	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Society community awareness actions with a focus on inclusion and conflict mediation.
4. Prevalence of the health emergency caused by COVID-19 and others with a similar impact.	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of the protocols developed by National Society to minimise the risks of contagion, both for personnel and volunteers, as well as for people in the communities.

Quality and accountability

Federation-wide monitoring and reporting are planned and will ensure across all countries and Federation partners, with a harmonised list of indicators collected and reported regularly to represent a complete picture of the IFRC's network solidarity and response efforts. National Societies will collect as much disaggregated data as possible to reflect the needs of the different groups.

Please refer to the regional operational strategy for more details.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT



OPERATING STRATEGY

MDR43008 – Guatemala Red Cross Mexico and Central American Migration Crisis Emergency Appeal

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	2,268,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	54,000
Livelihoods	34,000
Health	591,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	584,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	169,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	29,000
Migration	796,000
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	11,000
Enabling Approaches	532,000
Coordination and Partnerships	21,000
National Society Strengthening	511,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS **2,800,000**

all amounts in Swiss francs (CHF)

Contact information

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

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Reference



Click here for:

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