



EMERGENCY APPEAL

COUNTRY OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Mexico | Central America & Mexico

Migration Crisis



Delivering hygiene kits to migrants in transit in the municipality of Tonalá, Chiapas. Source: Mexican Red Cross.

Appeal No: MDR43008	To be assisted: 20,000 people (directly)	Appeal launched: 29 July 2022
	DREF allocated: 175,000 CHF	Disaster Categorisation: Orange
Operation Start date: 29 July 2022	Operation End date: 31 July 2023	Date of issue: 26 August 2022

Mexico Funding requirement: CHF 2.5 million
IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 28 million
Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 18 million

TIMELINE



A Mexican Red Cross volunteer provides medical care in a shelter installed in the Jesús Martínez "Palillo" stadium to a migrant who was part of the caravan of almost 5500 people. 5 November 2018 Mexico City. Source: IFRC.

- May 2022:** Mexico's Customs and Border Patrol division encountered migrants 222,656 times, the largest monthly total since the agency began reporting data by month in fiscal year 2000.
- June 2022:** The Mexican government reported an 89% year-over-year increase in the number of migrants presented or channelled by the immigration authority in the first quarter of 2022, with the addition of 77,626 from the January to March period alone.
- 28 June 2022:** 53 migrants were found dead inside the trailer of an abandoned truck on the outskirts of San Antonio, on the Texas-Mexico border.
- 25 July 2022:** Two new caravans made up of some 4,300 migrants from different countries departed on 25 July 2022 from the Mexican city of Tapachula in the state of Chiapas.
- 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

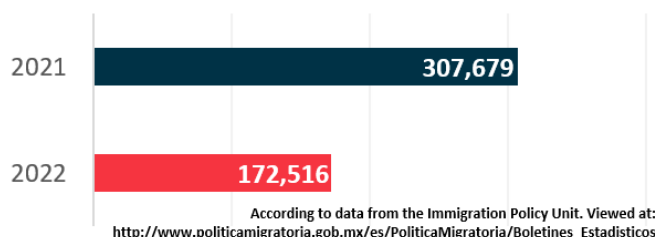


For maps used to not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status or territory of any country or state. Source: Cruz Roja Mexicana, IFRC. Produced by IFRC/ICR Country Office (19 June 2022).

Control (CBP) increased sharply. In January, 154,812 detention events were registered, with 165,894 in February and 221,303 in March. There was a 53.6% increase when comparing data from the first quarter of 2021 to the same period in the current year (in 2021, there were 352,790 events, compared with 542,009 in 2022).

Despite a decrease in the number of foreigners presented by the immigration authority in Mexico, during the first months of 2022, a year-on-year increase was observed of around 107.9%.

Mexico Irregular migration Jan-Dec 2021 / Jan-Jun 2022



The migratory phenomenon in Mexico can only be understood if it is approached from the historical and social aspects that have triggered massive population displacements to the United States. The main causes include economic, social and political issues, armed violence, and disasters.

The current migration crisis has worsened as a result of the impacts derived from COVID-19, which have deepened pre-existing crises and have led to a decrease in the living conditions of millions of people who are forced to leave their countries of origin.

According to the IOM's Missing Migrants Project,¹ the 4,000 deaths at the Mexico-United States border is nearly five times as many as the combined death tolls of all other routes recorded. The leading cause of death is drowning, at 1,750; suffering accidental deaths, vehicle accidents, sickness/lack of access to adequate healthcare, violence, and the lack of shelter, food or water.

As a result of the pandemic and subsequent border closures, migration flows stagnated. Since 2021, however, there has been a continuous increase in irregular migration according to US and Mexican authorities surpassing figures from 2019.

During the first months of 2022, detention events registered by the Office of Customs and Border

In June 2022, 53 migrants were found dead in an abandoned truck in the US state of Texas. This smuggling episode illustrates the need for safety, information, and protection for migrants along their journey, with most starting out in Central America. Among the dead were 27 Mexican nationals, 14 Hondurans, eight Guatemalans and two Salvadorans.

Migratory movements in Mexico are mainly along the traditional routes through the Gulf, the Pacific and Central Mexico, but in recent times, a large diversification of routes has been identified, extending to large areas of the country, including rural areas and hostile territories where the risk for people increases.

It is evident that the flows and means of transportation in Mexico have changed, as areas that are not traditional transit zones for migrants have begun to experience a steady increase, with

¹ OCHA. Latin America & The Caribbean Weekly Situation Update (11 – 17 July 2022). 18 July 2022.

most local governments lacking a clear strategy and resources to deal with the shifting flows.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use and awareness of goods and services.

Migrants face many obstacles along their route, due to their legal status, stigma, discrimination, limited purchasing power, language, and cultural barriers. As a result, they are excluded from basic services. Due to these conditions, there are significant limitations in the ability to access services that would allow them to exercise their rights to health, protection, justice, food, housing, and education, among others.

Within the Mexican territory, the availability and type of services vary with respect to the social, political, and economic context. However, in most cases, migrants cannot make use of public services due to the previously mentioned obstacles and in some cases, are left at the expense of the actions of private actors or without any type of assistance and protection.

This difficult access to public and private services has worsened as a result of migration policies and migration containment strategies, since in most cases, migrants are left without access to services that would allow them to live in dignity and away from dangerous conditions that violate their well-being. Factors inherent to the migrant, such as the fear of being discovered by immigration authorities and being deported, also generate a worrying exclusion from the few services available.

2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

The adverse conditions in which people move and the restrictive migration policies that tend to limit people's mobility have made the migration process more difficult, as more and more dangerous routes, means of transportation and methods are used that put people at risk as they travel through these countries to reach their destination. This situation deepens the conditions of vulnerability, exposing them to health problems, exploitation, violence, extortion, human trafficking, sexual violence, kidnapping and forced enlistment by the perpetrators of violence. Mobility under such conditions has a high impact on people's integrity,

profoundly altering their physical, mental and social well-being.

Given the volume of the migratory flows and the challenging conditions of the Mexican territory, the humanitarian implications for migrants have increased the number of reported deaths. The IOM reported that 651 people lost their lives trying to cross the border between Mexico and the United States – the highest figure since 2014. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported the main causes of death of Mexican persons attempting to cross the Mexico-US border as: dehydration, drowning, accidents, health complications, and hypothermia.

Regarding the impact on mental well-being, studies on mental health and migration have indicated a high prevalence of mental disorders in migrants, including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and substance abuse disorders. The psychosocial impact suffered by migrant populations varies according to the realities on the ground, the social and state response at different stages of the migration process, as well as the resources that everyone possesses to cope with the situation.

3. Risks & vulnerabilities

The most vulnerable migrant populations, i.e., those whose characteristics and/or conditions aggravate their situation, include unaccompanied children, victims of gender-based violence, people suffering from diseases, victims of crimes such as mass kidnappings and human trafficking, senior citizens, and people belonging to the LGBTQ+ community, among others. These populations find themselves in vulnerable situations that prevent or hinder access to fulfilling their most basic rights, including to health and food, which in turn, exposes them to substantial risks, significantly impacting their physical and mental well-being.

In terms of social threats and risks, different organisations have pointed out the significant violence and human rights violations suffered by migrants in transit through Mexico. Given the tightening and increase of migration policies and border zone controls, the routes that migrants follow have also had to be modified, forcing them to choose increasingly longer and more dangerous areas, where they are subjected to strong climatic changes, aggression, and abuse.

Another important risk in transit has been the increase in violence in Mexico, due to the strengthening of groups that resort to violence. The incursion of these groups in the migratory context has caused the migrant population to be more frequent victims of various crimes. In addition, in recent years, these groups have been responsible for “regulating” and “organising” the trafficking of migrants between Mexico and the United States,

resulting in increasingly dangerous and uncertain scenarios.

The above is combined with racist, xenophobic and intolerant attitudes of some receiving communities, which only aggravates the journey of migrants, as they are constant victims of discrimination, segregation and violence.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The Mexican Red Cross has 19 years of experience providing humanitarian assistance to migrants in transit through mobile healthcare units. Its initial point of focus on migrants’ dates back to 2003 in Sásabe, Sonora, where medical attention was offered to people returning from the United States.

Today, the Mexican Red Cross in Chiapas, Baja California, Sonora and Puebla work in coordination, and with funding from the ICRC, Spanish Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and American Red Cross to strengthen its Humanitarian Service Points along the migration route, including medical care, pre-hospital care, first aid, health and mental health promotion strategies, as well as the quality and variety of RFL services.

The recently inaugurated MRC National Migration Programme (November 2021) depends on the National Relief Coordination, allowing it to have the ability to respond given the consolidated infrastructure and capacity of the National Relief Coordination. The National Society's activities are aligned with the government response under the framework of the auxiliary of the Red Cross.

1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

The attention and response to the needs of migrants since the caravans began in 2019 has far exceeded the capacity of the Mexican government, despite support from the Mexican Red Cross in Chiapas, Tabasco, Sonora, Puebla and various points of assistance in the national territory with medical care, RFL and hydration in conjunction with Mexican authorities and other non-governmental organisations.

The first increase in refugee applications, at 1,296, was reported in 2013; however, at the end of 2021, the number of applicants for refugee status in Mexico closed at 130,744, which represents an increase of 10,088.27%.² This extraordinary growth has posed a new and difficult challenge for the Mexican government in achieving an effective strategy to attend to the needs and integration of the population in transit during their refugee process. The National Society coordinates with the organisms involved in responding to the emergency. This challenge will only intensify in 2022, as in the first quarter alone, there was a 90% increase in the number of applications compared to 2021.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

² [Special report on caravans 2021, New challenges for mobility in Mexico](#). National Human Rights Commission.

The IFRC does not have a presence in Mexico, however, it collaborates remotely with the Mexican Red Cross through technical accompaniment on the Movement's approach to migration and by creating spaces for collaboration between National Societies in the Americas. In addition, it is in charge of carrying out the coordination processes of the PNS which remotely supports the activities of the MRC (the Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross). Since the creation of the National Migration Programme, the IFRC has accompanied the MRC with the introduction of the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach to the activities developed by the National Society.

ICRC

The ICRC has been present in Mexico since 1994. Collaboration with the Mexican Red Cross in migration began in 2011 with the Humanitarian Service Points project with the aim of promoting access to services for the migrant population covering humanitarian needs arising from violence and risks faced during their journeys. These Humanitarian Service Points are located in key locations along the migratory route. Humanitarian services provided include health assistance, provision of self-care messages and water, as well as Restoring Family Links services. In collaboration with the Mexican Red Cross, the ICRC disseminates, in-person and through WhatsApp self-care messages on human rights, ways to reduce risks in transit and the location of shelters along the migratory route.

Continuity in the strengthening of existing humanitarian service points, in addition to efforts made in various municipalities and improvements of new points in the localities of Huixtla in Chiapas and Nogales in Sonora, will contribute to consolidating and improving the network of spaces operated by the Mexican Red Cross, thus, covering the gaps in care services detected, especially in the face of the massive increase in this population.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

After the COVID-19 pandemic struck, the United Nations system and the regional governments (especially the United States) increased funding for the care of migrants in transit through Mexico. Specifically, the IOM increased its staff and activities to support the government's strategy to contain the spread of the virus among the population. UNHCR also increased its presence and activities in response to the refugee application crisis; however, no organisations have been identified that offer healthcare in caravan emergencies with a scope as broad as the Mexican Red Cross.

3. Gaps in the response

In Mexico, there is a clear gap in the **protection** of the migrant population, due to the lack of a response that promotes respect for their rights and with a perspective of PGI, which considers all situations and conditions presented in the migrant population.

Access to basic services is limited due to factors inherent in the migrant population and the permanent fear of being discovered by migration authorities and being deported, but also due to discrimination resulting from their irregular situation. Therefore, it is important to consolidate the humanitarian assistance that the Mexican Red Cross provides to this population, **strengthening** its capacities. It is essential to consolidate a clear work strategy that allows the Mexican Red Cross to reinforce and standardise its operational, management and liaison capacities to increase the quality of activities throughout the national territory.

The following are some of the gaps in the response identified by the Mexican Red Cross:

Shelter

Migrants are particularly vulnerable to violations of the right to adequate housing, racism and xenophobia can further interfere with their ability to secure sustainable and adequate living conditions. Shelter camps are often dilapidated and overcrowded, providing inadequate shelter and services. Very often, the lack of funding or their legal status do not allow them to rent adequate accommodation. Migrants often end up living in precarious and unsafe conditions. At the moment, municipal governments and other institutions provide temporary shelter to

migrants, but there is still the need to increase local capacity in case of large population displacements (caravans and/or massive deportations), with temporary shelters with a minimum of water and sanitation infrastructure.

Health

Migrants and refugees face many challenges that can have an impact on their health. Migration could both improve or diminish an individual's health status while migrants often face worse health outcomes in countries of transit and destination, due to barriers including language and cultural differences, institutional discrimination and restricted use of health services.

Currently, with funding from the Canadian Red Cross and the American Red Cross and core funds, the National Society provides medical care, pre-hospital care and first aid services at humanitarian assistance points. However, there is a need to scale-up mental health and health promotion actions to mitigate the effect of migration on their well-being, specifically on issues related to self-care measures and infectious disease prevention.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion

Migrants face harsh environments that make access to water, sanitation, and hygiene products difficult, putting their health and well-being at risk. The extreme weather conditions experienced by migrants in transit or returning to Mexico may cause dehydration, especially in children and senior citizens. In addition to access to drinking water, given the increase in the number of people arriving daily in Mexico, there are other sanitation and hygiene challenges, such as the number of toilets and showers available in the different facilities that serve the mobile population.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Migrants, especially minors, older people, people with disabilities or people with irregular status or lack of documentation, face several threats along the route, including being caught by smugglers' networks, exploitation, denied access to essential services, violence, detention, sexual exploitation, abuse, and forced returns. A functional, effective referral system is always required by any organisation working with migrants.

Maintaining contact with relatives, families, or friends, is also a need that must be addressed, given that it can help ensure they are accounted for, and avoid them going missing.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

The operations could potentially be affected due to some conditions in the states included in this intervention.

In **Chiapas**, the migratory flow is intense, there are sometimes confrontations between local authorities and the local population, and there is a strong syndicate, peasant and teachers' organisations that constantly organise road blockades or takeovers of government facilities. Recently, violence has increased due to the presence of non-state armed groups in several areas. As a result, it is possible that changes in the security context and immigration policies could impact activities.

Sonora has a strong presence of non-state armed groups because, as a border state, there is a dispute over routes associated with the trafficking of people and illegal substances. In several areas, there is constant fighting between armed groups that leads to violence, in addition to other violent acts, blockades and confrontations, all of which interrupt daily activities.

Actions to mitigate these obstacles include the need for constant context analysis, safe access training, the implementation of operational communication actions and the promotion of operational planning in the development of activities. Adequate visibility, analysis of safe spaces, action protocols and reports in case of risk situations will be ensured to reinforce mitigation strategies around such risk situations.

The city of **Tijuana, Baja California**, has been recognised for years as one of the most dangerous cities in the world, with its high homicide rate derived from the struggle between armed groups disputing the control of the territory. This border city faces additional challenges such as high drug consumption, a high number of homeless people, large migratory flows, and deportation processes from the United States to Mexico.

During the intervention, it is possible that activities have to be adapted due to the context of violence in the city, as security conditions can rapidly change and become hostile. In addition, despite the consolidated network of shelters, during massive displacements, the response capacity may be exceeded by increased overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, and risky situations that could limit the impact of the activities.

The state of **Puebla** is mainly a transit territory for the migrant population, but several criminal activities continue to take place, such as transport robberies, homicides, robberies, kidnappings, etc.

Within the intervention zone, road transportation is identified as a key risk, due to insecurity along stretches of roadways, and in recent years, violent incidents have taken place in municipalities through which migrants travel. The operation will have to carry out a constant analysis of risks, impacts, and mitigation actions so that the activities are carried out effectively; it is also necessary to strengthen links with key actors and the dissemination of operational communication messages.

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 is to reduce the gap in access to healthcare, mental health and protection services for 22,000 migrants in transit and return, mainly through humanitarian service points.

This will involve strengthening the response capacity of the municipal government and civil society organisations, reinforcing a strategy of disseminating information on the Mexican context and self-care messages, and offering direct assistance in the sectors of shelter health, mental health, and restoring family links to the migrant population. The operation will ensure that all activities are carried out within the framework of the Safer Access action, respecting the principles of protection, especially Do No Harm, and following all recommendations to reduce the risk of COVID-19 infection.

With the financial and technical support of the International Federation, this operation seeks to add activities, specifically, the purchase and equipment of two mobile Humanitarian Service Points directly focused on migrant populations along migratory routes in Huixtla, Chiapas, and Nogales, Sonora in Mexico. One service point will provide continuous care in the Nogales shelters, with a special emphasis on psychosocial care for the returning Mexican and foreign migrant population. The other will have a greater focus on physical health and provide care in the vicinity of the offices of the National Migration Institute, the municipal shelter, and will respond to population movements of migrants in Huixtla, Chiapas.

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 the operation

Mexico's vulnerability to natural hazards is high. Earthquakes, hurricanes, droughts and floods have increased due to climate change, which increases their number and intensity.

Chiapas, located in southeastern Mexico and bordering Guatemala, is a highly mountainous areas with dense tropical forests. The highest average temperature is 30°C (86°F) and the lowest is 17.5°C (63°F). The northern region has year-round rainfall, while the rest of the state has summer rains. The state is located in an area that favours factors that represent increased risks given potential climate triggers, such as rains, floods, landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts, volcanic eruptions, fires, erosions, cold fronts, or tropical cyclones.

Sonora, located in the northeast of the country and bordering the United States, is mainly composed of semi-arid deserts and grasslands. The average maximum temperature is 38°C with an average minimum temperature of 5°C. The main disasters in this state have been those generated by extraordinary rains and tropical storms.

The state of *Baja California* and specifically the city of Tijuana has a Mediterranean climate with average temperatures between 14 and 29 degrees Celsius. Weather-related events or other disasters can include earthquakes, landslides, hurricanes, and tropical storms.

Puebla, located in the centre of the country with a temperate climate, has an average temperature of 16 degrees Celsius. Among the main threats are volcanic, seismic, and geological events together with the low temperatures during the winter season. Puebla also presents the possibility of radioactive and chemical threats from the large industries and technical laboratories that develop activities with hazardous materials.

It is, therefore, necessary to constantly monitor the main threats and risks, and to have close communications with the monitoring centres and authorities in charge of preventing the effects of such adverse events. The work teams will develop specific protocols allowing them to have a clear and effective response to safeguard the integrity of personnel and volunteers.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

This operation is aimed at providing direct assistance to 22,000 migrants in transit or returning to Mexico in the state of Sonora in the municipalities of Nogales and Sonora, and in the state of Chiapas in the municipalities of Huixtla and Chiapas, border cities with a high flow of migrants.

Ninety-five percent of the total migrant population in Mexico are estimated to be adults, while the remaining 5% are children and adolescents; likewise, of these percentages, 86% are men and 14% are women.

Therefore, based on the above data, the following is an estimated breakdown on care to be provided:

Sex-age group	Total quantity	%
Males over 18 years of age	17,974	81.7
Males under 18 years old	946	4.3
Females over 18 years old	2,926	13.3
Females under 18 years of age	154	0.7
Total number of people to be assisted	22,000	100

Segregated by age group, the distribution will be as follows:

- Persons under 18 years of age (children and adolescents): 1,100 (5%).
- Persons over 18 years of age (adults): 20,900 (95%)

Segregated by sex, the distribution will be as follows:


- Females: 3,080 (14%)
- Males: 18,920 (86%)

2. Considerations for protection, gender and inclusion, and community engagement and accountability

The mobile Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) will be covering places such as shelters and humanitarian assistance points where this population is usually concentrated and/or where they come to request services. Both migrants and the communities are understood to know the types of assistance which the Mexican Red Cross is beginning to offer to the migrant population, as well as the objectives and scope of the operations. Work will be carried out respecting the principles of protection, especially the principle of doing no harm and considering the conditions and characteristics that may aggravate the vulnerability of migrants.

PLANNED OPERATIONS


INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18: 26	Female < 18: 2	CHF 34,000
	Male > 18: 164	Male < 18: 8	Total target: 200
Objective:	<i>Affected people strengthen their safety and well-being through shelter and settlement solutions</i>		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment for setting emergency camps resulting from massive returns, caravans, and major emergencies. Includes 10 portable toilets, five aluminium sinks and 200 cots. • Establishment of linkage and coordination mechanisms to promote an effective and relevant response to the immediate context of conditions (per diem for volunteers, mobilisation to camp facilities). 		

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


(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT / COMMUNITY HEALTH)

Health & Care	Female > 18: 1,995	Female < 18: 105	CHF 270,000
--------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------


 <p>(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support / Community Health / Medical Services)</p>	Male > 18: 12,255	Male < 18: 645	Total target: 15,000
Objective:	<i>The most vulnerable and displaced people are provided with high-quality health and care services, including MHPSS.</i>		
Priority Actions:	<p>1. Mental Health and psychosocial support</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capacity building in Psychosocial Support (psychological first aid, self-care and accompaniment of shelter personnel). b. Promotion of self-care measures inside the shelters. c. Dissemination of health and mental health promotion messages in shelters. d. Dissemination of key messages and self-care in terms of mental health. e. Recruitment of four mental health technicians and one mental health advisor. <p>Community Health</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> f. Training on potential epidemics and non-communicable diseases for shelter personnel. g. Community health promotion based on the main causes of mortality and morbidity among migrants in Mexico. h. Dissemination of first aid in the context of human mobility to migrants and those responsible for care centres. i. Dissemination of measures to mitigate contagion in terms of COVID-19 and communicable diseases. 		

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

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

 <p>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</p>	Female > 18: 1,333	Female < 18: 70	CHF 70,000
Objective:	Male > 18: 8,170	Male < 18: 430	Total target: 10,000
Priority Actions:	<p><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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of services available to migrants at each humanitarian service point allowing them to access and exercise their rights and basic needs. • Reinforcement (printing and translation) of self-care messages to limit situations that compromise people's health. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoring Family Links (RFL): calling and Red Cross messaging services strengthening connectivity and battery charging in RFL spaces. Rehabilitation of RFL spaces.
--	--

 Migration	Female > 18: 2,926	Female < 18: 154	CHF 1,511,000
	Male > 18: 17,974	Male < 18: 946	Total target: 22,000
Objective:	<p><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></p>		
Priority Actions:	<p>Migration activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation of Humanitarian Service Points to reduce COVID-19 infections (minor adaptation + procurement of equipment). Development and distribution of educational materials for mental health promotion and psychosocial support actions through the HSPs. Procurement of materials, supplies and equipment for humanitarian service points (HSPs) to provide health and protection services. Delivery of humanitarian assistance in the HSPs (water, protection kits and differentiated hygiene kits). Provide community psychosocial care to migrants through strategies such as workshops, group accompaniment sessions, and group containment, among others. Recruitment of four field coordinators, three psychologists, three nurses, three paramedics, and one migration advisor for care in the HSPs. 		

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening	Female > 18: 50	Female < 18: 0	CHF 615,000
	Male > 18: 50	Male < 18: 0	Total target: 100
Objective:	<p><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></p>		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the infrastructure available to the local delegations by conditioning spaces to improve response 		

capacities and equipping them with materials and supplies for the development of activities.

- Hiring a management and support team (coordinator, assistant logistician, logisticians, PMER, finance).
- Establishment and maintenance of a field office, equipment for the technical team, operating expenses.
- Feedback and lessons learned workshops.
- Establish a solidarity fund for volunteers.
- Capacity building for volunteers.

Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
1. Increase in violent events that affect the MRC's activities.	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRC dissemination, training and implementation of more secure access protocols and security recommendations for migration activities. • MRC permanent analysis of the context in line with the National Society Security Strategy. • MRC personal and branches develop activities in secure environments (local delegations, liaison with key actors and shelters). • National Society permanent context analysis and coordination with other humanitarian actors to generate monitoring actions.
2. Increased severity of migration policies limiting humanitarian activities	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Society enforces strengthening of key stakeholder relationships and dissemination of messages based on Operational Communication. • MRC Raising awareness and ongoing dialogue with community and government authorities.
3. Changes in migratory flows due to changes in the current context	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRC Migration Programme, in coordination with the IFRC-ARO, monitors the contextual factors that could modify routes, points of interest, and means of transportation.
4. Staff rotation within the project and institution	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRC Psychosocial Support unit incorporates both emotional and psychological support. • MRC Psychosocial Support unit disseminates and implements actions to promote self-care and

- prevent the appearance of burnout syndrome.
- Reducing the MRC's risk factors by improving the organisation of work time, implementing strategies that promote self-care, and an equitable distribution of the workload.

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 – Mexican Red Cross Mexico and Central American Migration Crisis Emergency Appeal

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	1,885,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	34,000
Health	270,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	70,000
Migration	1,511,000
Enabling Approaches	615,000
National Society Strengthening	615,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS **2,500,000**

all amounts in Swiss francs (CHF)

Contact information

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

At the Mexican Red Cross:

- **President:** Fernando Suinaga; presidencia@cruzrojamexicana.org.mx
- **General Director:** Jose Antonio Monroy; jamonroy@cruzrojamexicana.org.mx

At the IFRC Americas Region:

- **Head of Central American Country Cluster Delegation:** Nelson Aly; nelson.alyrodriguez@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Office for Head of Disaster Climate and Crisis:** Roger Alonso Morgui, roger.morgui@ifrc.org
- **Operations, Evolving Crises and Disasters Manager:** Maria Martha Tuna; maria.tuna@ifrc.org
- **Communications Manager:** Susana Arroyo, susana.arroyo@ifrc.org
- **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Manager:** Pradiip Alvarez (acting); pradiip.alvarez@ifrc.org

At the IFRC Geneva Headquarters:

- **DREF Senior Officer:** Eszter Matyeka; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org
- **Operations Coordination focal point:** Karla Morizzo (acting); email: karla.morizzo@ifrc.org □

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **Head of Partnerships and Resource Development:** Mei Lin León (acting), meilin.leon@ifrc.org

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Logistics Coordinator:** Mauricio Bustamante, mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org

Reference



Click here for:

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