



EMERGENCY APPEAL

COUNTRY OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

El Salvador | Central America & Mexico

Migration Crisis



Salvadoran Red Cross volunteers deliver water to migrant caravan. Source: Salvadoran Red Cross, 2018.

Appeal No: MDR43008	To be assisted: 21,000 people	Appeal launched: 29 July 2022
	DREF allocated: 50,000 CHF	Disaster Categorization: Orange
Operation Start date: 29 July 2022	Operation End date: 31 July 2023	Date of issue: 2 September 2022

El Salvador Funding requirement: 1 million CHF
IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: 18 million CHF
Federation-wide funding requirement: 28 million CHF

TIMELINE



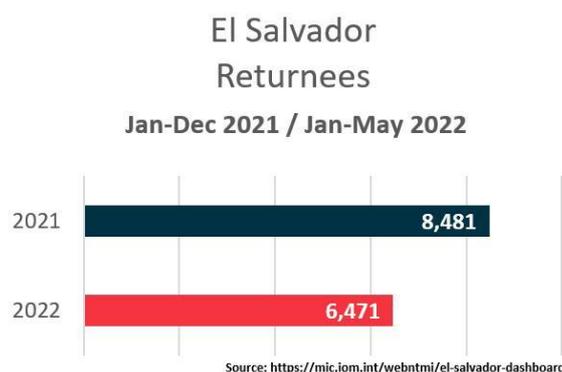
- March 2022:** according to a report by the United States Customs and Border Protection Agency, 8,387 Salvadorans were prevented from entering the country irregularly, which is an increase from the 7,146 in February 2021
- 2022:** UNHCR estimates that in 2022 the number of deportations will reach approximately 50,000, of which 10,000 will have protection needs (20 percent of the total number of deportees).
- May 2022:** IOM reports 6,471 returnees for the period January to May 2022, an increase of 254% over the previous year.
- 29 July 2022:** 7 National Societies decide to scale up their response and together with IFRC **launch an Emergency Appeal** to support the **National Societies of Central America and Mexico** for **18 million CHF** to **assist 210,000 people** for **12 months**. 1 million CHF allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to kick off the operation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Despite official information on the reduction in the number and rate of homicides registered since 2019 in El Salvador, the persistence of crime and violence continue to be a threat to social development and economic growth in the country and constitute the main causes for which the population continues to be victims of situations of forced internal displacement, as well as catalysts for the migration of people from El Salvador to other countries in search of international protection. The deep socioeconomic and gender inequality, the impact of COVID-19 and the effects of natural hazards and disasters combined with the population's vulnerability conditions contribute to the deterioration of the protection context.

In this context, it is clear and necessary to address the situation of internally displaced persons who are seeking a safe place within the country and migrants who risk traveling the migratory route to reach new destinations. Many of them are subsequently deported and forced to return (ICRC).

In 2022, 6,471 Salvadoran migrant returnees from the United States and Mexico were reported, an increase of 254% compared to the previous year.¹ In addition, according to a report by the United States Customs and Border Protection Agency, 8,387 Salvadorans were prevented from entering the country irregularly in March 2022, an increase from the 7,146 in February 2021. According to official records, in 2022, there was a 209% increase in deportations from the United States and Mexico compared to the same period in 2021.²



According to the Humanitarian Response Plan for El Salvador³, forced displacement has a multidimensional negative effect on the exercise of rights. At the community level, the lack of state presence and the social and territorial control of gangs hinder displaced persons access to rights and services. To mitigate risks, people affected by violence often limit their movements, aggravating their situation and affecting their sources of income. Once they flee their community, displaced persons leave behind their property, belongings, education, and employment opportunities. In addition, displacement entails the loss of social, community and family networks, while generating new challenges related to the establishment of the family in a new place.

Severity of humanitarian conditions



Upon arrival, returning migrants, in El Salvador, suffer discrimination that limits their reintegration into their communities of origin. The stigma that follows them is usually associated with crime. Other returnees have physical and mental health problems or have been victims of sexual abuse in transit. Some returnees fled and were forcibly displaced and feel threatened to return to their place of origin.

Some of the factors of departure were family reunification, uprooting, adverse weather conditions that have contributed to the loss of jobs and the closure of businesses in the communities of origin, which makes it difficult to generate livelihoods.

1. Impact on accessibility to basic services such as food, health, education, electricity, among others.

¹ [IOM. El Salvador Dashboard.](#)

² [Voz de Americas. Anticipan gran aumento de migrantes salvadoreños tras eliminación de Título 42 en EEUU. 21 April 2022.](#)

³ [OCHA. Humanitarian Response Plan - El Salvador, 2022](#)

Migrants and/or displaced persons face many shortages and challenges along the migration route. In El Salvador, involuntary returnees generally do not have the resources to access the material goods necessary to reintegrate into their communities of origin (food, clothing, health, housing), or in some cases due to the generalized violence and security issues they have no possibility of returning home.

Many people generally leave the country due to violence perpetuated by illegal groups (gangs), and when they return, they require protection and an immediate response to their urgent needs. Most of them are in urgent need of cash to pay for food, medicine and clothing and shelter housing in case of individuals or families who are unable to return to their place of origin.

The few governmental organizations do not have the resources to provide the humanitarian aid required for migrants in the short and medium term. The migrant and displaced population specially those who are victims of violence require humanitarian assistance and protection to alleviate their suffering; to protect their lives and guarantee respect for their rights, without any form of discrimination based on age, race, colour, sex, language, religion, birth, political ideology, or other status.

2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

Today, migration is a global phenomenon and should be recognized as a social determinant of health. Mobility not only has an impact on people's physical vulnerability, but also on their mental and social well-being.

Conditions related to the migration process can increase vulnerability to disease. The COVID-19 pandemic has contributed to increased risk of infection and death for migrants and internally displaced persons. People on the move may have few tools to protect themselves, such as social distancing, hand hygiene, and self-isolation, which are often not possible.

While this clearly has an impact on the well-being of migrants and internally displaced persons, it has a negative impact on global health objectives, such as HIV prevention and containment of tuberculosis, among others. High morbidity and mortality rates among migrants, especially among those in irregular or forced situations, are also a key health concern that is underestimated and deserves attention.

People on the move also experience a series of reactions and feelings that affect their mental health, so mental health and psychosocial support services that facilitate the management of such impacts are essential to cope with them. According to data from the Protection and Information System of the Psychosocial Care Unit for Victims of Violence (UAPV) of the Salvadoran Red Cross, the main impacts of containment and mitigation measures on the mental health of the population served have been:

- In girls and boys from 4 to 8 years old: behavioural problems, stress, anxiety, eating disorders are the ones that are mostly reflected in children served.
- In girls and boys from 8 to 12 years old: Increase of defiant or aggressive behaviours, anger, irritability, complaints of boredom, sleep disturbances, depression, worry, and anxiety due to fear of being harmed by violence.
- In adolescents (12 to 17 years old): Increased defiant and aggressive behaviours, thoughts of hopelessness, recurrent fear, and worry.
- In adults and families: There is the prevalence of generalized anxiety and symptoms of depression, mainly related to the acts of violence perpetrated mainly by armed groups. There is a fear of receiving threats and extortion by gangs that exercise territorial control in the area. There are reports of anguish due to the presence of police and army troops in the last month of March. Similarly, cases of displacement due to police harassment have been reported, who link them to gangs in their areas of residence, and at the same time, there has been an increase in the intention to migrate as a result of the security situation in the country.

Victims of violence in conditions of displacement identify that from the moment they suffer a threat of displacement until the moment they must return and relocate to a new community, anxiety always remains constant due to the fear of being persecuted and found.

3. Impact on their livelihoods

The "Study of the labour market focused on the identification of possibilities for self-employment and labour linkage of internally displaced population and population in need of international protection", carried out by the company CID Gallup and UNHCR in El Salvador, shows that one fifth of the population is unemployed and although 17% expect to be employed in administrative positions, only 5% of the people have technical education.

Of those who are employed, almost half are working informally and 73% of people want to start a business but have little economic solvency. The study also shows that approximately four out of every five people consider that obtaining a job in El Salvador is "difficult (very or somewhat)". This reality is especially acute for women (64% - very difficult) and for the population over 40 years of age (66% "very difficult"). In turn, people with disabilities suffer from the hard task of finding employment, as almost half (47%) consider this to be a "very or somewhat difficult" task. Forty-two percent of those surveyed managed to find employment before the second month after arriving at their current residence. Men take less time to find a job - at least before the end of the first month of unemployment - than women. It is mostly women who work in the informal sector.

Migrants need to secure their livelihoods to meet their basic needs and improve their living conditions. In that sense, the multipurpose may contribute to start their economic activities in sectors with market potential beyond the period of assistance.

4. Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Migrants who have been affected by violence, exploitation or abuse require assistance and protection to address their immediate needs and their risk factors. At each stage of the migration route many migrants face discrimination, lack of access to fundamental human rights, xenophobia, violence, gender inequality, threats of exploitation by human traffickers, migrant smugglers, or unscrupulous officials.,

They also have to face health and other physical threats related to travel conditions, such as unsafe means of transportation, environmental exposure, and infectious diseases.

Upon returning home, migrants may acquire new vulnerabilities caused, for example, by language barriers, integration difficulties and xenophobia. Irregular migrants are particularly reluctant to avail themselves of social services for fear of being detected, even when they are entitled to them.

As Salvadoran Red Cross, the priority is to work to reduce the stigmatization of the migrant population and displaced victims of violence by generating, promoting outreach campaigns in social networks for the prevention of gender-based violence, self-care days with returned migrant women victims of violence, adaptation and socialization of the guide for the creation of safe referral mechanisms, reproduction of the safe referral guide for people in migrant and refugee situations; and reproduction of key messages with relevant information for people.

5. Security

The biggest security risk in El Salvador is opportunistic and violent crime. Migrant travellers are unlikely to be targeted by gangs but may face the risk of incidental exposure if they unknowingly travel into a gang-held neighbourhoods. Migrants and supporting staff to the Honduran border region should consider travelling or seeking advice with local guides due to the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance close to the border. The country is vulnerable to tropical storms and hurricanes during the Atlantic Basin's hurricane season (June-November), which can cause severe travel disruption. Infrastructure deficiencies can complicate internal travel and communications.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The Salvadoran Red Cross has volunteers distributed in sections throughout the country. For the 2022-2026 Strategic Plan, the Social Inclusion area works with different people who live in conditions of vulnerability, including migrants and/or displaced by violence or affected by other situations of violence. Currently, there are three humanitarian assistance points located in the western zone (department of Santa Ana), the central and paracentral zone (San Salvador) and the eastern zone (San Miguel). At all three points, protection and care services are offered to migrants and/or displaced persons or victims of other situations of violence.

The SRC maintains healthy relations and constant communication with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Migrant Assistance Management; also with international and civil society organizations that have a call to establish care channels for migrants who have returned on their own, especially in areas close to the borders; in addition to designing and implementing programs to promote entrepreneurship in the communities of origin, through financing mechanisms and skills training for potential entrepreneurs. The objective is to expand reintegration programs for returned migrants to include potential migrants in communities of origin, respecting the principles of the Red Cross Movement. It also works with various partners to expand differentiated assistance for vulnerable returnee populations, including family units, women, and youth.

The NS has a warehouse, information technology area, transportation, accounting area, purchasing area and other support areas to implement humanitarian actions.

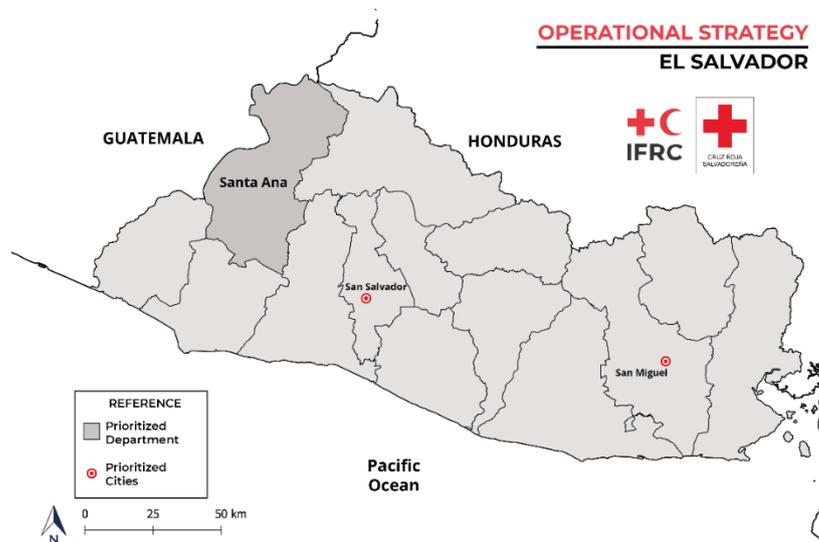
1.2 Capacity and response at national level

At the national level there are three points of humanitarian assistance; also, the technical and operational capacity to implement actions that alleviate the suffering of returned migrants and/or displaced by violence.

The SRC is part of the Civil Society Committee against Forced Displacement Due to Violence, with which it works in an orderly manner, following a care protocol for people who are victims of displacement or other forms of violence. If NS does not have the services, they are referred to other organizations that do (for example, legal advice).

Bilateral dialogues are often held with the GAMI (Migrant Assistance Management), which is responsible for managing the Migrant Assistance Center and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to speed up the response to the most urgent humanitarian needs of the population. returned migrant. Work is done in collaboration with other organizations such as Doctors of the World, American Friends Service Committee, Passionist Social Service, IOM, UNHCR, Human Rights Ombudsman, Salvadoran Institute for Women's Development, National Council for Children and Adolescents, among others. This with the purpose of generating synergies in the humanitarian response and reaching more people.

At the national level, the Salvadoran Red Cross has specialized personnel to offer various services to returned and/or displaced migrants; also, knowledge management to protect the information and privacy of people.



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 Salvadoreña, IFRC. Produced by IFRC CA Country cluster IM team, July 2022.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

The National Society has implemented various initiatives to support returned migrants and those displaced by violence, with the technical and financial support of the IFRC, through the Monarch Butterfly project. Resources are also managed with the Swiss Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross, with which strategies for livelihoods, employment, self-employment, psychosocial care, community resilience, among others, are implemented. IFRC Country Cluster Delegation provides technical support through the PMER Coordinator in-country and technical teams regarding finance, disaster management, programs, among others. With the support of the IFRC, the strategic frameworks for the NS medium and long-term work on migration have been created.

As part of the ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (ECHO PPP) Pillar 3- People on the Move Salvadorean RC will integrate anticipatory action analysis into the response with the technical support of German RC; also, Spanish RC will support the development of a strategy for HSPs as well as PSS training and PSS services, relief actions. Under the ECHO PPP, IFRC will provide technical support in the development of a Population Movement Information Management System initially for the countries under ECHO PPP that could potentially be escalated to the rest of the region. Salvadorean RC EA priorities are aligned and complement ECHO PPP actions.

ICRC

ICRC is present in El Salvador, and they work with returned migrant populations and at borders. It works supporting the Migrant Assistance Management and shares information material with NS for distribution to people in communities, where initiatives with migrants are implemented.

Movement coordination meetings are held regularly to cover the progress on the different operations/programs through the leadership of the Salvador RC.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

The SRC works in collaboration with the IOM, Red Cross personnel have participated in various trainings to strengthen their technical capacity in the care of returned migrants. With UNHCR, the work is mainly focused on the care of people who are victims of forced internal displacement due to violence and shelter.

3. Gaps in the response

In 2020, the General Directorate of Migration and Immigration registered 10,716 Salvadorans returned by air and land, and according to data from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, only 575 people benefited from the programs offered by "El Salvador es tu Casa", renamed in 2021 as the "National Program for the Care and Reintegration of Returned Persons"; that is, only 5.37% of the returned population that year had access to those benefits.

Of the women who return, according to dialogues that have been held with the ISDEMU (Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women), several have been sexually abused and require specialized care, which is why a space for care for women was opened in that institution. Returned migrants victims of sexual violence. On return, the most vulnerable groups are pregnant women, children, and people with chronic diseases.

The needs of migrants and/or displaced persons are aimed at differentiated humanitarian impacts, in the case of people in conditions of internal forced displacement, people do not find the necessary resources to satisfy the most basic needs, such as accommodation, food, personal hygiene supplies, and mental health care. In addition, difficulties in relocating due to persecution and territorial control by armed groups can cause a sequence of displacements that sometimes force the family group to separate. This displacement also causes the loss of social protection networks, stigmatization and re-victimization, the increase in social exclusion and the lack of access to basic services.

Isolation and exclusion also occur when victims cannot leave and must remain confined in the same violent context. The exposure and the feeling of vulnerability cause a deep psychological effect that can even prevent the decision to seek assistance and protection. Access to services is also hampered by lack of information about rights, assistance and protection options, lack of secure and confidential consultation mechanisms, and mistrust of public institutions. When the threat level is high and protection mechanisms are weak, families decide to leave the country through traditional migration routes, which leaves them outside international protection networks.

Returned migrants do not have positive strategies to cover basic needs, such as food before the long hours of travel, at the same time, they do not have resources to cover personal hygiene needs, clothing, or cash to cover basic needs, in many cases, they do not have support networks, so they afford to cover the cost of accommodation and rent.

Children and adolescents considered to be in a condition of vulnerability, and have particular needs according to their physical, mental, and social development; in which they present psychological distress from seeing and witnessing violence or when they migrate without a referent caregiver, they are even more vulnerable due to exploitation and abuse, as well as other forms of violence. Children are also often targeted for gang recruitment. These effects entail humanitarian needs such as covering food needs, personal hygiene, clothing kit, and psychosocial care to promote positive coping strategies.

Pregnant women have differentiated needs for hygiene, food, and cash to cover needs such as accommodation, rent payments, and others. Given the cases of migrants and displaced persons who attend the institutions formed by the Care and Protection System, considering the demand for care, it is appropriate to hold self-care sessions providing practical tools on mental health care for people.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

The possible obstacles that could be encountered during implementation is the high turnover of staff, since there is a lot of job offer high demand from several international civil society organizations for profiles with competencies and experience in working with migrants and/or displaced population by violence.

Another limitation is the consequences generated by the COVID-19 pandemic, since infections have increased in the country, making it difficult to implement activities in some areas, which show increases in the number of cases.

With respect to migrants and/or people displaced by violence, one of the main limitations is the transfer of them from the Red Cross headquarters to emergency shelters, since the country currently applies the "State of Exception", which limits freedom of association and suspends the right of a person to be duly informed of their rights and reasons for arrest, and the assistance of a lawyer. In addition, there is a time limit (either hours or days) for administrative detention and allows authorities to wiretap the correspondence and cell phones of those they deem suspicious.

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 maximize the collective humanitarian impact.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channeled 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.

The Salvadoran Red Cross works in coordination with various Participating National Societies to provide assistance and protection to migrants and/or displaced by violence. In the department of Santa Ana, in the municipalities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa, the project "Social Inclusion for children, adolescents and young people" is implemented, and seeks to serve different population groups living in conditions of vulnerability, including actions were planned to provide services to returned migrants and promote micro-entrepreneurs. The Spanish Red Cross has also contributed technically and financially so that the Psychosocial Care Unit for people who are victims of social violence expands to various areas of the country.

As part of the ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (ECHO PPP) Pillar 3- People on the Move Salvadorean RC and the Spanish RC (as lead EU) will focus on strengthening HSPs, PSS training and PSS services, as well as relief actions. At regional level, IFRC will support the development of a Population Movement Information Management System. Salvadorean RC EA priorities are aligned and complement ECHO PPP actions.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

To provide assistance and protection to migrants who have returned and/or have been displaced by violence, it is important to offer humanitarian aid and opportunities for economic and social reintegration. The operation will guarantee that people have access to basic services when they enter the country and to participate in livelihood processes in their communities of origin.

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 migration programme 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 operation

The risks that could affect the operation in the short and medium/long term are climatic changes, since this winter, when it rains, many areas are flooded, which would limit the transfer of humanitarian aid or the mobilization of people to training processes to manage enterprises or other activities planned for this action.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

This intervention will prioritize the areas in which the National Society is already working, emphasizing direct work with returned migrants and internally displaced people.

Based on the data on migrants that the authorities and partner organizations manage, as well as the information and staff capacity of the SN, the following people are expected to be reached directly, divided by sex and age groups:

Sex-age group	Total quantity
Males Over 18 years of age	8,500
Male Under 18 years old	3,500
Females Over 18 years old	6,500
Females Under 18 years of age	2,500
Total number of people to be assisted	21,000

The selection of returned migrants that will benefit from cash transfer program will be carried out jointly with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through available official information and will also use the information available from the NS and that provided by GAMI (Migrant Assistance Management) and other partner organizations, when necessary. As for the selection of people in conditions of internal forced displacement or affected by other situations of violence, the Psychosocial Unit for Victims of Violence Protocols of the NS will be put in place.

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

The Information Management System of the UAPV of the Salvadoran Red Cross shows that of the total number of migrants served (1,133, 671 women and 462 men), the main violent act was threats (34%), followed by physical aggression (13%), sexual violence (12%), extra-family violence (8%), attempted homicide (8%), extortion (6%), disappearance of a family member (5%), homicide (3%) and gender violence, deprivation of liberty/kidnapping (2%).

During the intervention, the Salvadoran Red Cross will be in charge of having a transverse approach of PGI and CEA in the operation, the work with the returned population will have an emphasis on the identification of returned migrant women victims of violence, as well as an awareness campaign on the prevention of gender violence. The NS will be responsible for the development of guidelines and tools to enable safe referrals and maintain coordinated work with other actors. As well as staff training on minimum standards of protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18: 20	Female < 18: 28	14,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 15	Male < 18: 27	Total target: 90 families
Objective:	<i>People affected strengthen their safety and wellbeing through shelter and settlement solutions</i>		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feasibility study and market analysis for the Cash and voucher assistance for housing rental. 2. Definition of delivery mechanism and agreement with suppliers 3. Support 20 families through the cash and voucher assistance for housing rental 4. Support 50 migrants, displaced persons and/or victims of other forms of violence through the cash transfer program for emergency accommodation for. 		

 Livelihoods	Female > 18: 6,500	Female < 18: 2,500	252,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 4,500	Male < 18: 7,800	Total target: 21,000
Objective:	<i>People affected, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods</i>		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delivery of 600 food kits to migrants 2. Delivery of 21,000 non-perishable meals to returned migrants. 		

	Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: 325	Female < 18: 0	210,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 300	Male < 18: 0	Total target: 625
Objective:		<i>The most vulnerable displaced people have their needs addressed through the use of cash.</i>		
Priority Actions:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feasibility study 2. Delivery of cash for basic needs to 600 displaced persons or migrants. 3. Delivery of seed capital to 25 entrepreneurial migrants (cash). 4. Monitoring and evaluation 		

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: 650	Female < 18: 500	51,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 530	Male < 18: 400	Total target: 2,080 people
Objective:		<i>Most vulnerable displaced people are provided with high-quality health and care services including MHPSS.</i>		
Priority Actions:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mental Health and psychosocial support <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mental health care and psychosocial support for returnees b. Self-care workshops with personnel who care for returned and/or displaced migrants. c. Referral pathway to specialized MHPSS services d. Delivery of 300 PSS kits for children 3 to 6 years old e. Delivery of 300 PSS kits from 7 to 11 years old f. Delivery of 300 Psychosocial Support kits for 12 to 17 g. Delivery of 300 psychosocial support kits for adults 		

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female > 18: 7,600	Female < 18: 4,500	124,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 6,600	Male < 18: 4,500	Total target: 23,200
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:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delivery of 19,200 bottles of water to migrants 2. Delivery of 100 hygiene kits for pregnant women 3. Delivery of 1,000 hygiene kits for children 4. Delivery of 1,200 hygiene kits for women 5. Delivery of 1,000 hygiene kits for men 6. Delivery of clothing kits for children from 0 to 2 years old and from 3 to 8 years old. 		

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: 450	Female < 18: 351	33,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 290	Male < 18: 259	Total target: 1,350
Objective:		<i>The different people impacted, displaced by or refugees fleeing the crisis are safe from harm including violence, discrimination and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met.</i>		
Priority Actions:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dissemination of campaigns on social networks for the prevention of gender-based violence. 2. Self-care days with returned migrant women victims of violence. 3. Adaptation and socialization of the guide for the creation of safe referral mechanisms. 4. Reproduction of the safe referral guide for people in migration and refugee situations. 5. Preparation and dissemination of messages for protection 		

	Education	Female > 18: 0	Female < 18: 350	20,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 0	Male < 18: 250	Total target: 600
Objective:		<i>Mitigate Child Protection risks with the provision of essential child-centred services</i>		
Priority actions:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of fun festivals in six schools. 2. Equipment of spaces that serve returned migrants. 		

	Migration	Female > 18: 6,500	Female < 18: 1,500	154,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 8,000	Male < 18: 2,000	Total target: 18,000
Objective:		<i>Specific vulnerabilities of people on the move, including migrants, refugees and returnees are analyzed 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:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Reinforcement of 3 HSP 2) 25 Volunteers and staff trained on the management of HSP 3) Training for returned migrants in preparing business plans. 4) Attention and accompaniment to migrants and/or displaced persons. 5) Preparation and reproduction of CEA toolbox for migration 6) Information mailboxes for migrants and displaced persons in service offices 		

- 7) Workshops on lessons learned and systematization of the experience
- 8) Humanitarian diplomacy actions: development of a local strategy, meetings and communication campaign
- 9) *Acquisition of a vehicle for a mobile Humanitarian Service Point.*

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening	Female > 18: 37	Female < 18: 25	142,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 35	Male < 18: 23	Total target: 120
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 recognized.</i>		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hiring of technical team for implementation 2. Acquisition of computer equipment 3. Fuel and vehicle maintenance 4. Personal protective equipment 5. Office furniture 6. Personnel for purchasing management 7. Staff for financial management 8. Migration and protection workshop with staff and volunteers 9. Reproduction of visibility material 10. Travel expenses for volunteers 11. Communication equipment 		

Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
1. The political context of El Salvador does not allow the normal development of Red Cross operations, the project is affected by demonstrations, roadblocks or coordination blockades of project activities.	Medium	Medium	<p>NS humanitarian diplomacy actions would be carried out to allow humanitarian activities.</p> <p>NS application of existing contingency plans in the event of social disturbances according to situation and context analysis and needs</p>
2. Civil society organizations and public institutions do not maintain their commitments with the Red Cross Movement and with the actions and contents proposed within this Action	Medium	Medium	<p>NS ensures letters of commitment have been signed by civil society and the public actors involved and collaboration agreements have been established with key public bodies for this action proposal.</p> <p>NS close coordination is maintained with public and private institutions, and NGO's</p>

			NS with support of IFRC-ARO Lessons learned and accountability are carried out with the public and private institutions, as well as community
3. The implementation of the project is affected by a disaster or humanitarian crisis	Medium	Medium	National Society Disaster and Response Department implement, an emergency contingency plan prepared for the delivery of humanitarian aid to the affected population, according to the needs assessment reports in coordination with IFRC-ARO

Quality and accountability

Federation-wide monitoring and reporting are planned and will ensure across all countries and Federation partners, with a harmonized list of indicators regularly collected and reported to represent a complete picture of the IFRC network solidarity and response efforts. National Societies will collect disaggregated data as much 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 – El Salvador Red Cross Mexico and Central American Migration Crisis Emergency Appeal

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	858,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	14,000
Livelihoods	252,000
Multi-purpose Cash	210,000
Health	51,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	124,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	33,000
Education	20,000
Migration	154,000
Enabling Approaches	142,000
National Society Strengthening	142,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS 1,000,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact information

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

In the Salvadoran Red Cross

- **President:** Dr. Benjamin Ruiz Rodas; jose.ruiz@cruzrojasal.org.sv
- **General Director:** Rigoberto Hernandez; rigoberto.hernandez@cruzrojasal.org.sv

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 Crisis 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:

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **Head of Partnerships and Resource Development:** Mei Lein Leon (acting); melin.leon@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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

Reference



Click here for:

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