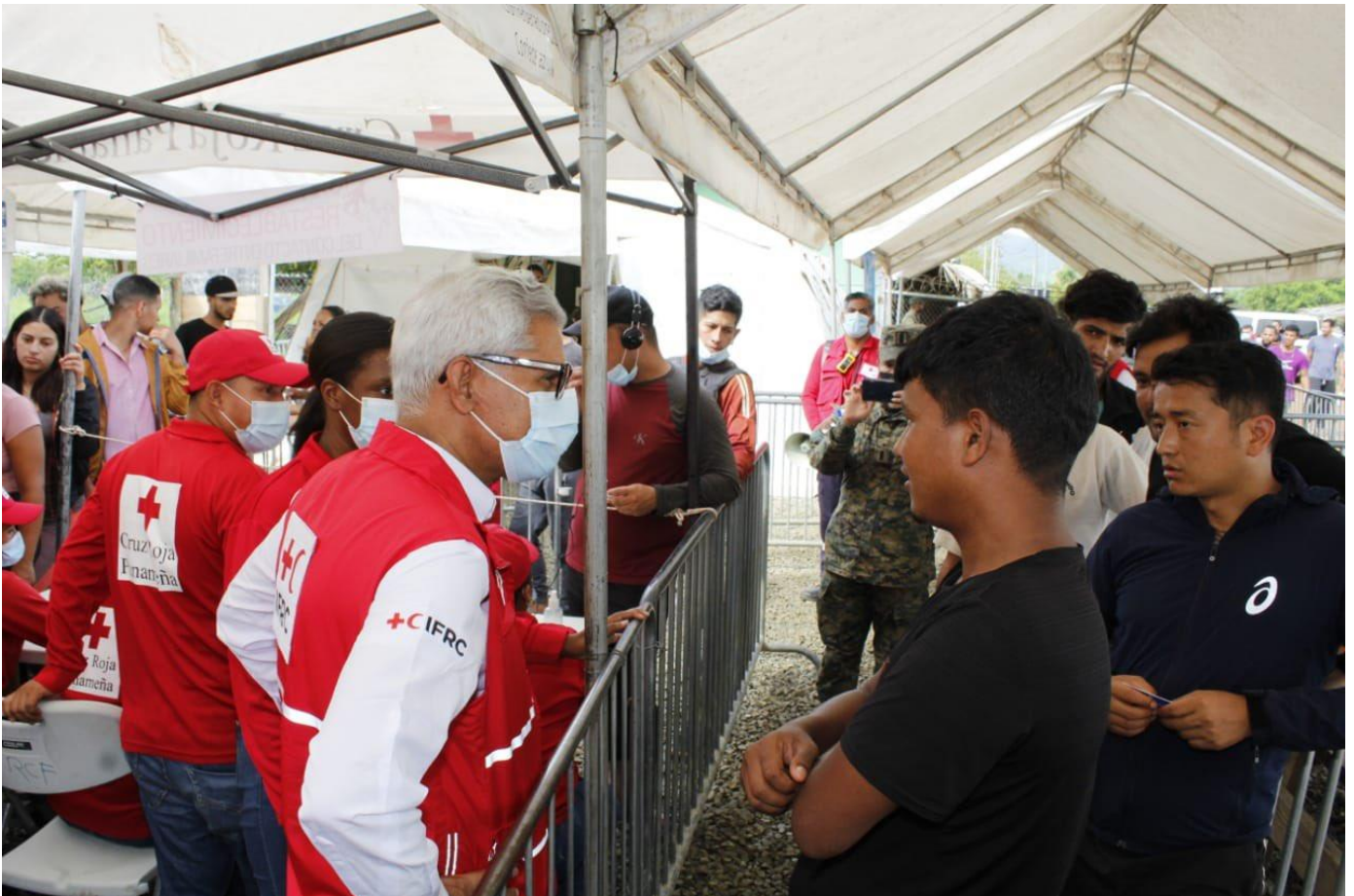


EMERGENCY APPEAL

REGIONAL OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Central America & Mexico / Migration Crisis



IFRC Secretary General's visit to a migrant reception centre in Darien, Panama, 31 July 2022.

Appeal No: MDR43008	To be assisted: 210,000 People	Appeal launched: 29 July 2022
	DREF allocated: 1 million CHF	Disaster categorisation: Orange
Operation start date: 29 July 2022	Operation end date: 31 July 2023	Date of issue: 2 September 2022

REGIONAL OPERATIONAL STRATEGY requirement: 2.5 million CHF

IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: 18 million CHF

Federation-wide funding requirement: 28 million CHF



Beginning of 2022

Significant increase in the mobilisation of people in Central American countries and Mexico



May – June 2022

There is a considerable increase in migration flows in Central America and Mexico compared with the same period in previous years.

In the Darien gap between Panama and Costa Rica - one of the most dangerous migration routes in the world - there was an **increase of 85 per cent in June** in the irregular mixed migrant flow compared to 2021.

More than 133,000 migrants crossed the Darien in 2021, a historical figure equal to the total recorded in the previous decade.



June – July 2022

National Societies from Central America and Mexico start to respond with their own capacities.



29 July 2022

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.



31 July 2022

The IFRC Secretary General visits Darien Gap to support the launch of the Regional Emergency Appeal to respond to the dire situation of migrants.



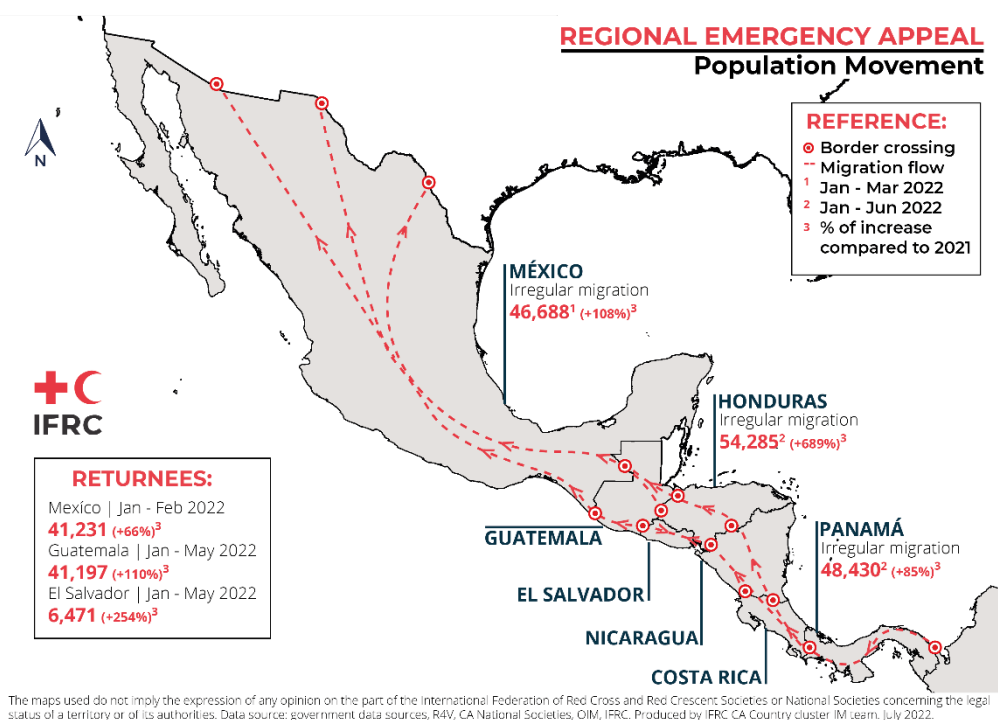
5 August 2022

IFRC issues the Regional Operational Strategy, including the Operational Strategy for each country for the response.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The Americas region is home to complex and mixed migration, which takes place both within and beyond the region. Many migrants¹, refugees, and returnees² move through irregular pathways driven by persecution, violence, disasters or a desire for better opportunities. Central America has become, in recent years, one of the busiest transit routes to the United States.

Unlike in the 1990s, when most migrants were of Central American nationalities, and there was evidence of a growing south-north migration, today migrants come from multiple regions and continents. Many are from very different nationalities, and often use Panama as the first point of passage to continue to the United States and Mexico. The mixed flows trigger multiple groups and profiles of migrants travelling in Central America by different routes and at various stages of the journey in the same region. For example, migrants from Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua, which are countries of both origin² and return, are vulnerable since, among other things, they have often been displaced due to violence, poverty, lack of employment or other threats such as disasters.



Since the beginning of 2022 there has been a significant increase in the number of refugees, migrants and returnees in transit by land northward through Central America and Mexico, compared to previous years. Just in the Northern Triangle of Central America – made up of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador – from January to May 2022, 89,186 people have returned, an increase of 98.5 per cent compared to the same months in 2021.³ Nicaragua also has migrant populations in transit and leaving to nearby countries or travelling to Mexico and the United States, in addition to all the people in transit coming from other continents or other regions of America, as with Venezuelans and Cubans transiting the Darien border and then through the Northern Triangle.

In 2021, Mexico received over [130,000 asylum requests](#), the third-highest number of any country in the world, with approximately 90,000 of these filed in Tapachula, on the border with Guatemala. In the first four months of 2022, the Mexican Commission for Refugee Aid (COMAR) received 40,026 asylum applications, predominately from nationals of Honduras, Cuba, Haiti, Venezuela and Nicaragua⁴, bolstering the finding that these countries are becoming countries of transit, departure and return.

Red Cross National Societies in the Americas are committed to addressing the humanitarian assistance and protection needs of migrants, refugees and returnees, irrespective of their status, and at key stages of their migration journeys. This ongoing commitment is expressed in a new regional Americas-route-based programme entitled “Humanitarian Assistance and Protection for People on the Move”. This programme is multi-year and multi-country and includes the humanitarian activities of 22 National Societies in the region. This Emergency Appeal has been launched to complement the regional response by enabling additional support to National

¹ In accordance with the IFRC’s 2009 Policy on Migration, ‘migrants’ are persons who leave or flee their habitual residence to go to new places – usually abroad – to seek opportunities or safer and better prospects. This includes migrant workers, stateless migrants, migrants deemed irregular by public authorities as well as asylum seekers and refugees.

² For the nationalities see: [Panama Migration Office. Tránsito irregular Darien. 2022](#)

³ [COMAR. Refugee requests.](#)

⁴ [COMAR. Refugee requests.](#)

Societies to address the massive increase in migrants, returnees, and refugees on the move and the increase in critical assistance and protection needs.

Severity of humanitarian conditions



Government political contexts and migration policies of the region are influencing the flows and the movement of migrants. In November 2021, the Nicaraguan government announced that it was lifting visa requirements for Cubans, one of the few countries in the region to do so. This has since generated a massive outflow from Cuba to Nicaragua. On 20 March 2020, at the outset of the COVID-19 public health emergency, the government of the United States previewed a measure to reduce uncontrolled cross-border movement, which limited the entry of migrants. The Summit of the Americas in Los Angeles resulted in the agreement of a road map in which 20 countries in the Americas, including the United States, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, joined a declaration with concrete commitments to contain the migration crisis in the region.⁵ The United States promised to increase its quota of refugees from the Americas to 20,000⁶ by 2023 and 2024, with priority for Haitians, in addition to continuing to accept temporary non-agricultural workers from Central America. In June 2022, Mexican authorities also issued thousands of temporary documents and transit permits for migrants who left the south of the country. However, hundreds of people were still in various towns waiting to receive money from relatives or resting before continuing north.⁷ More than 5,000 families demanded protection and precautionary measures given the delays and requirements of carrying out immigration procedures and of being able to advance to the northern border with the United States.⁸



In addition to the complexity of transiting difficult routes, **migrants are exposed to assault, physical violence, sexual violence and other protection risks**, and cases of sexual violence have gone unprosecuted. From January to June 2022, more than 170 cases of unaccompanied and separated children have been identified in the Darien gap as well, between Colombia and Panama.⁹ According to the IOM's Missing Migrants Project¹⁰, the roughly 4,000 deaths at the Mexico-US border are 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, after accidental deaths, vehicle accidents, sickness/lack of access to adequate healthcare, violence and lack of shelter and food.



Conditions during migration also pose severe risks to the physical and mental health of migrants. Common under these conditions is exposure to hazards or risks, including adverse weather and, risks of traumatic pathology, diseases transmitted by vectors and infectious diseases common when there is no safe water, adequate sanitation and unhealthy living conditions. There is a clear risk of psychological trauma from stress, anxiety and uncertainty for both migrant populations and host communities too.



Central America and Mexico are prone to climate-related hazards and disasters, and emergencies are likely to exacerbate the current migrant situation. In the Eastern Pacific the hurricane season officially began on 15 May, and in the Atlantic, on June 1. Initial forecasts for the 2022 season show a likely 14 to 21 named storms (winds of 39 mph or higher), of which 6 to 10 could become hurricanes (winds of 74 mph or higher), including 3 to 6 major hurricanes (Category 3, 4 or 5; with winds of 111 mph or higher). Thus far there has been no significant event, but the season's peak is between mid-August and mid-October.



Structural problems and COVID-19 have accentuated the socioeconomic effects including high levels of inequality, informal labour, lack of social protections, poverty and vulnerability. Latin America and the Caribbean are characterised by weak health and social protection systems with

⁵ Fact Sheet: The Los Angeles Declaration on Migration and Protection – U.S. Government and Foreign Partner Deliverables, The White House - June 2022.

⁶ 20 countries of the Americas coordinate to reduce irregular migration. [Digital press La Prensa Latina](#). June 2022.

⁷ Migrant caravan of nearly 7,000 people disbands in southern Mexico. [National Institute of Migration](#). June 2022.

⁸ The shocking images of the caravan of 15,000 migrants going from Mexico to the US | [Público \(publico.es\)](#)

⁹ [UNICEF, Panama, Situation Report, No. 1 - Migration flow affected by national protests, 20 July 2022.](#)

¹⁰ [OCHA, Latin America & The Caribbean Weekly Situation Update \(11 – 17 July 2022\), 18 July 2022.](#)

expanding marginalised urban settlements that lack access to essential services. In 2020, inequality contributed to the highest rise in hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean among different regions of the world, with more than 30 per cent affected on average. The increase in severe food insecurity represented a setback of at least a decade, while it is estimated that in the first year of the Covid pandemic, 60 million people suffered from hunger in the region, almost 14 million more than in 2019. Some countries have now seen protests over the economic situation, and if the situation continues to deteriorate, more protests can be expected.¹¹

¹¹ IFRC, *Readjusting the path towards equity: Challenges and actions to achieve a sustainable and equitable recovery from the socioeconomic effects of COVID-19 in Latin America and the Caribbean*, 2022.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Societies' capacity and response

This Emergency Appeal is being made as a trigger to facilitate immediate action to address the humanitarian needs of migrants, returnees and host communities, and it complements the [Americas pillar](#) of the [IFRC Global-Route-Based Migration Programme](#), which addresses the ongoing assistance and protection needs of people on the move, irrespective of their status. This Appeal was launched to respond to the large-scale increase in the number of people on the move, as well as the upsurge in critical assistance and protection needs. It is part of a multi-year programme that will continue after the operation.

The National Societies of Central America (except Nicaragua) and Mexico have their programmes and strategic plans, which include responding to migration through a medium and long-term approach, while expecting a prolonged crisis. The Panamanian Red Cross and Honduran Red Cross are part of the global leadership group on migration, providing a long-term vision for humanitarian action in response to migration as outlined in the IFRC Strategy 2030. The Honduran Red Cross, Panamanian Red Cross, Guatemalan Red Cross and Salvadoran Red Cross are part of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) [Pilot Programmatic Partnership Programme \(PPP\)](#), which includes “humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move” work pillar linked to this operation, mainly through the Humanitarian Service Point approach to assistance, as well as the integration of host communities. The Emergency Appeal, just as the PPP, is focused on providing humanitarian assistance and protection for people on the move in camp and non-camp settings through the HSP. The actions proposed within the medium and long-term programmes, such as the PPP, will be complemented by emergency funds.

The PPP in each of these countries is focused on different actions. Some are more focused on humanitarian service point (HSP) response, while others prioritise assisting in camp and non-camp settings. There are also actions in the PPP more focused on the host community in terms of social cohesion and inclusion, and each country's operational strategy will reflect the complementarity of activities for various populations under the Emergency Appeal.

This response is also aligned with the IFRC Migration Policy and Migration Action Plan of the Red Cross Movement of the Americas (2021-2022), and especially the priorities of the IFRC Global Strategy on Migration.¹²

National Societies¹³



Staff



Active
Volunteers



Branches



Red Cross Society of Panama

102

1,346

23

¹² Priority 2 and 3 - [IFRC Global Strategy 2018-2022](#).

¹³ [Data.ifrc.org](#) - 2020



Costa Rican Red Cross

1,092

4,645

135



Nicaraguan Red Cross

334

1,418

31



Salvadoran Red Cross

265

1,865

59



Honduran Red Cross

373

5,195

52



Guatemalan Red Cross

236

776

21



Mexican Red Cross

9,342

39,000

555

2. International capacity and response

2.1 IFRC Membership

The IFRC Americas Regional Office and the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) are in Panama. The IFRC Central America Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) is in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and operates with an extended team of specialists in different areas in all Central American countries, which allows close support, coordination and constant communication with the National Societies of Central America and the Participating National Societies (PNSs) that support these countries. All National Societies coordinate their actions with the IFRC Regional Office's Disaster and Crisis Prevention Department, and the Mexican Red Cross also coordinates its actions with the American Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross.

All procurements related to this operation will follow the IFRC's procurement procedures and Sphere standards for household item purchases. The procurement of items and services will meet the required conditions based on the affected population's needs and/or the operational areas to guarantee the appropriate supplies and optimal performance. A Mobilisation table will be launched to coordinate needs in the field and contributions offered by donors/partners, and will be updated by the Regional Logistics Unit, Panama office. Import regulations are known, and a revision process will be conducted to eliminate bottlenecks and delays.

The map below shows PNSs' support for the Central American Country Cluster Delegation Strategic Priorities. Additionally, the Mexican Red Cross receives support from the Spanish Red Cross in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA); from the American Red Cross in MHPSS, First Aid, CEA, Restoring Family Links (RFL) and Relief. In complementarity to the IFRC and its member National Societies mentioned above, the ICRC contributes with RFL, Health and First Aid.

Additionally, the Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross and Italian Red Cross are engaged with the implementation of ECHO PPP in its five pillars: DRM, Epidemic and pandemic preparedness, humanitarian assistance and protection for people on the move, CVA and CEA.

REGIONAL EMERGENCY APPEAL MEMBERSHIP COORDINATION



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: National Societies. IFRC. Produced by IFRC CA Country cluster IM team. August 2022.

2.2 Movement Coordination

In addition to support from PNSs as outlined in the Central America Country Cluster Delegation’s operational strategy, ICRC supports National Societies in their humanitarian diplomacy, the Protection angle of their work including minimum standards, RFL services and self-care messages for migrants. ICRC also supports the Nicaraguan Red Cross with Health; the Honduran Red Cross with Shelter, Multi-purpose Cash and WASH; the Salvadoran Red Cross with Shelter, Livelihoods and Multi-purpose Cash; the Guatemalan Red Cross with Health, WASH and Education and the Mexican Red Cross with Health.

2.3 International Humanitarian Stakeholder Capacity and Response

Country	Organisations
Panama	There are weekly inter-agency coordination meetings with the different humanitarian actors in Darien and Chiriqui, such as Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Panamanian State (including the National Civil Protection System – SINAPROC, National Border Service – (SENAFRONT, by its Spanish acronym), National Migration Service (SNM – by its Spanish acronym), National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and Family Affairs (SENIAF – by its Spanish acronym) and the Ministry of Health – (MINSAL by its Spanish acronym). The Panamanian State leads a large part of the humanitarian response through the SENAFRONT.

<p>Costa Rica</p>	<p>IOM Costa Rica is currently implementing human security projects for migrants, labour migration, linkages with the diaspora, migration and development, and protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants.</p> <p>UNHCR's operations in Costa Rica focus on displacement caused by conditions in northern Central America, Nicaragua and Venezuela. The IOM, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNHCR also help to strengthen the government's capacity to determine refugee status through technical cooperation and dedicated staff for the Refugee Unit, in addition to supporting government child protection and sexual- and gender-based violence prevention (SGBV) and response initiatives.</p>
<p>Nicaragua</p>	<p>All response actions are coordinated with the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED, by its Spanish acronym). SINAPRED coordinates with other actors, such as private sector companies, international donors, embassies, and United Nations organisations, strengthening the Nicaraguan Red Cross's response to communities.</p> <p>International donors such as ECHO, SDC, World Vision, the Embassies of Japan and Germany, and private companies that are familiar with the work of the NRC, are long-standing partners and have a strong interest in providing support when a humanitarian response is planned. They maintain communications with the NRC and activate their cooperation funds to support the humanitarian response provided by the National Society to the population affected by disasters.</p>
<p>El Salvador</p>	<p>The Salvadoran Red Cross (SRC) coordinates with the government Migrant Care Centre to provide timely humanitarian assistance to the returned migrant population. The SRC works closely with many agencies in the United Nations System: IOM Shelter Cluster, Pan-American Health Organisation (PAHO) Health Cluster, UNICEF Health and Protection Cluster and UNHCR Protection Cluster. In addition, the SRC participates in civil society coordination spaces with Doctors of the World, Médecins Sans Frontières, Save the Children, Plan International, Oxfam and many Salvadoran civil society organisations linked to health and protection issues.</p> <p>In recent years, the Salvadoran Red Cross has positioned itself as a key stakeholder in the protection sector thanks to the support of the IFRC, assuming leadership roles in cluster coordination and reaching partnership agreements with UNICEF and UNHCR. The FAO and UNICEF maintain coordination with all Red Cross actors through Humanitarian Country Team coordination and partnership in actions related to livelihoods, food security, WASH and child protection.</p>
<p>Honduras</p>	<p>United Nations agencies such as IOM and UNHCR develop coordination actions with the Municipal Corporation of Trojes and Danlí. They coordinate support in advocacy issues and implement human rights activities that assist the migrant population. In addition, they deliver basic supplies, make periodic field visits to verify the current situation of the shelters, identify the needs of the migrant population and monitor the behavior of the migratory flow. Also included, are effective approaches with civil society organizations, local leaders, external cooperation and, of course, government authorities to socialize needs, unify efforts and work together.</p> <p>The National Society plays an essential role in the National Roundtable of Protection, led by the Ministry of Human Rights, where the ICRC, international NGOs such as the NRC and local CSOs, participate. In addition, regarding its auxiliary role, the Honduran Red Cross (HRC) and the <i>Cancillería</i> have signed an MoU to establish the HRC as the organisation in charge of managing the Centre for Assistance to Returned Migrants (CAMER) of Omoa. In the health sector, the HRC coordinates with the Ministry of Health to prioritise intervention zones and implement health guidelines and actions in communities, in addition to supporting community brigades and sensitisation campaigns for the protection of health personnel.</p>
<p>Guatemala</p>	<p>The Guatemalan Red Cross is part of the Humanitarian Country Team and implements a harmonised response. It participates in the different clusters activated in each emergency (Health, WASH, Nutrition, Protection and Food Security, among others). It also participates in the CVA and CEA working groups, the latter linked to the protection group and focused on developing an accountability mechanism for migrants. The Guatemalan Red Cross works closely with agencies in the United Nations system: IOM (Accommodation Group); PAHO (Health Group); UNICEF (Health and Protection Group); and UNHCR (Protection Group). It also participates in civil society coordination spaces with non-governmental organisations such as Doctors of the World, Doctors Without Borders, Save the Children, Plan International, and Oxfam, among others, related to health and protection issues, like New Land, Human Mobility Pastoral, LAMBDA Association, Child Shelter, FUNDAECO and Migrants' House.</p>

<p>Mexico</p>	<p>The Mexican Red Cross maintains communication and coordination relations with the Presidency of the Republic, ministries such as Interior, Health, National Defence, Navy and Social Development, as well as government agencies such as the National Office for the Coordination of Civil Protection and the National Centre for Disaster Prevention. In the health area, the National Society maintains relations mainly with the Ministry of Health, as well as with its agencies such as the General Health Council, the Undersecretariat of Prevention and Health Promotion, the National Commission against Addiction and the Federal Commission for Protection against Sanitary Risks, among others.</p> <p>The National Society also coordinates with the members of the National Health System, a group of federal entities, state entities, civil society organizations and the private sector, which provide health services to the population throughout the country, including the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS), the Institute of Security and Social Services for State Workers (ISSSTE), the Social Security Institute for the Mexican Armed Forces, the Medical Services of Petróleos Mexicanos and the National System for the Integral Development of the Family (DIF). In specialised areas, it is linked to the National Council for the Prevention of Accidents (CONAPRA), the National Transplant and Blood Transfusion Centres and other institutes.</p>
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Gaps in the response

Connectivity & information: It is critical for all humanitarian actors and governments to have access to data that provide an overview of the patterns of population movement, including disaggregated data on the composition of migrant groups, routes and breakdown of ages and gender to guide the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the implementation of humanitarian diplomacy strategies in favour of the migrant population along with host communities, civil society and governments. Migrants require up-to-date and accurate information on safe routes, service points, protection, safety and self-care to ensure they make their journey safely.

Central America has proven challenging for recording and monitoring irregular migrant flows and for having accurate data for all countries involved, as irregular migrants avoid registration at certain locations because it might hinder their ability to file for refugee status in their desired destination. The lack of access to disaggregated data on migration, including breakdown by age, directly impacts the ability of humanitarian actors to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable, especially children.

Advocacy to populations & governments: As reported by organisations working on issues of migration and displacement¹⁴, most governments do not record information on migrants, even less so on irregular migrants, including refugees and internally displaced persons. There is thus a need to increase advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy with governments through the strategic use of National Societies' role as humanitarian auxiliaries to public authorities.

Shelter: Many people pass through and temporarily stay in reception/collective centres. These reception/collective sites are often insufficiently prepared, and there is a need to support the authorities to improve the conditions for people in communal settings, supporting short-term locations, and exploring medium-term solutions. Some migrants are staying with host families or have rented accommodation. Host family situations and collective centres may not always meet shelter adequacy standards and afford adequate risk management for dignity and protection, especially regarding SGBV and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

Food security and basic needs: People on the move regularly require food support (meals) during their journey and assistance to cover their basic needs, such as safe water, hygiene, accommodation and health care.

¹⁴ [UNICEF, Massive data gaps leave refugee, migrants and displaced children in danger and without access to basic services, 15 February 2018.](#)

Health care and mental health: There is a dire need to provide health and medical services to people on the move. Diarrhoea, dehydration, wounds, skin diseases, respiratory problems and chronic disease affect both children and adults on the move. In addition, there is a need to reinforce Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) measures and Public Health (PH) measures, especially in strengthening epidemiological surveillance at the community level.

Many people on the move have been exposed to extreme conditions and stress as well, and supportive interventions such as Mental Health Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and counselling services will be needed to provide follow-up or referral to specialised care.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): These services include the provision of safe water, hygiene kits, cleaning supplies, garbage bags, biosafety supplies and an increase in the frequency of waste collection.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI): There is a need to promote awareness and information about people on the move regarding protection risk, vulnerable conditions, needs, language barriers and documentation along the route to avoid and mitigate situations that lead to violence, abuse, rights violations and xenophobia.

National Societies need to strengthen their capacity, including training for their volunteers and staff and developing and/or updating mapping of formal and informal referral pathways.

Migration: The most urgent needs concern access to essential and tailored services, including the need for information cohesively associated with protection from a migration perspective adapted to the risks and vulnerabilities of people on the move in each stage of the journey. Provision of support at Red Cross Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) and transit/reception centres or shelters is critical to ensure that they can make informed decisions.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Based on previous lessons from migration operations, the management of data on people on the move is very complex because there is duplication and sometimes under-reporting due to people moving through irregular routes, and often the same people receive assistance and protection services in different Red Cross points and countries. This Emergency Appeal seeks to generate a joint information management strategy among National Societies for data collection, integration of services and coordination among the different countries.

A community engagement and accountability approach, and particularly the implementation of feedback mechanisms, were identified early on as critical areas. The feedback mechanisms provide a way to listen to the concerns of refugees, returnees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities, hear their priorities, respond to their queries and correct misperceptions, which is particularly important in this response, where misinformation is prominent. The feedback mechanisms also work as an early warning system to identify protection gaps. The lack of a comprehensive overview of the multiple resources for information and knowledge on the channels people prefer and trust is also a gap, with various apps and products now being developed by different organisations. Although this is being done largely in isolation. Thus, a harmonised approach is needed to enable easy access to information for affected people to establish reliable information, get effective feedback and strengthen accountability processes.

Humanitarian diplomacy remains a critical function in response, which requires complementary and collective advocacy among Membership partners at varying levels. This includes careful consideration of the auxiliary role and Red Cross laws of National Societies and the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and their operational resonance. Membership responsibilities under international humanitarian law are fundamental to this response. Just as important is our advocacy for access to humanitarian assistance and essential services for all migrants, irrespective of status and at all points of vulnerability along their routes, as well as to stimulate policy change at the local and regional levels and raise public awareness about the needs and vulnerabilities of migrants along the route and in host communities. This will require a longer-term vision as the situation evolves and migrants' and host communities' needs change.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

This 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.

The regional strategy will support standardisation and data collection from National Societies to include:

- A **Federation-wide country needs assessment and implementation plan** with common indicators.
- A **Federation-wide funding ask** to ensure linkages between all response activities including multilateral activities, bilateral activities and activities funded domestically by National Societies; and assist in leveraging the capacities of all members of the Federation in the country to maximise the collective humanitarian impact.
- A **Federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework** to standardise monitoring and reporting and ensure accountability and transparency. Federation-wide monitoring covers reporting on different activities of National Societies, standard indicators across the IFRC and financial information. This includes a common information and management framework for all National Societies and coordinated sharing of information through the IFRC GO Platform.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

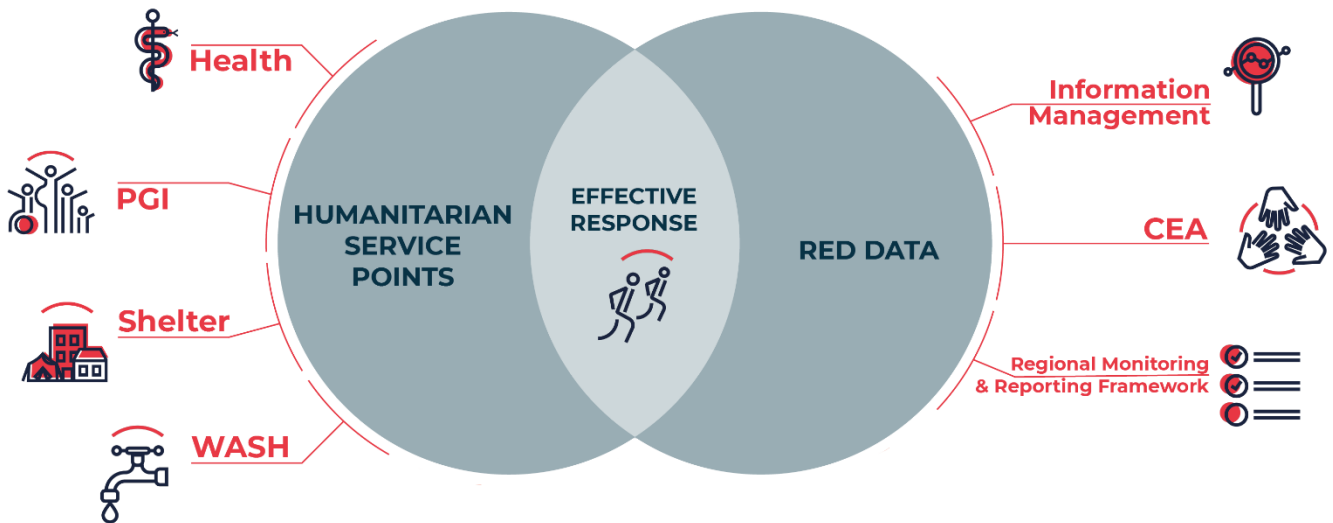
As part of the Mexico and Central American Migration Crisis Emergency Appeal, **the Regional Operational Strategy aims to support the Red Cross Societies** of Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico **to scale up assistance and protection** to 210,000 people along migratory routes. The Secretariat will support the country's operations with a Regional Operation structure and with Information Management and CEA expertise and will set up a regional monitoring and evaluation framework to enable a coordinated and enhanced response.

This Operational Strategy is part of a Federation-wide approach, focusing on activities across the following priorities, with an overall focus on National Society Strengthening (NSS):

- Implementation and management of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs)
- Cash and Voucher Assistance
- Health and WASH assistance
- Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)
- Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)
- Information Management and Digital transformation
- Humanitarian Diplomacy
- Membership coordination
- Communication
- Surge capacity
- Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

- Finance and Administration
- Logistics

IFRC Coordination



The strategy seeks to reinforce the effective response in population movement situations from a route-based approach. Therefore, IFRC regional actions will be focused on four main pillars (or priorities) closely linked with all the sectoral activities to implement and harmonise the intervention framework:

- Pillar 1: Delivery of Humanitarian Services
- Pillar 2: Red Data Framework
- Pillar 3: Monitoring and Reporting Framework
- Pillar 4: Advocacy and Humanitarian Diplomacy

Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) will be the cornerstone of this operation; through them, National Societies will provide a wide range of assistance and protection services to migrants based on need. **A Humanitarian Service Point is a neutral space along migratory routes that provides a welcoming and safe environment for migrants to access essential services that might otherwise be inaccessible.** They are a safe and welcoming space for migrants to receive these services at key points on their migration routes. The services include psychological first aid, emergency, drinking water and hygiene supplies, and primary health care and first aid, food, and non-food distribution, restoring family links (RFL), accurate information of service points along the route, and in some cases legal advice. Thus far, with the support of different donors, the National Societies of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama are operating 20 HSPs. With this Appeal, the aim is to increase the regional response capacity with 30 more HSPs in different locations to a total of 50.

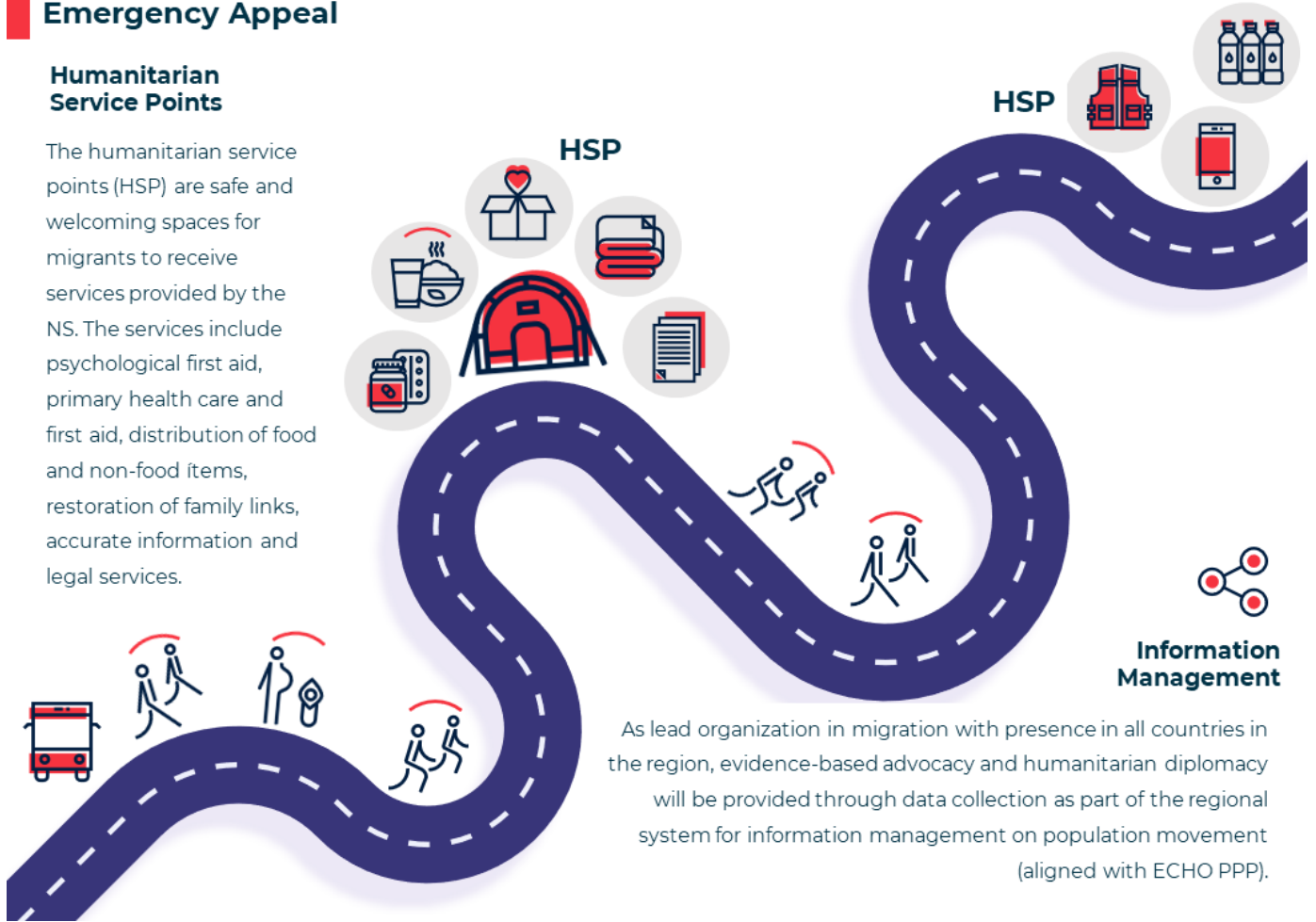
IFRC will support National Societies' capacities in establishing a **'Red Data framework'** for data management and for reinforcing information sharing with migrants, including a Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA) strategy. The connectivity tool used will improve sharing of information and collection of feedback. In addition, all migrants in the Americas region will be able to locate on a map the services provided along the route through QR code and will have access to feedback mechanisms adapted to their context.

The Information Management network aims at providing the required infrastructure to provide network services, including but not limited to wireless internet, servers and equipment for data collection, processing and visualisation. The data network aims at strengthening the capacities of the National Societies by providing training for volunteers and staff in Information Management (IM) and Information Technology (IT).

Emergency Appeal

Humanitarian Service Points

The humanitarian service points (HSP) are safe and welcoming spaces for migrants to receive services provided by the NS. The services include psychological first aid, primary health care and first aid, distribution of food and non-food items, restoration of family links, accurate information and legal services.



As lead organization in migration with presence in all countries in the region, evidence-based advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy will be provided through data collection as part of the regional system for information management on population movement (aligned with ECHO PPP).

The **monitoring and reporting frameworks** aim to create a space for information exchange and joint regional monitoring and reporting among National Societies to standardise regional processes through a Federation-wide approach. This tool aligns with IFRC's Transformational Action No. 6 of the IFRC's 2030 strategy, "Digital Transformation", under which IFRC is committed to experimenting with new technologies, innovations, and digital and cultural practices to harness our collective intelligence and help bridge the digital divide and reduce poverty and digital isolation.

As a lead organisation in migration with a presence in all countries in the region, IFRC will employ **Evidence-Based Advocacy and Humanitarian Diplomacy** with data collected, and this will be integrated into the regional system for information management on population movement (aligned with ECHO PPP). National Societies will maintain a constant dialogue with the authorities regarding humanitarian advocacy on behalf of migrants, and authorities will be kept aware of the work of the Red Cross through HSPs.

The National Societies in each country will ensure that the spaces where HSPs are located are neutral through the humanitarian imperative, the auxiliary role and the principles of neutrality. Some National Societies, such as the Honduran Red Cross, have signed fresh agreements with the country's government to administer and provide humanitarian services to returned migrants, while other National Societies, such as the Mexican Red Cross, maintain ongoing dialogues with authorities to raise awareness of the purpose of HSPs and the neutrality they represent in terms of care. Where feasible, this Emergency Appeal will support National Societies and their authorities to formalise their agreements on HSPs to ensure their operation as neutral humanitarian spaces.

The implementation of the Regional Operational Strategy will be 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 link with current programmes based on existing strategic frameworks as well, such as the 2030 strategy, the Global Migration Strategy and the Migration Action Plan in the Americas, reinforcing cross-border work to promote bi-national exchanges of experience.

Anticipated risks and adjustments in operation

The rapidly changing situation of migrants constantly on the move requires a continued dynamic process of planning that responds to the needs of the affected people and that can be adjusted when needed. Different scenarios are being used for planning so that National Societies can adapt their services to accommodate the affected populations. This will include further adaptation of the Operational Strategy.

Targeting

People to be assisted

Considering the current inflows and reports of irregular crossings from July to December 2021, it is estimated that up to 500,000 people have been affected by these population movements, representing a 45-per-cent increase regionally, although several countries are above a 100-per-cent increase.

The **Emergency Appeal aims to reach 210,000 people regionally** in all seven countries covered, **Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico**, including 175,000 migrants in transit, 25,000 returnees and 10,000 people in host and origin communities.

 People targeted, by country	
Panama	53,000
Costa Rica	20,000
Nicaragua	4,000
Honduras	40,000
Guatemala	52,000
El Salvador	21,000
Mexico	20,000
TOTAL	210,000

This Operational Strategy includes strengthening the Country Cluster and Regional Office to manage the Appeal efficiently. Activities will also contribute to capacity strengthening for the National Societies, their governance bodies, staff and volunteers directly involved. Red Cross support will extend to migrants along major migratory routes, ensuring a strong focus on protection and on integrating the emergency response into the overall programme. This strategy remains in line with the regional objective to improve how the Red Cross works across borders, allowing for a comprehensive response and sharing of information among countries through a central information management system.

In addition, the strategy will complement implementation of Humanitarian Assistance and Protection for People on the Move programme.

Considerations for Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Vulnerable groups given priority under the Operational Strategy include:

- **Older adults**, particularly older women, as they are more marginalised and economically vulnerable than older men due to a gender pay gap. Many also have impairments and disabilities.

- **People living with disabilities.** Data and information on the number and situation of people living with disabilities are limited, although stigma, lack of specialised support services and physical barriers mean that children with disabilities are more likely to be placed in specialised boarding schools or institutions where about half of the children have a disability or developmental delay. Many people with disabilities have difficulty evacuating safely and travelling to onward destinations.
- **Ethnic minority groups,** for inclusion and access along migration pathways and in receiving countries. These populations face ongoing discrimination in, and limited access to, critical services including health and education.
- **Women and girls.** Women (including older women) and girls face the risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and associated adverse health effects, psychological stress and trauma, often with encompassing long-term consequences. Their extreme socio-economic vulnerability puts them at risk of trafficking and sexual exploitation.
- **Unaccompanied children,** who are exposed to recruitment by gangs, or “*maras*”.
- **Pregnant women and lactating mothers** with specific needs related to sexual and reproductive health.
- **Separated family members,** in particular children and unaccompanied minors, and families of the missing and dead.
- **Members of the LGBTQI+ community,** who are at risk of discrimination and violence, especially SGBV.
- **Single-parent families,** who face additional socio-economic difficulties.
- **People with chronic illness,** who need access to medical care.

CEA, Information Management and **PGI** will be critical to ensure that the Operation recognises and values all community members as equal partners whose diverse needs, priorities and preferences guide Red Cross actions. In this sense, this support will also strengthen coordination and information sharing between countries, will create opportunities to adapt services to accommodate diverse and evolving migration routes and needs, and will support efforts to improve the quality of services based on feedback from displaced persons and host communities.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

The following operational strategy includes a summary of the activities that IFRC will support regionally to coordinate the Operation.

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	16,000 CHF
Objective:	<i>Support National Societies to reach their target population through shelter and settlement solutions.</i>	
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual training on temporary accommodation. • Jointly with the National Societies, conduct one Shelter needs assessment including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ analysis of the pertinence of conditional cash transfers for shelter and household items distribution; and ○ contents of household item kits for migrants tailored to specific needs of target groups (people with disabilities, children, older adults). • One surge relief for three months. 	



Multi-purpose Cash

63,000 CHF

Objective:

Support National Societies to reach their target population through multi-purpose cash interventions.

Priority actions:

- Update and dissemination of the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) Regional Roadmap.
- Standardisation of operational procedures for CVA.
- CVA training for participants from the seven National Societies.
- Support the acquisition, transportation/delivery/management/disposal of 4,500 cards (and other delivery mechanisms), and consolidation and reconciliation of CVA programs.
- Dissemination of successful experiences and lessons learned from CVA in a migration context (case studies, videos).

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

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)/COMMUNITY HEALTH



Health & Care

(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)/Community Health /Medical Services)

155,000 CHF

Objective:

Support National Societies to reach their target population through high-quality health and care services including MHPSS.

Priority actions:

- Harmonisation of MHPSS for People on the Move.
- Harmonised health promotion and prevention communication campaign.
- Harmonisation of first aid for migrants, including distribution of first aid kits.
- Training of Trainers (ToT) on community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) for participants from the seven National Societies.
- Training for HSP volunteers and staff on MHSPS in the migration context.
- One Health surge for three months.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

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Objective:

Support the National Societies to provide WASH to the most vulnerable people, to reduce risk of water-borne diseases and improve dignity for the targeted population.


Priority actions:

- Harmonisation of WASH hygiene kit distribution.


PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA) AND MIGRATION

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)	290,000 CHF
Objective:	<i>Support National Societies to enhance the integration of Dignity, Access Participation and Safety (DAPS) principles to ensure that their target population is safe from harm including violence, discrimination and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met.</i>	
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and dissemination of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for data collection/protection and information analysis based on the principle of minimisation. • One training for participants from the seven National Societies on DAPS principles, Minimum Standards for PGI in Emergencies, key PGI competencies. • One training for participants from the seven National Societies on referral pathways for persons at risk of any form of abuse or violence, discrimination and/or exclusion. • Development of guidelines and materials for the distribution of dignity kits. • Updating and validation of the IFRC-Disaster Preparedness Reference Centre curricula for RFL training. • One training for participants from the seven National Societies on RFL. • Translation and adaptation of the IFRC Child-Friendly Spaces Guide. • Curricula development on Child-Friendly Spaces. • One training for participants from the seven National Societies on Child-Friendly Spaces Guide. • Support National Societies for Child Safeguarding risk analysis and implementation of safeguarding systems. • PGI Surge - initial phase. • PGI Officer – long term. 	

	Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)	281,000 CHF
Objective:	<i>Support National Societies to attend to the diverse needs, priorities and preferences of the affected people through a people-centred approach and meaningful community participation.</i>	
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to the seven National Societies to implement Red Data at humanitarian service points to resolve and meet the information needs of the migrant population. The proposal is to turn each HSP into an internet connection point. Through this service, the migrant population will be able to access relevant information such as emergency numbers, health, security, protection and basic services, shelter, connectivity, transportation, maps, and safe routes. It is also an opportunity to receive feedback on the services provided by IFRC, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ deployment of IT ERU to support the seven National Societies to implement Red Data; ○ purchase and installation of internet connection equipment for HSP; 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ local trainings on Red Data for participants from the seven National Societies; ○ development of a communication strategy; ○ design of materials; and ○ partnership with a local mobile operator to provide regional mobile internet access. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dissemination of successful experiences and lessons learned from Red Data (case studies, videos). ● Regional Dashboard to visualise the feedback collected on each country. ● CEA surge - initial phase. ● CEA officer - long-term.
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	Migration	191,000 CHF
Objective:	<i>Support National Societies to address specific vulnerabilities of people on the move with dedicated humanitarian assistance, protection and humanitarian diplomacy interventions, in coordination with relevant stakeholders and sectors.</i>	
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Harmonisation of the HSP curricula. ● HSP training for participants of the seven National Societies. ● Support the acquisition, transportation and delivery of 30 HSPs, in their different versions, to National Societies through the IFRC Logistics Unit. ● Dissemination of successful experiences and lessons learned on HSP implemented in the region. ● Support National Societies to implement IFRC's Migration Policy and Global Migration Strategy. ● Migration surge - initial phase. ● Migration officer – long term. 	

Enabling approaches

	National Society Strengthening (NSS)	134,000 CHF
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:	<p>Development of a support programme for branch development and sustainability, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Society Development officer long term; ● Regional workshop to strengthen the development of volunteerism; and ● Regional meeting of Volunteers - workshop. 	



Coordination and Partnerships

163,000 CHF

Objective:

Expand the programmatic reach of National Societies and the IFRC to ensure a coordinated humanitarian response with other governmental and non-governmental agencies.

Priority actions:

IFRC will engage membership to ensure a well-coordinated response per the IFRC Agenda for Renewal of Strategy 2030 (see Federation-wide Approach), including:

- Implement a Federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework with the seven National Societies; and
- Establish periodical meetings with each of the seven National Societies and the Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) to monitor progress.

Humanitarian Diplomacy and engagement with external partners, including:

- Support the seven National Societies in the implementation of Humanitarian diplomacy on migration, PGI and Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA);
- Training on Humanitarian Diplomacy;
- Appoint one Humanitarian Diplomacy officer long term; and
- Develop a strategy for the cluster and country action plans.



IFRC Secretariat Services

1,232,000 CHF

Objective:

IFRC has the resources to provide support to National Societies for the implementation of the actions as part of the Emergency Appeal.

Priority actions:

Operational management: By putting IFRC staff in the Americas Regional Office and on the Central America CCD, IFRC aims to strengthen the management capacity of IFRC and the respective National Societies, providing day-to-day support in setup, planning, implementation and monitoring of operations. The regional structure will support National Societies to develop technical expertise to standardise PGI, CEA, MI and Monitoring & Reporting with a regional vision. The Secretariat will support coordination and peer support between National Societies, including a comprehensive Red Data approach.

Regional structure:

- Surge ops coordinator - initial phase
- Operations coordinator - long-term
- Procurement officer - long-term
- Finance officers regional and roving for countries long-term
- Surge officer - initial phase
- IT officer
- Regional and roving PMER officers for countries long-term
- Surge logistics for three months
- Logistics officer - nine months
- CCD CA Regional Manager - 10 months
- One regional workshop on lessons learned

National Societies' Operational Strategies:

Funding requirements, by country (CHF)

Countries	15,475,000
Panama	3,400,000
Costa Rica	2,200,000
Nicaragua	575,000
Honduras	3,000,000
Guatemala	2,800,000
El Salvador	1,000,000
Mexico	2,500,000
Regional support	2,525,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	18,000,000

All amounts in Swiss francs (CHF).

See links below for the Operational Strategies by country:

[Panama](#)

[Costa Rica](#)

[Nicaragua](#)

[Honduras](#)

[Guatemala](#)

[El Salvador](#)

[Mexico](#)

Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
1. Lack of Spanish-speaking rapid response personnel available for deployment	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recruitment of local staff to fill vacancies in essential positions made by Central America cluster with support of AROCurrently contracted staff will assume specific functions to support the appeal needs in specific region
2. Hydrometeorological and other adverse events affecting target populations or regions	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surge deployed personal and or IFRC staff in the affected region performs a needs assessmentAdjustment of the Operational Strategy according to the situation

			analysis and region developed in coordination with ARO and Central America Cluster
3. Significant changes in migration dynamics	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustment of the Operational Strategy according to the situation analysis and region, with publication of an operational update developed in coordination with ARO and Central America Cluster
4. Blockage of roads and highways, or transportation problems	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central America Cluster, with support of ARO and affected National Societies, search for alternatives for transportation
5. Inability to access Appeal funds	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustment of the Operational Strategy and publication of an update developed in coordination with ARO and Central America Cluster
6. Price increases due to inflation	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustment of the Operational Strategy according to the situation analysis and region, and publication of an update developed by ARO and Central America Cluster

Quality and accountability

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

The activities included in the regional Operational Strategy will allow the overall achievement of the indicators proposed for each of the national societies implementing the Appeal. The Secretariat will support collecting data from all National Societies, will generate interactive dashboards with information on services and people reached, and will produce regular regional reports on activities.

Reporting will be maintained at regular intervals, while adhering to IFRC standards in external reporting. IFRC Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) and Information Management (IM) teams will engage all National Societies for consultation and support in establishing/maintaining the necessary systems and practices for regular monitoring.

Evaluation and learning will be ensured by conducting a final “cross-country” evaluation per country and, if feasible, Federation-wide, cross-country lessons learned workshops. The Federation-wide list of indicators defined for the initial phase of the operation is as follows: *

Intervention areas

Integrated assistance



Shelter and basic household items

Indicators

of people reached with temporary accommodation

of people reached with relief assistance for basic needs (hygiene, food and other essential items) in temporary collective accommodation

of temporary collective accommodation supported directly by National Societies

of people trained on temporary collective accommodation issues



Livelihoods

Indicators

of people who received food to cover their immediate food needs

of people reached with actions related to entrepreneurship

A feasibility study conducted for the provision of seed capital to entrepreneurs (Yes/No)



Multi-purpose Cash

Indicators

of people reached with conditional and/or unconditional cash and voucher assistance to cover basic needs

Amount of cash distributed

of volunteers and National Society staff trained in cash transfers

A feasibility study of CVA conducted in the host community (Yes/No)

Create and implement a CEA framework for cash transfers and livelihoods

Health & Care including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Health & Care

(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/Community Health/Medical Services)





Indicators






Medical services	# of people reached with targeted health services
	# of family first aid kits distributed
	# of personal protection equipment (PPE) kits distributed
	# of volunteers and National Society staff trained in first aid
	# of people transported by National Societies' ambulances/medical transport to health facilities
	# of ambulances operated by the National Societies to provide medical transportation and pre-hospital care
	% of migrants and people from host communities received health sensitization
Community health	# of people reached with health promotion sensitisation
	# of community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) volunteers supporting the Operation (includes volunteers trained in first aid)
	# of National Society staff and volunteers trained in CBHFA
	# of mosquito nets distributed for vector control
Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)	# of people reached by National Society mental health and psychosocial support services
	MHPSS network on caregiver care created and formed or reinforced
	# of volunteers trained in National Intervention Teams (NIT) with the specialisation in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
	# Number of PSS kits delivered to people affected (disaggregated by children, teenagers and adults)
	# National Society staff and volunteers trained in MHPSS
# of sessions on self-care for staff and volunteers	



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Indicators

of people reached with hygiene supplies
of people reached with safe water
of personal hygiene kits distributed
of litres of drinking water distributed through safe water supply
of life straws delivered to migrants
of people reached by WASH assistance (vector control, hygiene promotion, solid waste management)
Protection and Prevention (Protection, Gender, and Inclusion [PGI], Community Engagement and Accountability [CEA], Migration, Risk Reduction, Climate adaptation and recovery, Environmental Sustainability, Education)
 Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)
Indicators
of sectoral or PGI assessments conducted using the PGI Minimum Standards
of people reached by PGI services
of people accessing safe spaces
Referral pathways established or updated for the response
of National Society staff and volunteers trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards
of volunteers and management staff trained in restoring family links (RFL)
of people reached with RFL services
of humanitarian diplomacy initiatives on prevention and response to SGBV and violence against children
 Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)
Indicators
of National Societies with established feedback mechanisms
of community consultation meetings
of satisfaction surveys completed
% of people reporting that they receive useful and actionable information through different trusted channels (broken down into digital and non-digital channels)
% of affected people surveyed who report that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner
of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on CEA (disaggregated by staff/volunteers/sex)
 Migration
Indicators
of HSPs created or reinforced
of people reached through HSPs (migrants and displaced people)
of people reached with relief kits
of people reached with connectivity services at HSPs
of people reached indirectly through the dissemination of key services and protection messages
of staff and volunteers trained in migration and displacement
 Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery
Indicators
of host communities with early warning systems established in collaboration with RCRC
of host communities that have formed community committees with the support of NSs, representing community people and working with specific roles related to disaster preparedness and risk reduction
of host communities trained in the development of early warning systems
Awareness campaigns on risk reduction issues including translation of first aid guide in migrants' languages and host communities' languages (Yes/No)
of people trained in areas related to disaster risk reduction-related vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA).

	Education
Indicators	
# of affected children, adolescents and young adults receiving any form of education support provided by RCRC in affected areas	
	Environmental sustainability
Indicators	
# of projects/activities that include a waste management plan	
# of green activities developed for environmental sustainability	
Enabling approaches	
	National Society Strengthening (NSS)
Indicators	
# of volunteers involved in the Operation that have increased their skills in response and management	
National Society has identified learning mechanisms to assess the impact of the operation (Yes/No)	
# of volunteers provided with equipment for PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) appropriate to the emergency	
National Society capacities strengthened to provide services to the affected population (Yes/No)	
	Coordination and Partnerships
Indicators	
Membership coordination meetings organised, and updates are provided to the membership partners (Yes/No)	
Movement coordination meetings organised, and updates are provided to the Movement partners (Yes/No)	
Key partners meetings organised, and updates provided to all partners (Yes/No)	
	Secretariat Services
Indicators	
Joint coordination tools and mechanisms are in use within the membership response (Yes/No)	
# of surge missions or deployments	

*List will be updated to include new indicators as the operation evolves.

OVERALL FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Federation-wide funding requirement*

<p>Federation-wide Funding Requirement including the National Society domestic target, IFRC Secretariat and the Partner National Society funding requirement</p> <p>28 million CHF</p>	<p>IFRC Secretariat Funding Requirement in support of the Federation-wide funding ask</p> <p>18 million CHF</p>
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*For more information on Federation-Wide funding requirement, refer to section: Federation-wide Approach

Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement at the regional level



OPERATING STRATEGY

MDR43008 - Mexico & Central American Countries *Migration Crisis*

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (CHF)

Planned Operations	996,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	16,000
Multi-purpose Cash	63,000
Health	155,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	290,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	281,000
Migration	191,000
Enabling Approaches	1,529,000
Coordination and Partnerships	163,000
Secretariat Services	1,232,000
National Society Strengthening	134,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	2,525,000

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Reference



Click here for:

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