

OPERATION UPDATE No. 2

Central America & Mexico: Migration crisis

<p>Emergency appeal No: MDR43008</p> <p>Emergency appeal launched: 29 July 2022</p> <p>Operational Strategy published: 2 September 2022</p>	<p>Glide No: N/A</p>
<p>Operation update #2</p> <p>Date of issue: 7 October 2022</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by this update:</p> <p>29 July to 2 October 2022</p>
<p>Operation timeframe: 12 months (29 July 2022 to 31 July 2023)</p>	<p>Number of people to be assisted: 210,000</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF):</p> <p>IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: 18 million CHF</p> <p>Federation-wide funding requirement: 28 million CHF</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 950,000</p> <p>PRC: 75,000</p> <p>CRRC: 140,000</p> <p>SRC: 50,000</p> <p>HRC: 250,000</p> <p>GRC: 140,000</p> <p>MRC: 175,000</p> <p>CCD CA: 60,000</p> <p>ARO: 60,000</p>

*To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks 18 million CHF, is **4.52 per cent funded**. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the National Societies in the region, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the preparedness efforts of and provide humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move. Click [here](#) for the donor response.*



The Honduran Red Cross provides health care, RFL and distribution of hygiene kits to migrants in Trojes. September 2022. Source: HRC.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

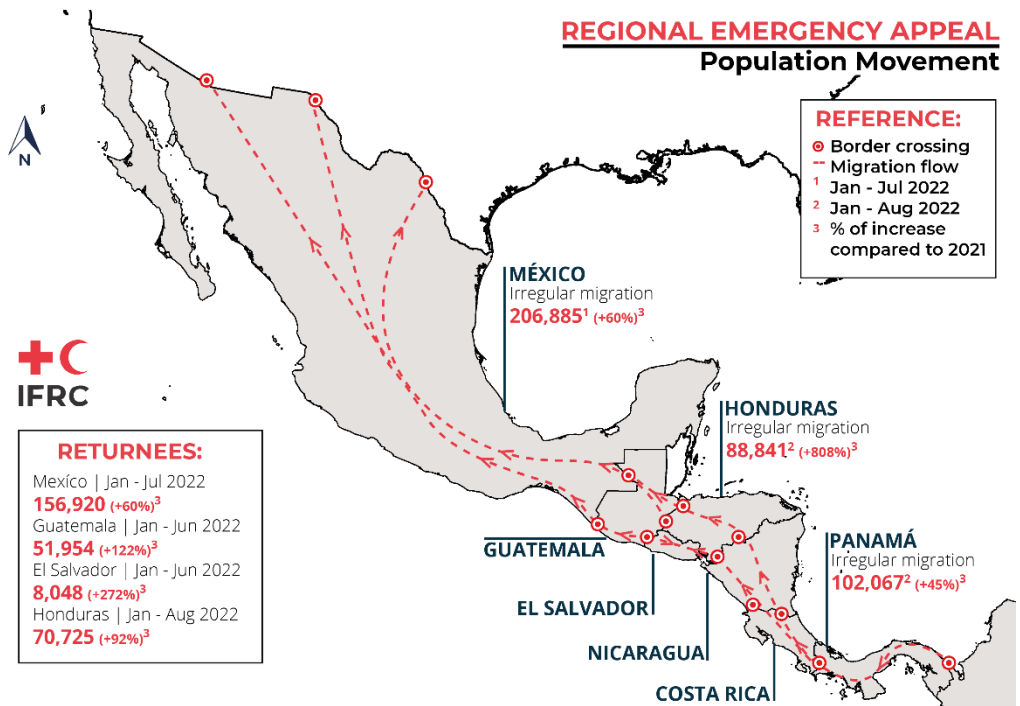
The Americas region is home to complex and mixed migration, which takes place both within and beyond the region. Many migrants¹, refugees, and returnees move through irregular pathways driven by persecution, violence, disasters or a desire for better opportunities. Central America has become, in recent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

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.

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 massive increase in the number of refugees, migrants, and returnees in transit by land northwards through Central America, compared to previous years. Just in the Northern Triangle of Central America – made up of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador – from January to July 2022, 131,857 people have returned, an increase of 110.8 per cent compared to the same months in 2021³. 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 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: government data sources, R4V, CA National Societies, OIM, IFRC. Produced by IFRC CA Country cluster IM team, September 2022.

the people in transit coming from other continents or other regions of America, as with Venezuelans, Haitians 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. As of August 2022, the Mexican Commission for Refugee Aid (COMAR) received 77,786 asylum applications, predominately from nationals of Honduras, Haiti, Cuba, El Salvador and Venezuela⁴, 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 Societies to address the massive increase in migrants, returnees, and refugees on the move and the increase in critical assistance and protection needs.

The high demand for assistance continues to rise as the migratory flows maintains a steady increase:

- The UN puts the number of Venezuelan migrants and refugees worldwide at 6.8 million. Most of the migrants, specifically 5.75 million, have landed in Latin American and Caribbean countries. Colombia alone accounts for 2.48 million. Colombia is followed by Peru (1.22 million), Ecuador (502,000), Chile (448,000) and Brazil (358,000), although the list includes a total of 17 Latin American and Caribbean countries⁵.

² For the complete list of nationalities see: [Panama National Migration Service. Tránsito irregular Darien. 2022](#)

³ [OIM, Regional Returnee Information](#)

⁴ [COMAR, Refugee requests](#)

⁵ [Notimerica.com, 27 August 2022.](#)

- The number of migrants arriving to the US from Cuba, Venezuela, Colombia and Nicaragua has increased significantly since January 2021. These four nations account for the majority of encounters at ports of entry along the southwest U.S. border with migrants from countries other than Mexico and the Northern Triangle (El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras)⁶.

On the other hand, migrants are reportedly using a new route from the island of San Andres. This route seeks to avoid entering Panama and Costa Rica, to arrive directly to Nicaragua and continue their journey to the US⁷.

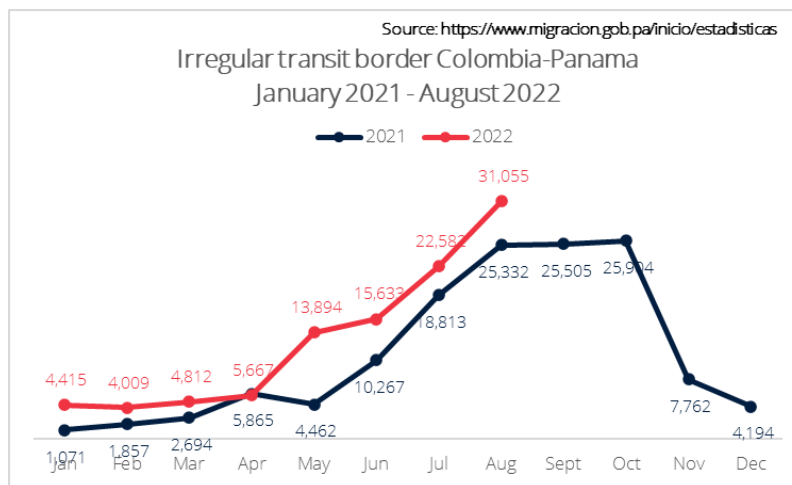
Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

Signature of Project Funding Agreements and transfers of DREF funds to the National Societies are being processed at the writing of this report, however, the National Societies have been preparing for the implementation of actions as follows:

Panama

According to the latest official data, from January to August 2022, 102,067 people have crossed the Darien gap⁸, an increase of 45% in comparison to the same period in 2021⁹. People of many nationalities cross the Darien jungle; around 67% are Venezuelan, 6% are Haitian, 4% are Ecuadorian with the remainder hailing from countries as widespread as Angola, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan.



The Panama Red Cross Society continues to provide services with current partners. However, the needs in the Migratory Reception Stations (MRS) continue due to the exponential increase in the migratory flow in recent weeks, which has made the comprehensive response somewhat difficult.

The routes to the communities of Bajo Chiquito and Canaán Membrillo have become dangerous due to an increase in robberies, sexual violence and even murders. The daily average of people was 600 and in the last days of September it has risen to 1900 people.

The actors on the field have jointly organized rapid response strategies, also transporting governmental organizations for a greater presence at the Lajas Blancas Migratory Reception Station (MRS).

Overcrowding in the MRS has led people to walk to the vicinity of Torti, until they can find transportation to reach the city and then on to Chiriqui.

⁶ [CNNespanol.com. 29 August 2022.](https://www.cnn.com/2022/08/29/migration-us-border/index.html)

⁷ [RCNRadio.com. 17 August 2022.](https://www.rcnradio.com/2022/08/17/migrantes-nicaragua-usa/)

⁸ [SNM Panama Statistics of migratory flows in Darien 2022.](https://www.snm.gob.pa/inicio/estadisticas)

⁹ [SNM Panama Statistics of migratory flows in Darien 2021.](https://www.snm.gob.pa/inicio/estadisticas)

Despite the increase in the use of the Bajo Chiquito route, Canaán Membrillo continues to be the host community with the largest influx of migrants. The arrival of more than 1,000 people to the community repeatedly represents a high probability that the numbers of migrants crossing Darien will be higher than the previous month. Official figures should be published soon by the National Migration Service.

Costa Rica

In 2022¹⁰, a steady increase in the number of migrants was identified on the southern border of Costa Rica. As of April 2022, it has increased by 269% compared to December 2021 when the monitoring of flows began. According to data from the General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners, between May 2021 and May 2022, 5,509 rejections were reported in Paso Canoas. And according to the IOM¹¹, in May 2022, most of the migrants entering Costa Rica came from Venezuela, Haiti, and Senegal, and are heading to the United States.

Also, according to OIM, during the period covered by the Irregular Migratory Flows Monitoring Report in the Northern Zone of Costa Rica¹² (May 23 to June 30), a total of 9,314 irregular crossings were observed at the three monitoring points on the Costa Rica-Nicaragua border.

At the moment, there is no information available from the National Directorate of Migration and Alien Affairs (Dirección Nacional de Migración y Extranjería) on these migratory flows, due to the fact that Costa Rica still maintains certain entry restrictions for these flows, which is why it is being monitored through data from Panama and the IFRC.

It should be noted that Costa Rica has been experiencing several migratory flows from Nicaragua and other Central American countries since the 1980s. According to the census conducted by the National Institute of Census and Statistics, there were 385,899 immigrants living in the country in 2011, representing 9% of the total population. The majority of immigrants are from Nicaragua (over 287,000), representing 74.6% of the total number of immigrants. These numbers include all migrants regardless of migratory origin, which are counted by the census. Another group (about 100,000 people) is composed of floating migrants who come to Costa Rica to work in the border areas. Their permanence is based on agricultural cycles, and they do not stay in the country permanently and therefore are not counted in the census; however, they should be considered when analysing migration flows from Nicaragua.

According to a recent IOM report¹³, between December 2021 and August 2022, there was an increase in migratory flows; in December 2021 there was an average of 115 daily departures from the Los Planes ERM (Migratory Reception Station), increasing progressively to an average of 966 daily departures in August 2022.

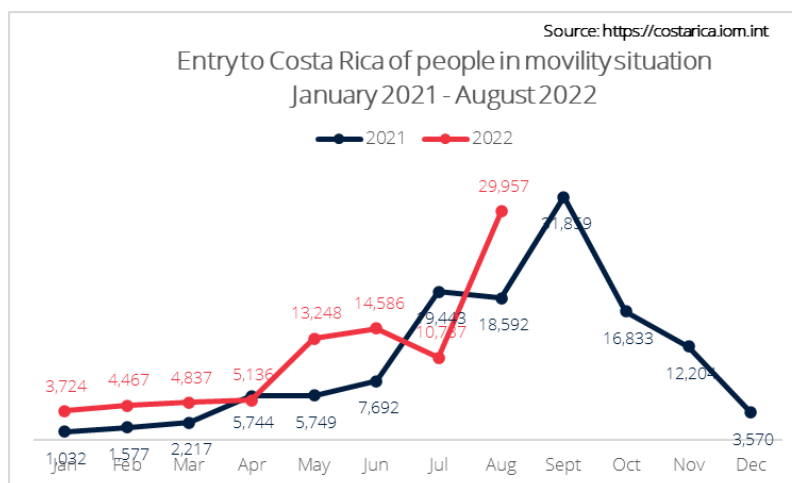
It should be noted that there are limitations in the data collection process at the Los Planes information collection process in the Los Planes ERM associated with the site context: short permanence of the migrant population in Panama, use of alternate routes, processes and information management, among others.

¹⁰ [IOM DTM. Costa Rica - Panama: Flow monitoring of people in mobility situations through the Americas #6 \(May 2022\).](#)

¹¹ [IOM. Monitoring of flow of people on mobilization in Paso Canoas, Costa Rica. May 2022.](#)

¹² [OIM. Monitoring of Irregular Migratory Flows in the Northern Zone of Costa Rica, La Cruz, Upala, Los Chiles. June 2022.](#)

¹³ [CostaRica.IOM.int. United Nations system operational response to the flow of migrants in mobility through the Americas. August 2022.](#)



The Costa Rican Red Cross (CRRC) is holding different meetings regularly with the areas and departments that will support the implementation of the operation activities, in order to inform each of the areas of the needs and requirements and jointly generate a strategy for the development of the operation, to begin once the funds are received.

A procurement plan is being drawn up according to the needs of each activity, which will be sent to the technical areas for review before proceeding:

Area	Description
Health	First Aid Assistance Supplies
Education	Migrant children's kits
Water and Sanitation	Hygiene kits
Migration	Food kits
NS Development	Visibility for volunteers

The CRRC is beginning to hire the personnel that will be involved in the different activities of the operation.

Within the framework of the CRRC's agreement with UNICEF, an initiative is being generated with the hired interpreters, who are providing workshops in French and English to the volunteer personnel of the branches in the northern and southern border areas, in order to improve communication and understanding when approaching the migrants and delivering supplies and kits.

Within the framework of an agreement between the CRRC and Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), 6,000 kits of humanitarian supplies will be received for distribution by the National Society:

- 2,400 kits (960 women's kits and 1,440 men's kits) for distribution at the northern border.
- 3,600 kits (1,440 women's kits and 2,160 men's kits) for distribution at the southern border.

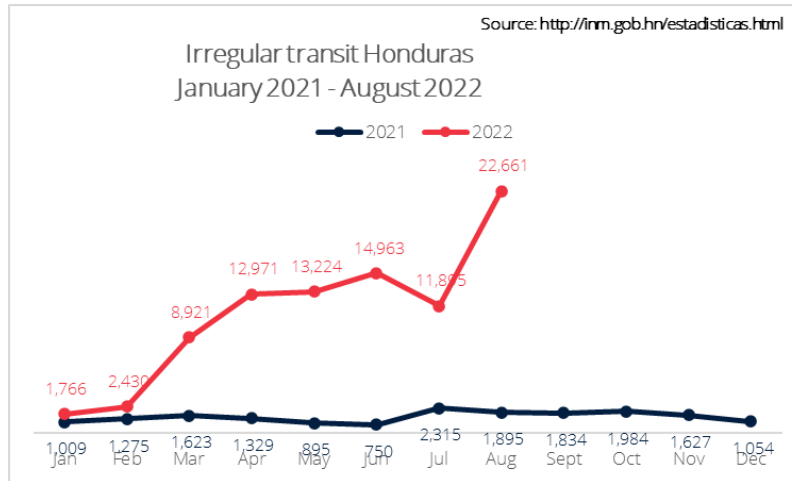
Meetings have been held with other cooperation actors such as ACNUR, IOM, HIAS, where synergies have been generated for field work with logistical aspects suitable for placing mobile humanitarian service points.

Honduras

Reports by the Honduran Red Cross show that at least 300 Hondurans migrate daily. This data does not include the flow of people belonging to the *caravans*¹⁴. In 2022, at least two caravans were convened in January and April.

¹⁴ Central American migrant caravans are migrant caravans that travel from Central America to the Mexico–United States border.

The National Institute of Migration (INM) reports that 88,831¹⁵ people entered irregularly in 2022 (January to August), primarily through the Honduras-Nicaragua border, in the Departments of Choluteca and El Paraíso. Migrants from Cuba continue to represent the most significant number of irregular migrants entering the country, accounting for 53% of all entries. There has also been an increase in the number of migrants from Venezuela, who in August 2022, accounted for 27% of all entries.



The situation of returnees is also of concern in Honduras. From January to 4 September 2022¹⁶, a total of 67,888 Hondurans returned to the country. They continue to be received at the Returned Migrant Care Centres (CAMR, by its Spanish acronym).

In the municipality of Trojes, the Pastoral Social has a capacity of 70 people, which is open from Sunday to Wednesday, and families with children are prioritized. In September, the Temporary Rest Center for Migrant Families was inaugurated with the support of the migration table and this space will accommodate 70 people.

The humanitarian actors present in the municipality of Trojes and the municipal authorities are coordinating the conditioning of another temporary reception space, of the mayor's office, the "Carlos Roberto Reina" multipurpose room, which would house another 70 migrants; however, given the growing and sustained demand, more spaces with more attention will be necessary.

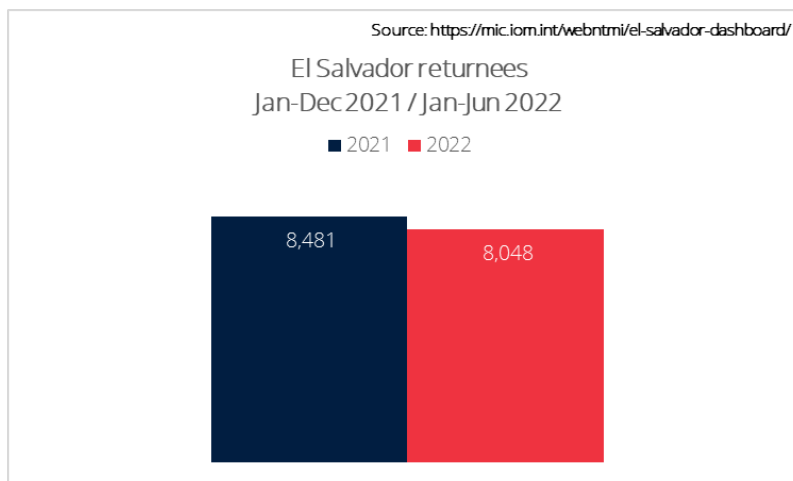
El Salvador

Internal displacement and migration are, in many cases, direct consequences of violence. Many people are forced to leave their lives behind to seek new alternatives within their own country or across borders. In El Salvador, both phenomena are evident and need to be addressed: displaced persons 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.

Under this scenario, the Salvadoran Red Cross (SRC), within the framework of this Emergency Appeal, has organized internally to provide a comprehensive and relevant response. In this regard, they have begun to identify the communities to be prioritized, which include direct work with returnees and internally displaced persons. At the same time, reviewing the supplies that will contain the different kits to be distributed during the entire operation, and the prioritization of actions to be developed during the first months of the operation has also begun.

¹⁵ [INM Honduras. Statistics of irregular migratory flows.](#)

¹⁶ [CONMIGHO Comparison of Hondurans returned from 2015 to 2022.](#)



Guatemala

According to monitoring carried out by the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC), the average of 800 persons per week registered in August increased to 1,311 during the week of September 1-7, representing a 61% increase: 56% of Venezuelan nationality and 34% Honduran nationality. The remaining 10% are from Nicaragua, Colombia, El Salvador, Ecuador, Peru, Cameroon, Haiti, Panama, Brazil, Dominican Republic, and Cuba.

Likewise, in the last few days prior to the publication of this report, there was a massive mixed flow entering Guatemala through the Cinchado border point in the department of Izabal. The GRC reports a 41% increase in the number of people assisted and a 53% increase in the number of services provided. Also reports the presence of more families, as well as the presence of children, mostly accompanied.

GRC also shows that the current migratory flows are no longer mainly of Central Americans but have expanded with the presence of people from different countries of the continent, as well as transcontinental, mostly with people from Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Angola, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.

Faced with these massive flows, local governments have invited the organizations that make up the migration roundtables, led by GRC, to become actively involved in response actions. At the same time, the capacities of local governments have been strengthened through training workshops on issues related to safe referrals, and national and international protection systems.

In addition, together with the teams currently in the field, sessions have been held to update trends, mixed flow behaviors, identification of new "unofficial" places of entry into the national territory for follow-up on migratory routes.

Mexico

The Mexican Red Cross works in coordination and with the financing of the ICRC, the Spanish Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and the American Red Cross in Chiapas and Sonora to strengthen its Humanitarian Service Points on the migratory route, its health and health promotion strategies, as well as the quality and variety of RFL services.

The MRC's National Migration Program (recently inaugurated) depends on the National Relief Coordination, which allows it to have response capacity thanks to the consolidated infrastructure and capacity of this coordination.

The Mexican Red Cross is currently making logistical preparations for the purchase of mobile units that will allow it to offer greater coverage in humanitarian assistance to the growing number of people traveling through the country to the United States.

The purchase of the 3 mobile medical clinics is scheduled for October; it is considered the most important purchase, but due to the complexity of the purchase, delays in implementation are expected; it is currently in the approval process.

Needs analysis

Panama

With the increased flow, authorities have accelerated the mobilization of people to Planes de Gualaca. Departures from Darien are becoming more expeditious for people who have the money to travel. It is worth mentioning that the movement of migrants is no longer as orderly as it was at the beginning of the year. Buses sometimes leave from 10:00 AM from Darien until late in the afternoon and even at night, which means that the arrival time at Planes de Gualaca is in the early hours of the morning. Consequently, the few services provided at this point are not received by a large part of the migrant population.

Despite the increase in the use of the Bajo Chiquito route, Canaan Membrillo continues to be the host community with the largest influx of migrants. The arrival of more than 1,000 people to the community repeatedly represents a high probability that the number of migrants crossing the Darien will continue to rise in the following months, as in August 31,055 people were registered.

With the recent increase in the migratory flow, the main needs at this time are as follows:

- Enabling spaces for hydration.
- To provide spaces for cleaning wounds so that the migrants can clean their wounds themselves.
- Signage with names of the locations so that migrants know where they are.
- Unify care spaces so that the flow of people is more efficient, and they can receive the proper care in an orderly manner.
- Shortage of medicines for care.
- Accompaniment in MHPSS for migrants.
- Care of management staff and volunteers mainly in MHPSS.
- Considering the increase in the flow of migrants, it is recommended to increase the number of doctors to provide health care in both MRS and host communities.
- Improve intervention in the communities of Canaán Membrillo and Bajo Chiquito.

Costa Rica

There are still no authorised stations or centres for migrants in Costa Rica that can provide conditions to care for a significant number of migrants entering through the southern border. Many of these people lose their possessions along their journey, lose contact with their families, or are exposed to exploitation, stigma and human trafficking. Therefore, they require immediate assistance through cash, information about the route, health and WASH actions, and protection, including safe referrals and shelter. Costa Rica also receives a significant numbers of refugee applicants to the point where they have exceeded the capacity of the system.

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

Honduras

Returning Honduran migrants also continue to enter the country by air and land through Centres for Care for the Returned Migrant (CAMR by the Spanish acronym) in the municipalities of Omoa, La Lima and San Pedro Sula, in the department of Cortés.

According to national legislation, every migrant and Honduran national who enters the country irregularly must pay a fine and must regularise their transit or entry. For the irregular migrant population, the State considers this payment a way to finance the improvement of security during transit through the national territory. For people who enter through the department of El Paraíso, this procedure can be done through the National Migration Institute in Danlí and Trojes.

This year, mixed migratory flows through Trojes have increased significantly, at an approximate daily rate of 556 people in April and May, and increasing to an average daily rate of 631 people in June.

In September, the number of migrants in transit has doubled, some of them sleeping on the streets. The closure of the Jesus is Alive Center on 31 December will leave this municipality without reception spaces.

El Salvador

According to the Humanitarian Response Plan for El Salvador¹⁷, 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.

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 identified factors for 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.

The funds received under this Emergency Appeal will enable the SRC to continue to provide comprehensive WASH services, protection, psychosocial support, livelihood strengthening, humanitarian relief items, among others, to migrants, returnees, and internally displaced persons.

Guatemala

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

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

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

¹⁷ <https://hum-insight.info/plan/1084>

Mexico

During the first months of 2022, the detention events registered by the Office of Customs and Border Control ¹⁸(CBP) increased considerably. In January, 154,812 arrests were registered, 165,894 in February and 221,303 in March. The increase is 53.6% comparing the data of the first quarter of 2021 with the same period of the current year (in 2021, there were 352,790 events, compared to 542,009 in 2022). Despite the decrease in the number of foreigners presented by the immigration authority in Mexico during the first months of 2022, a year-on-year increase of around 107.9% was observed.

According to reports from field personnel, in Chiapas, between August and September, there have been at least four caravans leaving Tapachula for Huixtla with an average of between 2,000 and 4,000 people. The increase in caravans represents a challenge for the humanitarian response of the Mexican Red Cross.

The Mexican Red Cross is in the preparatory stages to reduce the gap in access to shelter, housing, settlement, healthcare, mental health and protection, gender and inclusion services for 22,000 migrants in transit and return, mainly through humanitarian service points. At the same time, it seeks to strengthen the National Society in order to provide an adequate and timely response to emergencies.

Operational risk assessment

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 considered for planning so that National Societies can adapt their services to accommodate the affected populations. This will include further adaptation of the Operational Strategy.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

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, 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): a) Implementation and management of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs), b) Cash and Voucher Assistance, c) Health and WASH assistance, d) Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), e) Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), f) Information Management and Digital transformation, g) Humanitarian Diplomacy, h) Membership coordination, i) Communication, j) Surge capacity, k) Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), l) Finance and Administration and m) Logistics. To date, no modifications have been made to the initial strategy.

¹⁸ [Office of Customs and Border Control](#)

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

At the writing of this report, the Project Funding Agreements for each National Society are being signed and therefore, disbursement of funds is in process. National Societies have been preparing to implement actions, as described in the “Summary of response” section of this report, therefore progress on indicators is relatively low as of now. However, National Societies have been working on their implementation plans, and have defined the indicators and targets they will be reporting throughout the operation. Progress on indicators will be shown on the [operation’s IFRC’s GO platform page](#) and will be updated monthly.

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements People reached: 79		Female > 18: 23	Female < 18: 7		
		Male > 18: 37	Male < 18: 12		
Objective:	<i>Affected people strengthen their safety and well-being through shelter and settlement solutions</i>				
Key indicators:	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target	
	<i># of people reached with temporary collective accommodation</i>	Costa Rica	-	-	300
		El Salvador	-	-	50
		Honduras	-	-	11,500
		Guatemala	79	-	2,000
	<i># of people reached with relief assistance for basic needs (hygiene, food and other essential items) in temporary collective accommodation</i>	Costa Rica	-	-	300
		El Salvador	-	-	50
		Honduras	-	-	11,500
		Guatemala	-	-	10,000
	<i># of temporary collective accommodation supported directly by National Societies</i>	Costa Rica	-	-	2
		Honduras	-	-	3
		Guatemala	1	-	2
		México	-	-	1
<i># of people trained on temporary collective accommodation issues</i>	Honduras	-	-	25	
	Guatemala	-	-	30	

Guatemala: Temporary shelter was provided to 79 people in 1 temporary community shelter in the Jimeritos community, in the department of Izabal.

In the rest of the countries, no specific actions have been reported for this sector so far.



Livelihoods

People reached: -

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:		<i>Affected people restore and strengthen their livelihoods</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
	# of people who received food to cover their immediate food needs	El Salvador	-	18,000
		Honduras	-	100
		Guatemala	-	50
# of people reached with actions related to entrepreneurships	Guatemala	-	1	
A feasibility study conducted for the provision of seed capital to entrepreneurs (Yes/No)		Guatemala	-	1

No actions have been reported for this sector so far.



Multi-purpose Cash

People reached: -

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:


Male < 18:

Objective:		<i>The most vulnerable people have their needs met through the use of cash.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
	# of people reached with cash and voucher assistance	Panama	-	200 ¹⁹
		Costa Rica	-	1,200
		El Salvador	-	625
		Honduras	-	4,500
	Amount of cash distributed (in CHF)	Panama	-	40,000
		Costa Rica	-	300,000
		El Salvador	-	TBC
Honduras		-	150,000	
	Panama	-	20	

¹⁹ 40 families

	<i># of volunteers and National Societies staff trained in livelihoods tools and Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)</i>	Costa Rica	-	30
	<i>A feasibility study of CVA conducted in the host community (Yes/No)</i>	Panama	-	1
		Costa Rica	-	1
		El Salvador	-	1
		Honduras	-	1
<i>Created and implemented a CEA framework for cash transfers and livelihoods</i>	Panama	-	1	

No actions have been reported for this sector so far.

 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i> People reached: 5,242	Female > 18: 887	Female < 18: 361
	Male > 18: 3,458	Male < 18: 536

Objective: *The most vulnerable people receive high quality health and care services, including MHPSS.*

<i>Medical Services</i>				
Key indicators:	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
	<i># of people reached with targeted health services</i>	Costa Rica	-	20,000
		Honduras	-	12,000
		Guatemala	3,608	27,700
		México	-	750
	<i># of family first aid kits distributed</i>	Panama	-	5,000
		Honduras	-	2,500
		Guatemala	-	30
	<i># of personal protection equipment (EPP) kits distributed</i>	Costa Rica	-	5,000
		Honduras	-	30,000
Guatemala		-	10,000	
Mexico		-	22,000	
<i># of volunteers and National Society staff trained in first aid</i>	Guatemala	-	100	
<i># of people transported by National Societies ambulances / medical transport to health facilities.</i>	Honduras	-	50	

<i># of ambulances operated by the National Societies to provide medical transportation and pre-hospital care</i>	Panama	-	2
	Honduras	-	1
<i>% of migrants and people from host communities receive health sensitization.</i>	Panama	-	30%
	Honduras	-	85%
	Guatemala	-	90 %
	Mexico	-	85%
Community health			
Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
<i># of people reached with health promotion sensitization</i>	Panama	-	52,800
	Honduras	-	12,000
	Guatemala	3,608	27,700
	Mexico	-	10,000
<i># of Community based health and first aid (CBHFA) volunteers supporting the operation (includes first aid trained volunteers)</i>	Panama	-	20
	Honduras	-	50
	Guatemala	-	50
	Mexico	-	10
<i># of National Societies staff and volunteers trained in CBHFA</i>	Honduras	-	25
<i># of mosquito nets distributed for vector control.</i>	Panama	-	1,000
Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)			
Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
<i># of people reached by National Society mental health and psychosocial support services</i>	Panama	-	15,000
	Costa Rica	-	2,400
	El Salvador	-	400
	Honduras	-	12,000
	Guatemala	1,634	24,990
	Mexico	-	500
	Panama	-	1

<i>MHPSS network on caregiver care created and formed or reinforced</i>	Honduras	-	1
<i># of volunteers trained in National Intervention Teams (NIT) with the specialization of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)</i>	Panama	-	20
<i># Number of PSS kits delivered to people affected (disaggregated by children, teenagers, and adults)</i>	Panama	-	500
	El Salvador	-	1,200
	Guatemala	-	9,000
<i># National Societies staff and volunteers trained in MHPSS</i>	Panama	-	20
	Honduras	-	60
	Guatemala	-	50
	Mexico	-	20
<i># of sessions of self-care for staff and volunteers.</i>	Costa Rica	-	5
	El Salvador	-	10
	Honduras	-	6
	Mexico	-	3

Guatemala: To date, psychological first aid services, psychosocial support, pre-hospital care, medical care and ambulance transfers have been provided to the population in transit and returnees.

In the rest of the countries, no specific actions have been reported for this sector so far.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached: 4,734

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective: *Comprehensive water, sanitation and hygiene support is provided to the most vulnerable people, resulting in an immediate reduction in the risk of water-related diseases and improving the dignity of the target population.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
	<i># of people reached with hygiene supplies</i>	Panama	-	-
Costa Rica		-	-	15,000
El Salvador		-	-	3,300
Honduras		-	-	30,000

		Guatemala	201	34,000
		Panama	-	5,000
		El Salvador	-	19,200
		Honduras	-	30,000
	<i># of people reached with safe water</i>	Guatemala	4,734	2,500
		Panama	-	10,000
		Costa Rica	-	15,000
		El Salvador	-	4,000
		Honduras	-	30,000
	<i># of personal hygiene kits distributed</i>	Guatemala	201	34,000
		Panama	-	5,000,000
		Honduras	-	90,000
	<i># of liters of drinking water distributed through safe water supply</i>	Panama	-	10,000
	<i># of life straws delivered to migrants</i>	Panama	-	12 ²⁰
		Honduras	-	8 ²¹
	<i># of people reached by WASH assistance (vector control, hygiene promotion, solid waste management)</i>			

Guatemala: To date, 201 differentiated personal hygiene kits for adults have been distributed. Bottled water was also provided to 4,734 people.

In the rest of the countries, no specific actions have been reported for this sector so far.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 3,619

Total: **3,619**²²

Objective:

The different people affected are safe from harm, including violence, discrimination and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met.

Key indicators:

Indicator

of sectoral or PGI assessments conducted using the PGI Minimum Standards

NS

Actual

Target

Panama

-

1

El Salvador

-

1

²⁰ # of campaigns

²¹ # of campaigns

²² Information disaggregated by sex and age range is not available now but will be available on the operation's IFRC's GO platform page and will be updated monthly a later date.

	Honduras	-	1	
	Guatemala	-	3	
<i># of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion services</i>	Panama	-	10,000	
	Costa Rica	-	3,200	
	El Salvador	-	1,350	
	Honduras	-	5,000	
	Guatemala	3,007	2,570	
	Mexico	-	10,000	
	<i># of people accessing safe spaces</i>	Panama	-	1,000
		Honduras	-	4,000
<i>Established or updated referral pathways for response</i>	Costa Rica	-	1	
	Honduras	-	1	
	Mexico	-	2	
<i># of National Societies staff and volunteers trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards</i>	Costa Rica	-	45	
	Honduras	-	25	
	Guatemala	-	100	
<i># of volunteers and management staff trained in restoring family links (RFL)</i>	Panama	-	25	
	Honduras	-	25	
	Mexico	-	80	
<i># of people reached with RFL services</i>	Panama	-	20,000	
	Honduras	-	200	
	Guatemala	612	1,050	
	Mexico	-	500	
<i>#of humanitarian diplomacy initiatives on prevention and response to SGBV and violence against children</i>	Honduras	-	1	

Guatemala: To date, information and guidance has been provided on risks and routes, also information on assistance posts and shelters along the migratory route. Information on self-protection has also been provided through key messages. In addition, RFL service has been provided, mainly through search requests, connectivity, and power charging for cell phones.

In the rest of the countries, no specific actions have been reported for this sector so far.



Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached: -²³

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
		<i># of National Societies with established feedback mechanisms</i>	Panama	-
Costa Rica			-	Yes
Honduras			-	Yes
<i># of community consultation meetings</i>		Panama	-	4
		Costa Rica	-	3
		Guatemala	-	8
<i># of satisfaction surveys completed</i>		Panama	-	300
		Costa Rica	-	3,000
		Honduras	-	4,000
		Guatemala	488	400
<i>% of surveyed people reporting that they receive useful and actionable information through different trusted channels (broken down into digital and non-digital channels).</i>		Panama	-	60%
		Honduras	-	75%
		Guatemala	-	75 %
<i>% of affected people surveyed who report that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner.</i>		Panama	-	60%
		Costa Rica	-	70%
		Honduras	-	75%
<i># of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on CEA (disaggregated by staff / volunteers / sex)</i>		Guatemala	-	75 %
		Panama	-	25
	Costa Rica	-	50	

²³ 488 people surveyed (see indicator below), however not included here as they have not received goods/services.

	Honduras	-	25
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Guatemala: To date, 488 surveys have been conducted, of which 387 have been carried out on adults in transit and returnees, and 101 on returnee children. The surveys have focused on finding out the level of satisfaction with the services provided by the Guatemalan Red Cross, as well as providing a space to receive suggestions to strengthen the assistance provided.

In the rest of the countries, no specific actions have been reported for this sector so far.



Migration

People reached: 4,734

Total: **4,734**²⁴

Objective: *The specific vulnerabilities of migrants, refugees and returnees are analyzed and their needs and rights are met through targeted humanitarian assistance, protection and humanitarian diplomacy interventions, in coordination with relevant stakeholders and sectors.*

	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i># of HSPs created or reinforced</i>	Panama	-	9
		Costa Rica	-	4
		El Salvador	-	4
		Honduras	-	2
		Guatemala	-	8
		Mexico	-	6
	<i># of people reached through humanitarian service points (migrants and displaced people)</i>	Panama	-	15,000
		Costa Rica	-	20,000
		El Salvador	-	18,000
		Honduras	-	30,000
		Guatemala	4,734	12,855
		Mexico	-	22,000
	<i># of people reached with relief kits</i>	Panama	-	10,000
		Costa Rica	-	20,000
		Honduras	-	6,000

²⁴ Information disaggregated by sex and age range is not available now but will be available on the operation's IFRC's GO platform page and will be updated monthly a later date.

		Mexico	-	22,000
		Panama	-	10,000
	<i># of people reached with connectivity services at HSPs</i>	El Salvador	-	TBC
		Honduras	-	200
		Guatemala	348	5,000
		Panama	-	1,000
		El Salvador	-	4,000
	<i># of people reached indirectly through the dissemination of key services and protection messages.</i>	Honduras	-	8,000
		Guatemala	3,007	5,000
		Costa Rica	-	100
		El Salvador	-	50
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained in migration and displacement</i>	Honduras	-	25
		Guatemala	-	50
		Mexico	-	20

Guatemala: To date, 4,734 people in transit and returnees have received comprehensive assistance at fixed and mobile humanitarian assistance points. In addition, connectivity services have been provided, as well as the socialization of key messages related to protection during the migratory route.

In the rest of the countries, no specific actions have yet been reported for this sector.



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

People reached: -

Female > 18:

Female < 18:


Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:	<i>Host communities in high-risk areas are prepared and able to respond to disasters</i>				
Key indicators:	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target	
	<i># of host communities with early warning systems established in collaboration with RCRC</i>	Panama	-	-	2
		Guatemala	-	-	1
	<i># 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</i>	Panama	-	-	2
Panama		-	-	2	

# of host communities trained in the development of early warning systems	Guatemala	-	5
Awareness campaigns on risk reduction issues including translation of first aid guide in migrants' languages and host communities' languages (Yes/No)	Panama	-	4
	Guatemala	-	1
# of people trained in disaster risk reduction-related areas (VCA)	Costa Rica	-	30

No specific actions have been reported for this sector so far.

 Education People reached: -	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:

Objective: *Mitigate child protection risks through the provision of essential child-centered services.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
	# of affected children, adolescents and young adults receiving any form of education support provided by RCRC in affected areas	Costa Rica	-	5,000
		El Salvador	-	600

No specific actions have been reported for this sector so far.

 Environmental sustainability People reached: -	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:

Objective: *The environmental impact of the operation is reduced by focusing on greener practices in the supply chain and procurement of locally produced items, effective waste management and recycling, and environmental review of long-term sectoral interventions.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
	# of green activities developed of environmental sustainability	Costa Rica	-	10

No specific actions have been reported for this sector so far.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<i>National Societies respond effectively to the broad spectrum of evolving crises and their auxiliary role in disaster risk management is well defined and recognized.</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
	<i># of volunteers involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations</i>	Panama	-	150
		Costa Rica	-	4,500
		El Salvador	-	75
		Honduras	-	100
		Guatemala	10	25
		Mexico	-	100
	<i>National Society has identified learning mechanisms to assess the impact of the operation (Yes/No)</i>	Panama	-	Yes
		Costa Rica	-	Yes
		El Salvador	-	Yes
		Honduras	-	Yes
		Guatemala	-	Yes
		Mexico	-	Yes
	<i># of volunteers provided with equipment for protection, safety and support (e.g. PSS) appropriate to the emergency</i>	Panama	-	150
		Costa Rica	-	4,500
		El Salvador	-	75
		Honduras	-	100
		Guatemala	-	25
		Mexico	-	100
<i>NS capacities strengthened to provide services to the affected population (Yes/No)</i>	Panama	-	Yes	
	Costa Rica	-	Yes	

	El Salvador	-	Yes
	Honduras	-	Yes
	Guatemala	-	Yes
	Mexico	-	Yes

Guatemala: To date, 10 volunteers from four departments (Izabal, Quetzaltenango, Chiquimula and Petén) have been actively participating in the response actions and have been provided with personal protective equipment to ensure their safety and that of the people they directly assist.

In the rest of the countries, no specific actions have been reported for this sector so far.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	<i>Expand the programmatic reach of National Societies and the International Federation to ensure a coordinated humanitarian response with other governmental and non-governmental agencies.</i>			
	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Membership coordination meetings organized, and updates are provided to the Membership partners (Yes/No)</i>	Panama	-	Yes
		Costa Rica	-	Yes
		El Salvador	-	Yes
		Honduras	-	Yes
		Guatemala	-	Yes
		Mexico	-	Yes
	<i>Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates are provided to the Movement partners (Yes/No)</i>	Panama	-	Yes
		Costa Rica	-	Yes
		El Salvador	-	Yes
		Honduras	-	Yes
		Guatemala	Yes	Yes
		Mexico	-	Yes
	<i>Key partners meetings organized, and updates provided to all partners (Yes/No)</i>	Panama	-	Yes
		Costa Rica	-	Yes
		El Salvador	-	Yes

	Honduras	-	Yes
	Guatemala	Yes	Yes
	Mexico	-	Yes

Guatemala: To date, meetings have been held with the CICR to assess the needs that have arisen in relation to RFL, and to evaluate mechanisms for joint actions. Two meetings have also been held with departmental migration roundtables with a focus on protection and displacement to evaluate the current crisis and analyze joint response actions.

In the rest of the countries, no specific actions have been reported for this sector so far.



Secretariat Services

Objective: *IFRC supports capacity building of National Societies and leverages the strength of the communities they work with in the most effective and efficient way possible.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
		<i>Joint coordination tools and mechanisms are in use within the Membership response (Yes/No)</i>	Panama	-
Costa Rica			-	Yes
El Salvador			-	Yes
Honduras			-	Yes
Guatemala			-	Yes
Mexico			-	Yes
<i># of surge missions or deployments</i>		Panama	1	1
		El Salvador	-	TBC
		Honduras	1	2
		Guatemala	2	3
		Mexico	-	2

Panama

An operations manager has been deployed and is currently supporting the National Society with the implementation plan.

Honduras

The CEA coordinator made a field visit to obtain information and begin the development of the CEA plan.

Guatemala

An operations manager has been deployed and is currently supporting the National Society with the implementation plan. Also, a CEA officer has been deployed based in Guatemala and supporting the other countries to develop the CEA plan specific to the operation and supporting the pilot of the “Red Data” tool.

Mexico

The operations manager currently based in Guatemala is providing support to the implementation plan.

D. FUNDING

As of 30 September 2022, 4.52 per cent of the Appeal’s funding requirements has been covered. The IFRC kindly encourages increased donor support for this Emergency Appeal to enable host National Societies to continue to provide support to the migrants and host communities, primarily in the process of attending their immediate needs for food, shelter, water and livelihoods.

Click [here](#) for the donor response.

Federation-wide funding requirement*

Federation Wide Funding Requirement including the National Society domestic target, IFRC Secretariat and the Partner National Society funding requirement	IFRC Secretarian Funding Requirement in support of the Federation Wide funding ask
28 million CHF	18 million CHF

**For more information on Federation-Wide funding requirement, refer to section: Federation-wide Approach in the Regional Operational Strategy*

Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement



OPERATING STRATEGY

MDR43008 – Mexico & Central America: Migration crisis

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	12,119,346
Shelter and Basic Household Items	321,308
Livelihoods	611,031
Multi-purpose Cash	845,013
Health	2,096,713
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,228,172
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	859,824
Community Engagement and Accountability	181,710
Education	116,856
Migration	4,643,033
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	191,586
Environmental Sustainability	24,100
Enabling Approaches	4,782,061
Coordination and Partnerships	2,381,340
Secretariat Services	29,829
National Society Strengthening	2,370,892
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	18,000,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact information

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

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Reference documents



Click here for:

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

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.