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# Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

## Americas Region: Population Movement



<b>Revised Emergency Appeal n° MDR42004</b>	<b>Date of launch:</b> 6 September 2018
<b>Date of issue:</b> 2 November 2018	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 12 months <b>Expected end date:</b> 6 September 2019
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis:</b> Orange	
<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 650,000 (including 91,590 Swiss francs for surge team mobilization); <b>Appeal budget:</b> 7,972,173 Swiss francs (CHF)	
<b>Total number of people affected:</b> 2.3 million people (estimated)	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 282,905 (including host communities)
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> Argentine Red Cross, Brazilian Red Cross, Ecuadorian Red Cross, Guyana Red Cross Society, Red Cross Society of Panama, Peruvian Red Cross, Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Uruguayan Red Cross	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National governments of the participating countries, International Organization for Migration (IOM); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Norwegian Refugee Council, CARE; Save the Children, Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); Encounters: Jesuit Solidarity Service; Caritas	
<b>Since the launch of the Emergency Appeal, the following changes were made:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The budget increased from <b>CHF 7.4 million</b> to <b>CHF 7.97 million</b></li> <li>▪ The number of people to be assisted increased from <b>200,000 people</b> to <b>282,905 people</b></li> </ul> <p>The budget increased due to the increased costs of procuring the relief items within the affected countries.</p> <p>The beneficiary population has increased based on the identified needs in the field, the National Societies attending the variable migratory flows' planned activities and each intervention area's capacity. Due to the increase in the assisted population, there is a corresponding rise in the budget.</p> <p><b>The following activities were added to the EPoA (not appearing in the Emergency Appeal):</b></p> <p><b>Outcome 3: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.</b></p> <p><b>Output 3.1: The target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Conduct activities to promote HIV/tuberculosis (TB) prevention along the migratory routes.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Output 3.3: Psychosocial support provided to the target population.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Develop and implement differentiated PSS protocols for migrant populations.</i></li> <li>• <i>Support migrant network through community-based intervention in host countries.</i></li> </ul>	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

The Americas is a culturally diverse, geographically large and economically complex region, which accounts for around 26.3 per cent of the world's migrants (68 million people). Poverty, family reunification, inequality and violence are common factors that motivate people to migrate in the Americas.

As of July 2018, official government data indicated that around 2,329,000 Venezuelans were living outside of Venezuela, and more than 1.6 million Venezuelans have left the country since 2015<sup>1</sup>, with approximately 90 per cent of them migrating to countries within South America; however, this figure is likely higher, as most data sources do not account for Venezuelans with irregular migratory status, who are more vulnerable to violence, discrimination, trafficking and other forms of exploitation and abuse in their host countries.

Estimates per country figures for Venezuelan migrants vary slightly according to the source, and no common consolidated figure for the region is available; nevertheless, all sources clearly indicate that migration from Venezuela to other regional countries is drastically increasing.

An increase in the number of migrants and their desired destinations are signals that the current mobility situation is fluid and unpredictable. Venezuelans initially preferred air travel to reach countries such as the United States of America, Spain, Argentina, Chile and Panama; however, land and maritime routes are now preferred because of the high cost of air travel and the limited availability of flights leaving Venezuela. Additionally, given the short distances some migrants are traveling to neighboring Caribbean islands, such as Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao and Trinidad and Tobago by boat or to Colombia, the main destination in South America for Venezuelans, by land.

Host countries are increasingly struggling to respond to the influx of Venezuelans since the rising number of people is putting a strain on national basic services, especially in border areas. In response, some countries in South America have attempted to deter Venezuelans from entering their territory by limiting entry to only people with a valid passport or enforcing quotas at the border.

Brief descriptions of the current situation in each of the countries participating in the regional emergency appeal are below:



#### Argentina

Argentina is one of the main destination countries for Venezuelans. Argentine migration authorities reported that nearly 95,000 Venezuelans had received legal permits to live in Argentina as of September 2018; these numbers represent an increase of 208 per cent compared to the same period last year. According to the [1<sup>st</sup> round](#) of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), at least 30 per cent of the Venezuelans that were interviewed lived in a third country before arriving in Argentina (mainly Colombia, Chile or Panama) and the other 70 per cent lived in Venezuela before their arrival. Furthermore, the DTM revealed that 44 per cent of Venezuelans have been exposed to high stress conditions. Compounding the issue is the worsening economic situation in Argentina, where the Argentine peso continues to lose value against the dollar<sup>2</sup>.



#### Brazil

Brazil is a border country with Venezuela, therefore is a transit and destination country as well as with high rate of commuter migrants. More than 75,000 Venezuelans could legally stay in Brazil as of September 2018. The population influx into Brazil raises public health concerns, as almost 680 confirmed measles cases including three deaths were reported in border states Amazonas and Roraima from February to mid-July 2018. The outbreak is expected to worsen, with 2,700 additional suspected cases waiting to be confirmed through laboratory testing. Tension have increased in transit and host community reporting some events against Venezuelans.



#### Ecuador

About 20 per cent of Venezuelans arriving in Ecuador stay in the country (as of September 2018, more than 215,000 Venezuelans are residing in Ecuador), with the remainder transiting to other countries, especially Peru and Chile. In response to the situation, the Ecuadorian government declared a state of emergency on 8 August 2018 for the provinces of Carchi, El Oro and Pichincha, allowing it to expand its response capacity by increasing the number of doctors, social workers, immigration workers and police deployed to assist Venezuelans.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.iom.int/news/unhcr-and-iom-chiefs-call-more-support-outflow-venezuelans-rises-across-region>

<sup>2</sup> Millan, Carolina, et al. "Argentina Lifts Rates to World-High, Seeks IMF Aid to Save Peso". *Bloomberg*. 30 August 2018. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-08-30/argentina-hikes-interest-rate-to-60-to-stem-peso-plunge>.



### Guyana

The Guyanese government has put legal measures in place to assist the migrant population; however due to limited resources to respond to a situation of this magnitude, which is expected to increase; the resources set aside for this purpose have been depleted and services overwhelmed.

An estimated 24,000 Venezuelans are living in the country, with a greater number of them going back and forth between Guyana and Venezuela because they have access to public health care and their children can attend school in Guyana for the most part, albeit some Venezuelan children face barriers because they do not speak English. In addition, the Guyanese government has granted Venezuelans tourist visas to stay for a period of three months.

The government has relaxed entry requirements for Venezuelans for a few months, allowing them to apply for a three-month residence permit at border entry points with their identity cards. Many people enter the country through other routes because the border is very porous, and the entries of people entering via Marawhanna, Guyana are often not recorded. In response to this situation, there is an active programme through the Ministry of Health for the screening and vaccination of the migrant population, and Guyana's Ministry of Health works closely with its Immigration Office to ensure people are registered and not allowed to enter Guyana until they have been screened and vaccinated.

The situation in border regions is very different from the situation in Guyana's capital, Georgetown. Human trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation purposes is increasing in border regions, which is compounded by the permeability of the borders and the presence of large mining areas. Moreover, indigenous groups, both Venezuelan (including the Warao nation) and indigenous Guyanese returnees, have settled in border areas. The subsistence economy of the area, the difficult access to water and sanitation in rural communities and the regional government's lack of resources make settlement and covering migrants' basic needs difficult.



### Panama

Panama is another one of the main destinations for Venezuelans. More than 76,000 Venezuelans have sought to remain legally in Panama as of March 2018 (in 2015, there were less than 10,000 Venezuelans in the country); nevertheless, many Venezuelans in Panama have an irregular migratory status. In 2017, the Panamanian government changed the country's migration laws, requiring an entry visa for Venezuelan citizens. This requirement has decreased Venezuelans' access to basic services and the labour market. In addition, Panama has had an influx of other migrants, especially extra continental migrants, who enter via informal, highly dangerous migratory routes on their journey north. Additionally, the internal tension in Nicaragua could impact the migratory situation in Panama.



### Peru

An estimated 414,000 Venezuelans are living in Peru, making it the second most popular destination in South America for Venezuelans after Colombia, and this number of Venezuelans in Peru is likely to rise exponentially. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports more than 126,000 Venezuelans are seeking asylum in Peru, the largest number of registered Venezuelan asylum seekers in any country. Although the government has given temporary legal status to Venezuelan migrants, they still have limited access to basic services such as health, and education and the labour market. According to the DTM-Peru ([3<sup>rd</sup> Round](#))'s results, at least of 35 per cent of migrants interviewed in Lima, Peru believe that they have been discriminated against based on their nationality.



### Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago have a maritime border with Venezuela. Unofficial sources report that there are 40,000 Venezuelans on the island as of August 2018. For Venezuelan nationals, the only option for entering the country legally is with a tourist visa by air or sea; however, the country is still receiving commuters and long-term migrants. Some of the major challenges posed by the large influx of Venezuelans include international protection and physical security considerations, health services, lack of documentation, sexual and gender-based violence, exploitation and abuse, and lack of access to basic rights and services (UNHCR, 2017). Without refugee status determination (RSD) and similar mechanisms, asylum seekers and refugees do not have the legal right to work, to receive a public-school education or to drive vehicles in Trinidad and Tobago. The Venezuelan asylum seekers continue to experience stigma and discrimination, with acts of resentment regarding employment and access to health services further threatening their security.



### Uruguay

Recent official figures indicate that there are at least 10,000 Venezuelan in Uruguay, making it a destination country for Venezuelans. Although the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR for its acronym in Spanish) suspended Venezuela, the Uruguayan government has provided Venezuelan migrants with access to the labour market and basis services; however, the increasing number of migrants requires support from other actors to attend their specific needs.

***Overall, there is no indication that the influx of Venezuelans to other regional countries will slow any time soon, which will overwhelm the host countries limited local and national capacities.***

## **Summary of the current response**

### **Overview of Host National Societies.**

In response to a sustained increase in the number of migrants throughout the Americas, the Red Cross has set up humanitarian operations in all countries receiving migrants. The National Societies have scaled up their response with the support of other Movement components such as the ICRC, Partner National Societies (PNSs), the IFRC and through the Colombian Population Movement (MDR0014) Emergency Appeal, the Ecuador Population Movement (MDREC013) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and the Monarch Butterfly project.

Through its nationwide network of branches and volunteers, the Red Cross in the Americas mobilized more than 300 staff and volunteers from the affected National Societies to deliver assistance to vulnerable migrants in the areas of first aid, food distribution, hygiene promotion, and restoring family links (RFL). Each affected National Society has deployed a National Intervention Team (NIT), which are delivering the services mentioned above.

Since the beginning of the year, the National Societies have continuously monitored the situation and in some specific case such as Ecuador (DREF funds) and Peru (UNHCR funds), they began implementing humanitarian activities like the provision of psychosocial support (PSS) and first aid; through these actions, the Ecuadorian Red Cross has reached more than 40,000 people.

Since May 2018, the Peruvian Red Cross and the IFRC have provided humanitarian assistance to migrants in the city of Tumbes in the Peru-Ecuador border area. Tumbes is the main entry point for Venezuelan migrants to Peru, reaching peaks of 6,000 people per day in August 2018. UNHCR is financing the project within the framework of the Monarch Butterfly Project. The main activities focus on the provision of basic healthcare, protection and PSS to strengthen the migrant population's capacity to face and minimize risks and the Peruvian Red Cross's capacity through training for its volunteers in first aid, migration and PSS. The Peruvian Red Cross's assistance to migrants is provided through a PAC (Assistance and Contact Point) located in the Binational Border Service Centre complex. As of August 2018, the National Society has reached 3,778 beneficiaries, of which approximately 40 per cent was men and 60 per cent was women.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement at the regional level**

The IFRC's regional office for Americas (ARO) has been ensuring proper and effective coordination between Movement components (National Societies and the ICRC) to meet the needs of the affected countries through their respective National Society. ARO is committed to coordinating all partnerships meetings, as per the National Societies' mandate.

The IFRC and regional National Societies are working closely with the ICRC and other partners on coordinated humanitarian action and external communication and community engagement and accountability (CEA) approaches to develop joint communication guidelines and a CEA product. Other partners currently active on the ground are carrying out initial assessments, whose findings will determine whether the response should be scaled up.

The IFRC's ARO organizes regular online conferences to ensure exchange of information throughout the Movement; ARO is also coordinating closely with the ICRC delegations and regional delegations in the Americas and its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, which collectively cover migrants' entire migratory journey. The ICRC, due to its well-established expertise and long-standing experience in Protection, is increasing its support to the affected National Societies along the migratory routes.

Considering the current migration context, ARO has formed a **Migration Coordination Cell (MCC)** composed of experts from the IFRC whose mission is to assess the situation and support the implementation of active emergency operations in the region. From this perspective, the MCC is expected not only to address matters related to Venezuela, but also to contribute to advancing more regional planning and promotion of migration.

To achieve its objective, the MCC will operate on interrelated fronts:

- Help the National Societies to respond operationally to the crisis in migration corridors.
- Provide technical advice, including on new Red Cross Movement intervention areas.
- Provide expanded support to ensure that policies, advocacy actions and communication campaigns align with regional advocacy strategies related to the Toluca Declaration.

- Establish an integrated information system.

The MCC is led by the Disaster and Crisis Department, which gathers all existing migration, disaster management, advocacy and communication capacities and expertise at the regional level and ensures that its operation is fully integrated with current plans and practices. The cell's coordination model is guided by current procedures for emergency operations centres (EOCs) in ARO. Following EOC procedures, it will work through the following levels of action: **i) Strategic; ii) Operational, iii) Information Management; and iv) Planning, Monitoring and Reporting.**

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, clearance, fleet, storage and forwarding to distribution sites in accordance to the operation's requirements and following the IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

The Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) will support the regional standardization of the migrant kits, according to each country needs and Sphere standards. Our procurement team will outline the supply chain management of NFIs through local, regional and international channels. See annex section for the standard content of the kits proposed to be delivered with the emergency appeal ([Annex 2: Content list of hygiene kits by type](#); [Annex 3: Content list of household kit](#); [Annex 4: Content list of kitchen set](#)). The contents of the kits may vary according to the population needs and migration route.

During the emergency appeal, operational staff will work under the direction of the MCC.

### **Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country**

As auxiliaries to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, the National Societies are supporting the migration response operation that is being led by their respective governments. The National Societies at the country level are part of various governmental coordination bodies. The National Societies also coordinate closely with United Nations (UN) agencies, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Some National Societies are receiving support from UNHCR on their response activities, coordinating with UNICEF for the establishment of child-safe places and with PAHO on epidemic surveillance.

The ARO is coordinating with the regional offices for UNHCR, IOM, PAHO and participates in the recently established regional inter-agency coordination platform (Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for refugees and migrants). This platform follows the United Nations secretary general's decision on 12 April 2018 establishing UNHCR and IOM as the UN's primary coordinators of the operational response for refugees and migrants in Latin America. The platform is thus grounded in international mandates, roles and expertise, and it provides an effective space for UN and other international organizations, NGOs and civil society, and development actors to act in concert.

The Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform aims to develop a regional approach to ensure a coherent and coordinated operational response, and it will serve as a forum for regional and national inter-agency coordination and planning. The four areas upon which the platform will focus are: regional strategy and country-specific support; information management (IM); communication (messaging and reporting); and resource mobilization. The Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform is independent and inclusive (multi-sectoral) and seeks to integrate all relevant actors such as regional host governments, UN agencies, other international organizations, civil society and the private sector; additionally, the platform fosters a comprehensive, predictable and harmonized response to the plight of Venezuelan refugees and migrants.

## **Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment**

### **Needs analysis**

While Colombia receives the highest number of Venezuelan migrants, many of them are choosing to continue to countries of South America such as Peru, Ecuador and Argentina, however other ones choose different destinations such as Brazil, Guyana or overseas land as Trinidad & Tobago, Aruba, Curaçao and Bonaire at times putting their lives at risk. Most Venezuelan migrants are traveling with their families, and there are vulnerable groups of people such as young boys and girls, pregnant women, elderly men and women and persons with disabilities among them. Also, have increased families group led by one member seeks family reunification in the destination countries.

For a better understanding of the complex scenario, the IFRC deployed a multi-disciplinary, head of emergency operations (HeOPS)-led global surge team in June 2018 to carry out more detailed needs assessments and coordinate with the affected National Societies. Through field visits to Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Peru, and Guyana and regular contact and remote assessment support to Red Cross offices in Argentina, Uruguay and Ecuador, a comprehensive approach to the migration flow was developed.

Although the needs of the target population change along the migratory journey and the type of situation (in transit, commuter and long-term), the main sectorial needs are the following:

**Shelter:** Migrants in the various countries are forced to seek informal and inadequate shelter due to the high prices and demand compared to the available supply of adequate accommodations. The public network of collective centers does not have the capacity to absorb the number of migrants arriving at the border, forcing migrants to live in precarious conditions, with poor access to water and sanitation conditions, and protection.

There is high occupancy of informal shelter spaces and public spaces that do not meet minimum habitability standards because of the difficulties in accessing decent housing (high prices, demand exceeds supply and high rents and low wages). Rent support for asylum seekers is very limited in relation to the number of beneficiaries and the coverage of the total cost.

Additionally, the people who settle in the indigenous communities are sheltering in unsanitary and overcrowded informal housing.

**Livelihoods and basic needs (including food security):** Low incomes, depletion of productive assets, inability to enter the labour market and lack of savings make it difficult for migrants to access food and cover their basic needs and requirements. Furthermore, due to increased demand, the prices of basic food items have increased, while the variety and quantity of food products has decreased, especially in rural areas. In addition, many of communities of transit and destination are communities with high level of poverty, inequality and low access to work market.

**Health:** In general, the population in transit travels long distances and arrives in host countries with medical issues related to the journey itself and the conditions they were living in prior to their departure from their home communities. In addition, migrants are often unvaccinated or have not completed their vaccination schedule, exposing the migrant population and its host communities to health-related risks. For example, outbreaks of historically eliminated diseases (e.g. measles) are appearing in border areas due to the excessive vulnerability of migrants that have not been targeted by vaccination campaigns in previous years. Moreover, the public health system in receiving countries is overwhelmed, and the migrant population's access to it is not guaranteed (language barrier for migrants arriving in Caribbean Islands, cases of discrimination, lack of resources, migrants' lack of knowledge of the public system). National Societies require support to identify appropriate governmental and non-governmental institutions for the creation of paths of attention for professional medical care.

According to the field assessment results and the analysis of secondary data sources, migrants generally travel to their destination communities under precarious conditions, putting them at greater risk to physical injury, mental health problems caused by travel stress and family separation, gang violence (including sexual violence), food insecurity, tuberculosis, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and other infectious diseases. Additionally, there are pre-migration deficiencies within the origin country's health system that pose challenges to the provision of healthcare, such as:

- Non or poor availability of proper basic health care in the country of origin
- chronic diseases have not been well taken care of and treatments have not been available
- vaccinations programs have been interrupted or non-existent leading to the spread of vaccine preventable diseases (e.g. measles).
- infectious diseases like TB or HIV have not been detected and/ or properly treated or treatment is interrupted due to migration creating risks spread of these infectious diseases in the region (the poor living conditions, poverty etc. increasing the risk)
- anti- natal care and risk pregnancies/ complications going undetected (maternal mortality).

**Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH):** The poor access to safe water along the road as well poor hygiene conditions in both formal and informal shelters also increase migrants' exposure to health risks. The lack of safe shelters, especially in rural areas along the borders, is exposing migrants to perilous living conditions, mainly in terms of hygiene and sanitation. Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, garbage management systems and toilet drainage systems is not guaranteed in informal accommodations.

**Protection, gender and inclusion:** The insecure conditions, mainly in urban centres, the lack of community ties in their host countries combined with the fear of repercussions for being irregular migrants and the lack of official government protection are adversely affecting the migrant population's mental health. Furthermore, children and adolescents, particularly girls, women and unaccompanied youth, are at risk of sexual abuse and exploitation, unsafe child labour, loss of educational opportunities, not meeting their age-specific nutritional needs and psychological challenges due to

the migrant experience. Children arriving in the Caribbean are at risk of isolation due to language barriers and the inability to access the educational system, further damaging their mental health. Finally, labour exploitation for service industries and other informal economic work also occurs for women and children.

### Profile of the Migrant Population



**Commuter:** In most cases, these migrants travel alone and establish themselves for short periods of time to generate income, procure goods or services in the host country and then return to Venezuela. The commuters primarily seen in border countries and territories with Venezuela such as Colombia, Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil, Guyana, Curaçao, Aruba and Bonaire.

**Migrants in Transit:** Migrants who have an intended destination country but must transit through a third country to reach their final location. Their transit period can be extended, as they face the difficulties of generating income to sustain themselves while continuing their trip and sending monetary support to their family members in Venezuela.

**Long-Term Migration:** Migrants who have reached their destination country and intend to settle permanently there to work and bring their families if possible.

Migrants, especially marginalized groups (i.e. single mothers and their children), lack the necessary information to make informed and sound decisions. They are not only in need of relief goods, but also of critical information that will ensure their well-being, dignity and safety while in transit. People in transit are vulnerable to human trafficking, sexual exploitation and violence, and many of them have been traumatized by the perils of their journeys.

### Targeting

The vulnerable migrants targeted by this operation are on the move; consequently, the identification of beneficiaries will be very challenging since these people could be assisted multiple times in different countries or in one country as they move from one municipality to another. In addition, once the beneficiaries have arrived at their destination, they will be in an urban environment, which increases the difficulty for the National Societies to follow up properly on them, especially for some of the services such as PSS and health actions. To enhance communication, Virtual Volunteers will be key to information management and forging alliances with other local organizations. Virtual Volunteer is an application that has relevant information on migratory routes and Red Cross services that are being delivered to migrants.

The operation will target migrants according to their profile (in transit, commuters, long-term) and their specific needs in the operation's lines of intervention. The groups will be prioritized as follows:

- Those to be assisted during their migratory journey
- Those to be assisted when they are stranded in border areas
- Those to be assisted immediately upon their arrival in host countries
- Those to be assisted once they have settled in their host country

### Scenario planning

All secondary sources clearly indicate that migration from Venezuela to countries in the region is drastically increasing. Recent policies implemented in neighbouring countries, such as restricting the number of entries and passport requirements, are likely to worsen the situation for thousands of Venezuelans in transit throughout the region. A growing number of xenophobic and discriminatory practices against Venezuelans in neighbouring countries are being reported; therefore, protection concerns are likely to increase (especially for vulnerable groups such as people without documentation or indigenous people) if there are no legal mechanisms put in place to protect them.

All Movement partner's response activities will consider the acute sensitivities of the context. Accordingly, the volume and content of the proposed humanitarian response require close coordination with Movement partners and government authorities at different levels. Population movement operations usually require a long-term commitment from all stakeholders.

In addition, the psychological stress among staff and volunteers due to heavy workload needs to be considered and appropriate measures, including debriefing and ensuring adequate rest periods during the emergency operations, need to be taken.

### Operation Risk Assessment

The current population movement situation presents several risks. Chiefly there is a risk of a further increase in migratory flows either in one of the affected countries or a new country. In the best-case scenario this will remain manageable, however, there is the possibility that the situation could exceed collective capacities and become unmanageable, stretching the affected National Societies', the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's and the resources of other organizations well beyond their limits. There is also the risk that if population movement impacts many new countries that the funds and human resources available to support that volume of needs would not be available from traditional donors.

As countries begin to apply stricter entry requirements, there is a risk of an increasing number of migrants being stranded in borders areas. A long-term situation of protracted displacement could develop if no efforts are made towards the establishment of a harmonized regional framework at the governmental level.

There are other prevailing risk factors that might increase or worsen if there are delays in taking the necessary steps to handle the current situation such as human trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and violence against children. Although, host communities' reception of displaced persons from Venezuela has been positive so far, this might change if the situation is protracted or it worsens the conditions in the host community. For example, in Roraima state (Brazil), violence has been directed against the Venezuelan population in recent weeks.

Also, the Americas region is highly vulnerable to natural hazards and disasters, and a major disaster could impact the affected National Societies' and the IFRC's capacity to manage the migration situation.

Operational risk is high for the IFRC and the National Societies involved in this response because of the size of the intervention area and types of activities to be carried out. [Lessons learned from the 2015 Population Movement operation in Europe](#) are being applied to this operation's response planning and operational risk assessment.

Moreover, due to the internal situation in some of the National Societies that will be implementing the actions, the risks associated with managing the operation are considered significant. Furthermore, lack of dedicated staff and expertise on migration pose risks to the operation.

Also, close coordination with the ICRC will ensure complementarity and operational risk reduction inside the Movement, especially in certain countries.

During the current response and the planned future action, the following additional risks have been identified:

- Stress for people awaiting the registration process
- Heavy workload and psychological stress of National Society staff / volunteers
- An open-ended situation requiring a long-term commitment from the National Societies;
- Stigma against the migrants and the people who are helping them
- Increase number of deportees or volunteer returnees
- Changes in political context and possible government restrictions

This appeal is considering hiring dedicated staff in the National Societies to make the provision of services to migrants and host communities more sustainable. Emphasis on capacity building, awareness raising and humanitarian diplomacy at all levels of the National Societies is required in preparation for a longer-term situation in the region.

The dynamic of the crisis, which is a new type of migratory flow in the region, requires the National Societies to adapt their response mechanisms to it. The area of intervention is directly related to the migratory routes selected by the migrants, which obliges the eight National Societies involved in the regional emergency appeal to increase their presence and the capacities of the National Society branches that do not typically provide services to migrants.

Moreover, the proposed intervention is characterized by an exceedingly large population on the move that requires the provision of intangible services such as information and protection services like orientation on safe routes, guidance on risk reduction and health referrals, in addition to traditional services such as health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and livelihoods; consequently, the number of National Society staff and volunteers involved in this operation must be increased so that the Red Cross Movement can provide services according to the number of beneficiaries to be reached.

## B. Operational strategy

**Overall goal:** Provide urgent and immediate assistance and protection in a coordinated manner to people traveling along migratory routes, at migration points and at their destination.

In the view of the current influx (and a possible increase) and with support from the IFRC and Movement partners, the National Societies will further scale up their operations to support the migrant population, in coordination with government, UN and other humanitarian actors on the ground. The current priority is scaling-up the emergency response to meet the immediate needs of those in transit and displaced, with a focus on livelihoods and basic needs, shelter, water and sanitation, health, PSS, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), CEA and RFL.; thus, the key focus of this EPoA is the implementation of immediate assistance and protection activities, along with some initial medium-term plans that need to be reviewed according to the evolution of the situation. Most vulnerable local populations need to be integrated into the short-to-medium-term activities to ensure their continued engagement in the implementation of the humanitarian activities.

The focus of the operation is on the following countries and geographical areas:

Country	Geographical area of the intervention (State/Dep/City)	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries
 Argentina	Buenos Aires, Córdoba and Rosario	15,000
 Brazil	Roraima, Amazon, Mato Grosso do Sul, Pará, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo;	7,000
 Ecuador	Sucumbíos, Carchi, Quito, Imbabura, Tungurahua, Santo Domingo, Manabí, Guayas and El Oro	174,590
 Guyana	Border area with Venezuela. Some activities will be also in Georgetown	1,215
 Panama	Panama City	2,900
 Peru	Lima, Puerto Maldonado, Tacna and Tumbes	53,000
 Trinidad and Tobago	Port of Spain, San Fernando and Costal area	26,200
 Uruguay	Artigas, Cerro Largo, Rivera, Montevideo and Santa rosa	3,000

The focus is to provide a comprehensive inter-sectorial response in these areas meeting the population's key needs. Although migrants are the operation's key target group, it is important to ensure that host communities are not excluded. Given the emergency's complexity and scale, the affected National Societies and the IFRC must ensure that there is regional coordination and support for the various countries' responses during the operation.

The regional emergency appeal will focus on the following implementation strategies:

- Establishment of a flexible and timely humanitarian mechanism including resources for contingency planning.
- Enhancement of coordination throughout the region through cross-country learning, sharing of established good practices and the development of a mechanism to gather and share information between National Societies to strengthen operational response and analysis, and capture the overall support provided by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to the regional emergency appeal.
- Strengthening of technical support and capacity building efforts for affected National Societies in areas where new skill sets and knowledge are required.
- Continued strengthening of needs-based advocacy and efficient two-way communication with migrants and host communities
- Support for the building and maintenance of strong operational and strategic partnerships to provide required resources and ensure effective planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, capturing the overall support provided by the Red Cross Red Crescent to the regional emergency appeal.

To ensure an expeditious implementation of the EPOA, the following financial management methods will be put in place:

- (i) The procurement of goods will be managed through the IFRC structure for the Americas region
- (ii) Certain expenses incurred by the National Societies directly will need to be transferred to them in reasonably spread tranches, with a limited level of risk associated. These expenses will be accounted for

by the branches and divisions under the guidance of the Head of Country Cluster Support Team (HCCST), in accordance with the National Societies' pre-existing internal financial management and administration systems; this will ensure the National Societies' accountability. The IFRC will support the management of the regional emergency appeal regarding transparency and its administration.

The initial timeframe of the regional emergency appeal is for twelve months (from September 2018 to September 2019), and it will be revised as the situation and the needs evolve. The yearlong operational period takes the timeframe of this plan and appeal beyond that of the current country level plans and appeals, and it allows time for reporting and evaluation or for the extension of the regional emergency appeal if needed.

Under the emergency appeal operation, the National Societies will conduct the following immediate actions:



The approach will entail interventions at the strategic and operational levels, which will build capacity throughout the organization, strengthen core National Society functions, promote growth and enhance sustainability. Volunteer management strategies will be developed to manage current volunteers and to recruit new volunteers at the branch level. NSD plans will be revised to ensure that the migration operation reinforces and expands the plan, builds and seeks synergies with existing NSD plans and does not pose a risk to the change and development process.

Support will be provided to all National Societies in four main areas to achieve the project's global objective:

#### A. Support for NSD plans.

- ✓ Improve the National Societies' programmatic capacities in migration so that emergency work can continue, and medium-term actions can be implemented.
- ✓ Sharing of new learning, concepts or tools acquired through the migration operation to incorporate them into other programmatic areas.
- ✓ Improve the capacities in reporting (financial and narrative reports, among others), Implement Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) processes in the branches where the project will be developed, where appropriate.

#### B. Support the positioning of each affected National Society in its national context.

- ✓ The successful implementation of this emergency appeal will be an opportunity and a tool to allow the National Societies to be recognized by other stakeholders as a relevant partner in this sector, which would support the sustainability of programmes in the medium term.
- ✓ Development of communication skills in this area aimed at positioning the Red Cross as an actor in migration.
- ✓ Facilitation of the contact or an alliance between the National Society and the public sector or the UN for the development of actions in migration.
- ✓ Facilitation of alliances with the business sector to give sustainability to the programme.

#### C. Strengthen volunteer capacities.

- ✓ Incorporation of the Volunteer Development Framework ([VODFRA](#)) into each National Society's actions.

- ✓ Identification and improvement of some of the VODFRA elements that may influence the management of the project or the future programme.
- ✓ Enhancement of the capacity to operate in emergencies: such as NIT courses, training processes.
- ✓ Improvement or incorporation into volunteer training curriculum work with migrants, diversity management, fight against xenophobia, security tools in operations such as Safer Access, Well-Preparedness Effective Response (PER), Disaster Response Capacity Enhancement (DRCE), etc.

**D. Strengthening of leadership:**

- ✓ Induction processes with members of government to strengthen the understanding of the framework of Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance that justify migration work, protection and rights of people in a situation of mobility and the development of legal frameworks in which the protection of people's in mobility is required.
- ✓ Training for government officials on topics such as xenophobia, gender and diversity.
- ✓ Training for National Society leadership in topics such as integrity, communication, humanitarian advocacy, humanitarian diplomacy, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's auxiliary role and financial sustainability.

Finally, the migration crisis in the Americas is unique in nature and the beginning of a new operational context for most of the National Societies involved in it; therefore, it is critical that the operation captures the knowledge and create the necessary training tools to facilitate the knowledge sharing and learning for National Societies, not only for this crisis but in particular for the ones to come.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

In line with the humanitarian community's efforts to improve the performance of the overall response to the emergency, including improving accountability to both the affected population and the donors who support the response, a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan will be developed to enhance the scope and adapt the activities and needs of the operation. After assessments and evaluations are carried out for each country, a list of cores indicators, targets and national M&E plans will be developed.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan

Access to water, health, education and shelter are the immediate needs of Venezuelans upon arrival to their destination or in transit communities. For example, the results of a mass registration of Venezuelans in Colombia with an irregular migratory status indicated that of the 442,462 individuals that were registered, 98.8 per cent were not affiliated with the national health system and only 48.7 per cent of school-age children were enrolled in schools.

Due to their lack of documentation, many migrants are or could be at risk of detention and deportation, making them even more vulnerable to labour and sexual exploitation, trafficking, violence and discrimination.

In addition to the lack of access to basic services, discrimination and xenophobia are on the rise in host communities, increasing the stigmatization of Venezuelans and making it difficult for them to integrate into their new communities.



### Shelter

People targeted: 14,290

Requirements (CHF): 438,876

Prioritized countries: Guyana, Ecuador, Uruguay, Panama and Argentina

**Needs analysis:** In areas where jobs are harder to find, the lack of income makes it difficult to meet basic shelter needs. Migrants who find jobs use the income to cover basic needs, but they are unable to save enough money to rent an adequate dwelling. In many cases, their housing conditions are characterized by a polluted water supply, overcrowding, inadequate heating, unsafe kitchens and electrical systems, poor sanitary conditions and dilapidated housing. There is a need to identify and advocate for legal instruments that would allow migrants without a defined legal status to access secured tenure.

**Population to be assisted:** The shelter area of focus will target migrants according their profile (in transit, commuters, long-term) and their needs according to each National Society plan of action.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** The shelter programme endeavors to meet the Sphere Handbook's Shelter and Settlement minimum standards.

P&B Output Code	<b>Shelter Outcome 1: The migrant population restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and short, medium and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.</b>	<i>Number of people reached through shelter activities disaggregated by age and gender</i>  <i>Target: 14,290 people</i>
	<b>Shelter Output 1.1: Migrants have received assistance to cover their basic short-term shelter needs.</b>	<i>Number of people trained in collective centre management with an emphasis on providing assistance to migrants including Red Cross staff and volunteers.</i> <i>Target: 300</i>

		<p><i>Number of people reached through the provision of NFIs and emergency shelter materials/kits</i>  <i>Target: 1,800 HH (or 9,000 people) □ Ecuador: 1,500 HH (2 tarps per HH) + 250 HH (Family Transitional Housing Kits+ Family Kitchen Kits)+ Guyana: 250 HH (Family Transitional Housing Kits+ Family Kitchen Kits)+ Uruguay: 300 bed sheet kits</i></p>																
Activities planned By Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP005	Purchase and distribution of non-food items (NFIs) and emergency shelter materials/kits for migrants stranded in border areas according to the National Society's capacity and needs	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█									
AP005	Participation in relevant shelter and settlements coordination platforms	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█						
AP005	Provide assisted people with awareness raising and technical knowledge appropriate to the shelter support they receive (Information, Education and Communications [IEC] materials, awareness raising workshops, safe shelter trainings, etc.).	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█						
AP005	Monitoring and evaluation activities	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█						
P&B Output Code	Shelter Output 1.2: Migrants have received assistance to cover their mid-term shelter needs.		<p><i>Number of communication materials produced to raise awareness about shelter support</i>  <i>Target: TBD</i></p> <p><i>Number of evaluations carried out to identify alternative shelter solutions where the intervention takes place.</i>  <i>Target: TBD</i></p> <p><i>Number of assisted HH able to meet their shelter needs.</i>  <i>Target: 400 HH</i></p>															
	Activities planned By Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Explore cash-based intervention (CBI) options to meet shelter needs for particular cases and the most vulnerable beneficiaries, where appropriate (linked with feasibility study of livelihoods and essential needs component)		█															
AP005	Improve security of tenure through the identification (mapping) and promotion of the legal instruments that allow migrants without a defined legal status to access secured tenure			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█						
AP005	Provision of shelter assistance to those in most need	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█						
AP005	Monitoring and evaluation activities	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█						
AP005	Assessment of security tenure status for shelter response	█		█			█			█			█					

AP005	Identify potential mid-term shelter support strategies																	
P&B Output Code	<b>Shelter Output 1.3: Migrants have received assistance to cover their long-term shelter needs</b>	<i>One regional strategy for long-term and programmatic approach is produced Target: 1 strategy</i>																
	Activities planned By Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP005	Identify potential longer-term shelter support strategies.																	

P&B Output Code	<b>Shelter Output 1.4: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved techniques are provided to affected households</b>	<i>Red Cross Volunteers and staff improve their capacities Target: 300 volunteers.</i>															
	Activities planned By Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP006	Carry out training workshops/activities to create or improve capacities on collective center management for Red Cross staff and volunteers with an emphasis on migrant care																
AP006	The IFRC provides shelter-related advice and guidance to the National Societies' volunteers and staff																
AP006	Distribution of awareness-raising communication materials for the assisted people about the shelter support there receive																



## Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 11,465

Requirements (CHF): 847,806

Prioritized countries: Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Panama, Ecuador, Brazil, and Uruguay.

**Needs analysis:** In areas where jobs are harder to find, the lack of income makes it difficult to meet basic needs such as food, basic hygiene items and shelter. Migrants who find jobs need to use their income to cover basic needs, leaving them unable to save money and exposing them to protection risks such as labour exploitation because migrants are more willing to accept precarious working conditions. Furthermore, it affects the migrants' ability to continue their journey to other areas, which puts greater pressure on host cities. Additionally, access to hygiene items due to the migrants' financial constraints generates health risks related to unhygienic living conditions.

In areas where migrants find it easier to find employment, jobs are usually temporary with low (usually below minimum wage) and irregular salaries, which excludes them from social benefits. Once again, their ability to save is low or non-existent, forcing migrants to postpone their travel plans and not allowing them to do reunite with family members.

The migrant population's spending priorities are:

- Food (food, fuel and cooking items)







AP022	Conduct activities to promote HIV/tuberculosis (TB) prevention along the migratory routes.																	
P&B Output Code	<b>Health Output 3.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population.</b>	<i>Number of key messages developed on health promotion and disease prevention that are based on CBHFA</i>																
		<i>Target: TBD</i>																
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP011	Develop context specific health promotion and disease prevention activities through the implementation of the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach to migrant communities.																	
AP011	Dissemination of key messages to beneficiaries on health promotion and disease prevention based on CBHFA.																	
P&B Output Code	<b>Health Output 3.3: Psychosocial support provided to the target population</b>	<i>Number of people reached through psychosocial support actions by type</i>																
		<i>Target: TBD</i>																
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP023	Vulnerable migrants and staff/volunteers are provided with PSS.																	
AP023	Develop and implement tailored PSS protocols for migrant populations.																	
AP023	Support migrant network through community-based intervention in host countries.																	



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 52,150

Requirements (CHF): 473,171

Prioritized countries: Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and Argentina.

**Needs analysis:** In the border areas and in other areas in some specific countries, WASH is a key need Health promotion and disease prevention should not only be thought of as areas whose ultimate goal is to increase knowledge regarding health issues and the execution of specific activities to fight disease; rather, the ultimate goal of both health areas is to empower communities to become the leading actors in the development of activities that improve their living conditions.

**Population to be assisted:** WASH area of focus will target migrants according their profile (in transit, commuters, long-term) and their needs according to each National Society plan of action.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** The project will use the Sphere Manual's standards for WASH.

P&B Output Code	<b>WASH Outcome 4: Vulnerable populations have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.</b>	<i>Number of people reached with WASH services by age and gender</i> <i>Target: 52,150 people</i>															
	<b>WASH Output 4.1: The National Societies provide migrants in border areas with increased access to safe water, sanitation and promote positive behavioural changes for improved hygiene practices in target population.</b>	<i>Number of hydration points, showers and bathrooms established</i> <i>Target: TBD</i> <i>Number of litres of water distributed</i> <i>Target: TBD</i> <i>Number of personal hygiene kits provided according to age and gender.</i> <i>Target: TBD</i>															
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP029	Provision and maintenance of shower and bathroom services in border areas.																
AP026	Provision of safe water to migrants at border points.																
AP029	Rehabilitation of showers in similar border locations.																
AP030	Delivery of personal hygiene kits targeted to women, boys and girls and nursing mothers.																
AP027	Dissemination of hygiene promotion key messages.																



### Protection, Gender and Inclusion<sup>3</sup>

People targeted: 40,000

Requirements (CHF): 456,994

Prioritized countries: Trinidad and Tobago, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and Argentina

**Needs analysis:** Intervention areas have great particularities. All targeted countries are mostly developing countries, where factors of exclusion and inequality increase the migrants risk related to their vulnerability, especially women, girls, indigenous population in transit and destination countries. Widespread violence, especially gender-based

<sup>3</sup> This area of focus is a joining of what previously was Social Inclusion and Culture of Non-violence and peace. Since it is under development, it will continue as a combination of the three relevant outputs.

violence (GBV) requires special attention from the National Societies in any intervention to avoid further inflaming volatile situations and to monitor the emergence of new risks. Fourteen of the 50 countries with the world's highest rate of GBV are in the Americas, as well as 42 of the 50 most violent cities in the world were in Latin America<sup>4</sup> in 2017.

The violence requires National Societies to take measures to protect the targeted population to ensure an intervention according to the humanitarian mandate and the do-no-harm principles and reduce, gender, age and racial, discrimination (and other types of discrimination). To achieve the sectorial outcomes, the intervention will be based on the Minimum Standards on Gender and Diversity and Disability in Emergency Response (MSGDD). and the IFRC's Violence Prevention Strategy

**Population to be assisted:** The PGI area of focus will target migrants according their profile (in transit, commuters, long-term) and their needs according to each National Society plan of action.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** PGI approaches will be aligned with the IFRC's Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender-Based Violence Guidelines. The IFRC's Minimum Standard Commitments (MSCs) have been developed based on (but not limited to) the Sphere handbook (2011), and the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (2012). Additionally, the National Societies will conduct actions that contribute to the integration of host communities into social inclusion activities that prioritize vulnerable groups,

P&B Output Code	<b>Inclusion and Protection Outcome 5: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</b>	<i>Number of services/activities provided with a differential approach that focus on protection according to target groups' identified needs</i> Target: 40,000 people															
	<b>Inclusion and Protection Output 5.1: National Society programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.</b>	<i>Number of communication campaigns to reduce stigma and discrimination</i> Target: 1 campaign  <i>Number of national assessments of migrants needs that incorporate PGI to identify potential beneficiaries and define different approaches to the intervention</i> Target: TBD															
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP031	Conduct an assessment of specific needs of the affected population based on criteria selected from the minimum standard commitments on gender and diversity, including a CEA approach																
AP031	Support sectorial teams on the inclusion of measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including persons with disabilities) in their planning																

<sup>4</sup> Woody, Christopher. "These Were the 50 Most Violent Cities in the World in 2017". *Business Insider*. 6 March 2018. <https://www.businessinsider.com/most-violent-cities-in-the-world-2018-3#50-cucuta-colombia-had-3478-homicides-per-100000-residents-1>.

AP031	Support sectorial teams on the inclusion of measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors in their planning, increasing their capacities through the application of MSGDD, Child Protection guidelines and sexual and gender-based violence (SGVB)																	
AP031	Develop actions to reduce stigma and discrimination through a communications campaign and CEA activities involving the migrant and host communities' perspective.																	
P&B Output Code	<b>Inclusion and Protection Output 5.2: improve access to opportunities and rights for people who are marginalized or excluded.</b>																	
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP032	Support sectorial teams on the inclusion of measures to reduce barriers in transit and destination communities such as child-friendly spaces and the acquisition of language skills																	
AP032	Support to improve the access to educational services																	



## Migration

**People targeted: 81,800**

Male:

Female:

**Requirements (CHF) 783,160**

**Prioritized countries: Trinidad and Tobago, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina**

**Needs analysis:** The intensification of the outflows of Venezuelans due to access issues with health and food services, lack of cash and political polarization poses a challenge to host governments' ability to respond according to national and international standards in data production and dissemination, institutional capacity and coordination, direct assistance as well as socio-economic integration. Regional migration management institutions can adeptly manage every day mobility dynamics; however, the large-scale and mixed flows of Venezuelan nationals is a new phenomenon for the region in terms of numbers, status, and the number of destinations, requiring compatible operational frameworks, sharing of best practices and joint situation monitoring platforms.

**Population to be assisted:** Migration area of focus will target migrants according their profile (in transit, commuters, long-term) and their needs according to each National Society plan of action.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** All activities and initiatives under this EPoA will be undertaken in line with relevant IFRC and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Guidance, policy and commitments related to migration and displacement. Activities and initiatives will also be undertaken in line with key international humanitarian standards and best practices related to migration and displacement. Key Red Cross Red Crescent guidelines and commitments including the IFRC Policy on Migration (2009); the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Resolution on Migration (2011); the IFRC's Americas Region Toluca Declaration (2016) and the IFRC's Global Migration Strategy 2018 to 2022 (2017).



AP036	Carry out information management workshop to increase the capacities for mapping migration flow and for use in future natural disasters																	
AP036	Place suggestion boxes at strategic points in which feedback, rumours and suggestions from migrants can be collected, tracked and addressed systematically.																	
AP036	Enable a hotline at branch level where migrants can address their questions																	
P&B Output Code	<b>Migration Output 6.3: Migrants have access to mobile tools (Virtual Volunteer) on key information for their protection, as well as access to Red Cross services according to their location along the migratory path.</b>	<b>Number of people that use the Virtual Volunteer mobile tool.</b> <i>Target:</i>																
		Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP036	Adaptation of the Virtual Volunteer software according to the country, area of intervention and the target population's risks and vulnerabilities																	
AP036	Implementation of the Virtual Volunteers tool in the selected countries																	
AP037	Carry out communication campaign to promote Virtual Volunteer tool among migrants																	
AP037	Implementation of CEA activities in the participating countries																	
AP037	Conduct a regional workshop for on the CEA approach in the migration context																	
AP036	Roll out of Virtual Volunteer in the selected countries																	
AP036	Recruitment of necessary focal point and technician in the affected National Societies																	
AP083	Provide electrical power to charge mobile phones and data systems (Wi-Fi), especially in border areas																	
AP083	Deliver topped-up subscriber identification module (SIM) cards to migrants in transit																	

**Strategies for Implementation**  
Requirements (CHF): 3,324,846

The National Societies in the Americas region have strong capacities to respond humanitarian needs related to emergency management, especially in areas that are traditionally at risk; nevertheless, the management of crises related to population movements is relatively new for most of the National Societies participating in this emergency appeal. Migratory flows at the regional level are increasing and changing over time, which requires a comprehensive strategy that allows the IFRC to stage an effective intervention; therefore, the proposed response actions, which are based on the [IFRC's in the Toluca Declaration](#), this EPoA and the Monarch Butterfly Programme's regional strategy, will focus on the following areas:





P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards	% of National Societies with enough materials in stock to carry out the planned activities															
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP050	The regional logistics plan will examine the best value-for-money option balancing speed, cost and flexibility. It will likely be composed of physical stock, and it will establish regional framework agreements with selected suppliers																
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced	Number of coordination meetings carried out within the Movement and with key external stakeholders															
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP049	Set up a migration coordination cell, including key operations and support service roles																
AP049	Establish coordination spaces within the Movement components (National Societies, the IFRC and the ICRC), ensuring an effective, needs-based response is provided to all affected countries																
AP049	Continuously support National Societies on the implementation of emergency appeals and DREF operations																
AP049	Provide technical support to the preparation of country-based EPoAs																
AP049	Encourage cross-border cooperation and relevant information sharing and contingency planning																
AP049	Coordinate with regional United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders																
AP049	Develop an information management system																
AP049	Disseminate key findings of evaluations, operational research, case studies and experiences to promote learning and the positioning of National Societies.																
AP049	Establish a regional network to contribute to a better understanding of the current regional population, provide technical knowledge and propose possible long-term solutions																
P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies, uses its unique position to influence decisions at the local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.	Number of newsletters, press releases and reports produced															
	Output S3.1.1: The IFRC and the National Societies are visible, trusted and effective advocate on humanitarian issues.	Number of communication plans and CEA strategies developed															
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AP053	Support National Societies on the enhancement of their auxiliary role to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, reinforcing the Fundamental Principles of humanity, independence, impartiality and neutrality and advocate for migrants to be treated in a dignified manner																	
AP053	Support National Societies on the development of communication plans and community engagement strategies for the response and ongoing support to migrants and host communities																	
AP053	Support National Societies on the establishment of a multi-disciplinary Humanitarian Diplomacy Working Group within the National Society structure, responsible for designing policy advocacy strategy and messages related to migrants' rights, the protection of vulnerable groups in disaster situations and international disaster response law (IDRL)-related issues																	
AP053	Highlight the IFRC's and National Societies' work through the dissemination of regular news stories and continuously updated information and communications materials to support advocacy and resource mobilization																	
AP053	Further position National Societies as key actors in emergency response nationally and internationally																	
AP053	Continue to bring attention to the suffering of migrants and their situation of high risk and vulnerability and the value of migration, including economic and social contributions migrants make to the countries in which they settle																	
AP053	Establish alliances with academic institutions to prepare evidence-based advocacy to sensitize public opinion																	
AP053	Ensure the representation of National Societies and the IFRC at media and public forums inside and outside of the humanitarian community, including with the United Nations and other relevant stakeholders																	
AP053	Conduct a research and study case for a better understanding of different migratory flows that follow specific scenarios (migrants, asylum seeker or refugees)																	
AP053	Systematize the National Societies' good practices for the treatment of migrants and their specific vulnerabilities (e.g., labour exploitation and human trafficking).																	
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S3.1.2: The IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>	<i>Number of monitoring and evaluation reports produced</i>																
		<i>Number of research lessons learned materials and evaluations produced.</i>																
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	



## Budget

See the IFRC Secretariat's attached budget ([Annex 1](#)) for more details

## Contact information

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

### **In the National Societies:**

- **Argentine Red Cross:** email: [info@cruzroja.org.ar](mailto:info@cruzroja.org.ar)
- **Brazilian Red Cross:** email: [gabinete@cvb.org.br](mailto:gabinete@cvb.org.br)
- **Ecuadorian Red Cross:** [presidencia@cruzroja.org.ec](mailto:presidencia@cruzroja.org.ec)
- **Guyana Red Cross Society:** email: [guyanaredcross@yahoo.com](mailto:guyanaredcross@yahoo.com)
- **Red Cross Society of Panama:** email: [crppresidencia@cruzrojadepanama.org](mailto:crppresidencia@cruzrojadepanama.org)
- **Peruvian Red Cross:** email: [director.ejecutivo@cruzroja.org.pe](mailto:director.ejecutivo@cruzroja.org.pe)
- **Uruguayan Red Cross:** email: [presidencia@cruzroja.org.ue](mailto:presidencia@cruzroja.org.ue)
- **Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society:** email: [admin@ttrcs.org](mailto:admin@ttrcs.org)

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### **For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:**

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### **For Performance and Accountability**

- Paula Martes; Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Team Coordinator; email: [paula.martes@ifrc.org](mailto:paula.martes@ifrc.org)

### **In the IFRC's headquarters in Geneva:**

- Carmen Ferrer, Operational Support Disaster and Crisis (Prevention, Response and Recovery); email: [carmen.ferrer@ifrc.org](mailto:carmen.ferrer@ifrc.org)

## EMERGENCY APPEAL OPERATION

Americas: Population Movement

MDR42004

Output code in financial	Name in financial system (TBC)	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Budget CHF
AP005	Shelter assistance to households	379,400			379,400
AP006	Shelter tech. support and awareness	59,476			59,476
	<b>Total Shelter</b>	<b>438,876</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>438,876</b>
					0
AP007	Improvement of income sources	-			0
AP008	Livelihoods assistance	408,812			408,812
AP009	Food production & income generation	-			0
AP081	Multipurpose cash grants	438,995			438,995
AP010	Livelihoods awareness	-			0
	<b>Total Livelihoods &amp; basic needs</b>	<b>847,806</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>847,806</b>
					0
AP011	Health services to communities	292,579			292,579
AP012	Voluntary blood donation	-			0
AP013	Maternal newborn and child health	-			0
AP014	Nutrition	-			0
AP015	Road safety	-			0
AP016	NS capacity for health care	-			0
AP017	HIV and AIDS	-			0
AP018	Avian and human influenza pandemic	-			0
AP019	Malaria	-			0
AP020	Tuberculosis	-			0
AP021	Other infectious diseases	-			0
AP022	Health in emergency	603,822			603,822
AP023	Psychosocial support	264,354			264,354
AP024	Immunization activities	-			0
AP025	Health needs in complex settings	-			0
AP075	HIV/AIDS care and treatment	-			0
AP076	Malaria care and treatment	-			0
AP077	Tuberculosis care and treatment	-			0
AP078	RMNCH care and treatment	-			0
AP079	NCD care and treatment	-			0
AP080	Psychosocial support	-			0
AP082	Search and rescue	-			0
	<b>Total Health</b>	<b>1,160,754</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,160,754</b>
					0
AP026	Access to safe water	166,084			166,084
AP027	Treatment/reuse of wastewater	1,966			1,966
AP028	Reduction of open defecation	-			0
AP029	WASH knowledge and best practice	50,481			50,481
AP030	Hygiene promotion	254,641			254,641
	<b>Total WASH</b>	<b>473,171</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>473,171</b>
					0
AP031	Equitable access to services	401,745			401,745
AP032	Social inclusion-equitable status	55,249			55,249
AP033	Interpersonal violence prev/response	-			0
AP034	Response to SGBV in emergencies	-			0
AP035	NVP-education and advocacy programs	-			0
	<b>Total Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>	<b>456,994</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>456,994</b>
					0
AP036	Migration assistance and protection	620,609			620,609
AP037	Migration awareness and advocacy	41,486			41,486
AP083	RCF	121,065			121,065
	<b>Total Migration</b>	<b>783,160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>783,160</b>
					0
AP001	Preparedness at community level	-			0
AP002	Response and risk red. at NS level	316,216			316,216
AP003	Green solutions	-			0
AP004	Climate change awareness	-			0
	<b>Total Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	<b>316,216</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>316,216</b>
					0
AP039	NS organisational capacity assessm.	-			0
AP040	NS volunteering development	430,896			430,896
AP042	NS corporate /organisational systems	1,068,954			1,068,954
	<b>Total Strengthening National Societies</b>	<b>1,499,851</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,499,851</b>
					0
AP046	IFRC surge capacity	132,784			132,784
AP047	Humanitarian principles and Rules	-			0
AP048	Integrated services for NS	-			0
AP049	IFRC coord. in humanitarian system	756,097			756,097
AP050	Supply chain and fleet services	-			0
AP051	Movement coordination	-			0
AP052	Movement shared services	-			0
	<b>Total International disaster management</b>	<b>888,881</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>888,881</b>
					0
AP053	Advocacy on humanitarian issues	150,037			150,037
AP054	IFRC policies and positions	-			0
AP055	Research and evaluation	319,901			319,901
AP056	Advocacy on humanitarian issues	-			0
AP057	Support to NS in policy & advocacy	-			0
AP058	Planning and reporting	-			0
AP059	Resource generation	149,960			149,960
AP060	Emergency fundraising excellence	-			0
AP061	NS resource and partnership dev.supp	-			0
AP064	Financial management	-			0
AP065	Administration	-			0
AP066	Staff security	-			0
	<b>Total Influence others as leading strategic partne</b>	<b>619,898</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>619,898</b>
					0
	Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	486,565			486,565
	<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>486,565</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>486,565</b>
					0
	<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>7,972,173</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,972,173</b>

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## ANNEXES

### Annex 2: Content list of personal hygiene kits by type.

Men's personal kit	
Description	Quantity
Shaver	1
Toothpaste X 50 ml + adult toothbrush	1
Bath Soap X <b>250 Gr</b>	1
Toilet paper X Roll	1
Hand towels 70X40 cms.	1
deodorant in roll on X 50ml	1
Shampoo in X envelope 10 ml	5
Small comb	1
Cloth fabric with Red Cross logo and phrase: "DONATE FORBIDDEN TO SELL".	1

Women's personal kit	
Description	Quantity
Shaver	1
Toothpaste X 50 Gr + adult toothbrush	1
Bath Soap X <b>250 Gr</b>	1
Toilet paper X Roll	1
Hand towels 70X40 cm.	1
X10 UNID sanitary towels	1
deodorant in roll on X 50ml	1
Shampoo in X envelope 10 ml	5
Small comb	1
Cloth fabric with Red Cross logo and phrase: "DONATE FORBIDDEN TO SELL".	1

Children's personal kit	
Description	Quantity
Toothpaste X75gr + children's toothbrush	1
Bath Soap X <b>250 gr</b>	1
Wet Wipes X 50 UND	1
Hand towels 70X40 cm.	1
10 oz. children's assorted colors plastic cup	1
Shampoo in X envelope 10 ml	5
Cloth fabric with Red Cross logo and phrase: "DONATE FORBIDDEN TO SELL".	1

Babies' personal kit	
Description	Quantity
Diaper cream No. 4 X 20gr	1
Baby bath soap X <b>250Gr</b>	1
Cloth diaper 70X50 X 2 UND	1
Baby Wipes X 50 UND	1
Disposable diaper stage No. 2 X 5 und	1
Shampoo X 100 ml	1
Cloth fabric with Red Cross logo and phrase: "DONATE FORBIDDEN TO SELL".	1

Personal hygiene promotion kit	
Description	Quantity
Hand washing information	1
Antibacterial gel 30 ml	1

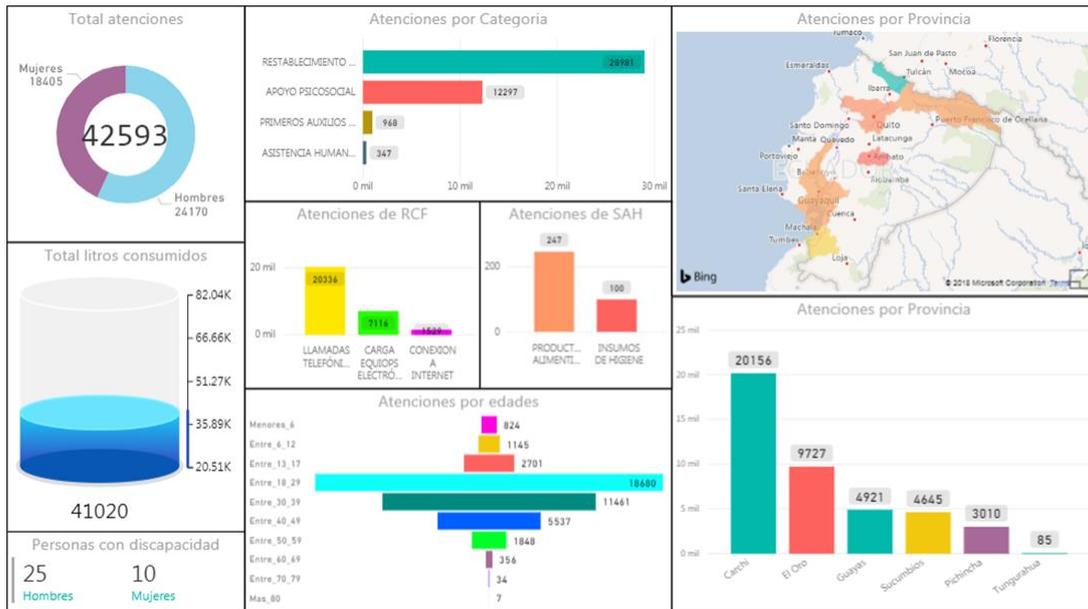
### Annex 3: Content list of household kit.

Description	Quantity
BOX, heavy duty, plastic, for the household kit	1
LAMP, torch/radio/cellphone charger, crank and solar powered	1
BUCKET, plastic, 14L with clip cover and 50mm outlet	1
JERRYCAN, collapsible, 10L, food grade LDPE, screw cap	1
SOAP, body soap, 100g, piece	13
SOAP, laundry soap, 200g, piece	2
BLANKET, SYNTHETIC, 1.5X2m, medium thermal	3
ROPE, POLYPROPYLENE, black, diam. 12mm, twisted	20
TARPAULINS, woven plastic, 4 x 6 m, white/white, piece	1
KITCHEN SET family of 5 persons, type "A"	1

### Annex 4: Content list of kitchen set.

Description	Quantity
BOWL, for food, 1L, stainless steel	5
FORK, table, stainless steel	5
FRYING PAN, 2.5L, used as lid for the 7L cooking pot	1
KNIFE, kitchen, stainless steel blade 15cm, plastic handle	1
KNIFE, table knife, stainless steel	5
SPOON, wooden, stirring, 30cm	1

SPOON, soup, stainless steel, 10 ml	5
COOKING POT, 5L, s.steel, diam 20 cm, with handles and lid	1
COOKING POT, 7L, s.steel, diam 25 cm, with handles	1
CUP, stainless steel, with handle, 300ml	5
PLATE, deep, stainless steel, diam. 22 cm, cap. 0.75L	5
SCOURING PAD	1
LADLE, 100ml, stainless steel	1
SERVING SPOON, stainless steel 35 ml	1



**Ecuadorian Red Cross's Dashboard Response to the emergency**  
**Source:** Ecuador Red Cross Dashboard: <http://www.cruzroja.org.ec/dashboard-cre01/>