

OPERATION UPDATE

Mexico & Central America: Migration crisis

Emergency Appeal №: MDR43008 Emergency appeal launched: 29 July 2022 Operation Strategy published: 2 September 2022	Glide №: XX-2014-123456-XXX
Operation Update № 3 Date of issue: 18/04/2023	Timeframe covered by this update: 29 July 2022 to 2 March 2023
Operation timeframe: 12 months (29 July 2022 to 31 July 2023)	Number of people to be assisted: 210,000
Financial requirements (CHF): IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: 18 million CHF Federation-wide funding requirements: 28 million CHF	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1,000,000

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks 18 million CHF, is **7 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.



Psychosocial support session with returned migrant women. Source: SRC.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

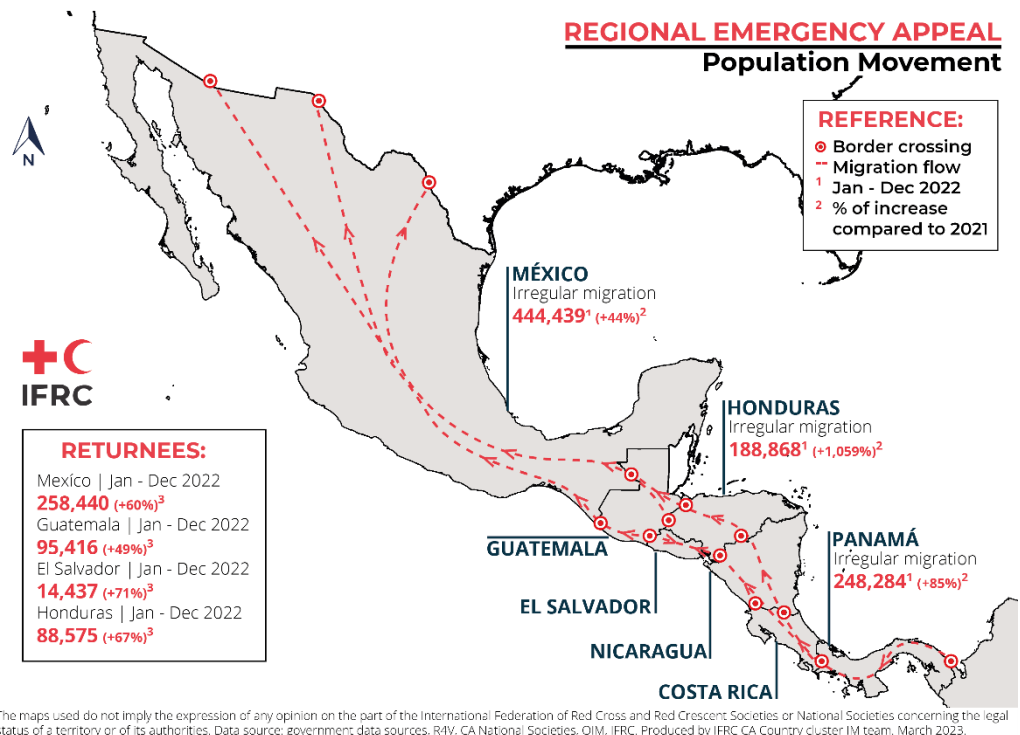
The Americas region is home to complex and mixed migration, which takes place both within and beyond the region. Many migrants¹, refugees, and returnees move through irregular pathways driven by persecution, violence, disasters, or a desire for better opportunities. Central America has become, in recent 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 (US) and Mexico. The mixed flows trigger multiple groups and profiles of migrants travelling through Central America by different routes and at various stages of the journey in the same region. For example, migrants from Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, which are countries of both origin 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.

On 12 October 2022, the US government announced a new immigration process for Venezuelan nationals. As of the announcement, Venezuelan individuals who irregularly cross the US-Mexico land border are now subject to the provisions of the so-called Title 42 Order and, upon apprehension, immediate removal back to Mexico. In parallel, a new humanitarian admission programme will allow entry to the US for up to 24,000 eligible Venezuelans for a period of two years, with the possibility of applying for work authorization.

Eligibility criteria include, among other requirements, a "qualified collaborator" in the US to initiate the application who can demonstrate the ability to provide financial support during the two-year period of humanitarian admission and who has legal status in the US.

The US announcement came at a time when record numbers of refugees and migrants from Venezuela are reportedly heading north through Central America and Mexico. For the first week of January 2023, the US government announced new immigration processes for Cubans, Haitians, and Nicaraguans, following the model of Venezuelans and Ukrainians, mentioned above.



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.

Due to the visa requirements in place in all Central American countries, coupled with their prohibitive costs and the widespread unavailability of documentation/passports among refugees and migrants from Venezuela, these movements occur largely through irregular routes, including the dangerous Darien Gap between Panama and Colombia.

The number of migrants crossing irregularly into Panama after embarking on the Darien Gap route reached a record high in 2022, doubling of 2021. According to the Government of Panama, nearly 250,000 people crossed into Panama in 2022, compared to nearly 133,000 in 2021. For February 2023, the authorities registered 24,657 persons in the controlled flow through Panamanian territory, which represents an increase of 578% compared to February 2022. Additionally, the percentage of children and adolescents present in the flows has increased from 17% in February 2022 to 34% in February 2023². Despite the increase in migration flows, the generalized intention of people to continue their journey to the north of the continent remains, leaving Panama as a transit country rather than a destination country.

Mixed migration flows throughout the region are complex and dynamic. Last year's record numbers coincided with deteriorating economic and social conditions in countries of origin and throughout Latin America. Responding to this situation will continue to require a coordinated regional response and international cooperation to address urgent humanitarian and protection needs and related policy challenges.

In this sense, the 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.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society (NS) and ongoing response

During the last 6 months the National Societies have carried out the following activities:

Panama: The Red Cross Society of Panama (RCSP) maintains health services, restoring family links (RFL), safe water production, maternal and childcare, safe referrals, community engagement and accountability (CEA).

Thanks to the financial and technical support of bilateral partners, the RCSP has managed to maintain and cover some of the main needs of the population on the move.

Costa Rica: The Costa Rican Red Cross (CRRC) the main activities being carried out by the NS include the following:

Different meetings are held with the areas and departments that support the execution of the project activities, to inform them of the development of the activities and the needs or requirements.

In the area of health, with the support of permanent staff and volunteers, first aid supplies are delivered and at the same time first aid assistance is provided to migrants, both on the northern and southern borders. The CRRC also provides information for migrants on health issues.

In the area of water and sanitation, hygiene kits are handed out to migrants at the different points of assistance, as well as posters with specific information on hygiene promotion.

² [National Migration Service, Panama.](#)

RFL services are strengthened at the mobile posts with the purchase of some equipment that allows migrants to get closer to the Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) to communicate with their families.

As part of the protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) strategy and service, interpreters are hired to communicate more effectively with migrants when providing humanitarian assistance or supplies at the HSPs.

Within the framework of the agreement with UNICEF, an initiative is generated with the interpreters that have been hired, with which French and English workshops are being provided to the volunteer staff of the branches in the northern and southern border areas, to improve communication and understanding when approaching migrants and distributing supplies and kits.

An awareness-raising strategy was developed with host communities and awareness-raising talks were given to volunteers and staff on CEA topics. With the information acquired, "Pre-hospital care cards for migrants with chronic illnesses and pregnant women" were created, as well as information and key messages for the information map of Costa Rica for the migrant population.

Historically, a lot of waste is generated directly and indirectly at the borders. Therefore, within the framework of the appeal, different campaigns are being developed both at the southern and northern borders (Panama and Nicaragua respectively) for the collection of waste, achieving an involvement with the different branches and municipalities.

In addition, informative materials are being developed for migrants, and assistance is being provided with the delivery of food kits.

In the framework of an agreement with Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), 6000 humanitarian kits, which contain a hydration beverage, snacks, and hygiene items, will be received for distribution by the National Society:

- 2400 kits (960 women's kits and 1440 men's kits) for distribution on the northern border.
- 3600 kits (1440 women's kits and 2160 men's kits) for distribution on the southern border.

Meetings have been held with other cooperation actors such as UNHCR, IOM, HIAS, where synergies have been generated for work in the field with logistical aspects suitable for setting up mobile humanitarian assistance points.

Honduras: In the municipality of Trojes there was only the Pastoral Social temporary accommodation center with a capacity for 70 people, which is open from Sunday to Wednesday, and prioritises families with children. In September, the Temporary Rest Centre for Migrant Families was inaugurated with the support of the migration roundtable³. This centre will accommodate 70 people.

Finally, between the humanitarian actors present in the municipality of Trojes and the municipal authorities, another temporary reception space, the "Carlos Roberto Reina" multi-purpose hall, is being set up by the mayor's office, which will accommodate another 70 migrants. Even so, given the growing and sustained demand, more spaces with more attention will be needed.

The HRC carries out the following actions in these temporary collective centres: provision of containers for solid waste, refurbishment of the water system, installation of a humanitarian service point, where RFL, pre-hospital care and MHPSS care is provided.

El Salvador: Currently, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society (SRCS) has three Humanitarian Service Points (HSP) located in the western zone (department of Santa Ana), the central and paracentral zone (San Salvador) and the eastern zone (San Miguel). At the three points, protection services, psychosocial care, humanitarian aid and durable solutions are offered to migrants and/or internally displaced persons or victims of other situations of violence.

The SRCS has attended to migrants in transit, returnees and people affected by gender-based violence (GBV) with protection needs, providing psychosocial care and accompaniment, psychosocial support days, distribution of differentiated MHPSS kits and self-care days. Also, distribution of differentiated personal hygiene kits for children, women and men, hydration, and distribution of clothing kits for children. Arrangements and coordination have also

³ The migration round table is composed of different international organisations, local government and authorities, and community-based civil society organisations.

been made with other institutions (Directorate of Migration and Alien Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Missionaries of St. Charles Scalabrinians, among others) for access to medical services, the purchase of medicines, sexual and reproductive health services, legal advice on migration and durable solutions.

It has also attended to children and adolescents with specific needs such as rest, food, hydration, medical attention, differentiated personal hygiene supplies and play materials. It has also promoted adequate physical spaces for emotional relief among peers.

Guatemala: The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) response has been oriented towards the attention and protection of the migrant population, including persons in transit, returnees, asylum seekers/refugees, and unaccompanied children, taking into account that within the Humanitarian Service Points (La Técnica, Las Cruces and Santa Elena border, Petén; El Cinchado and Km. 243 in Puerto Barrios and Morales, Izabal; Agua Caliente border, Chiquimula; Quetzaltenango; Tecún Umán, San Marcos), there is currently a need for immediate attention, which is why priority has been given to vulnerable groups: children and adolescents, women, LGTBQ+ people, people with disabilities, people with chronic illnesses and low-income families.



Session in a community in the department of Izabal, Guatemala for the diagnosis of environmental awareness to include a waste plan in upcoming activities. Source: GRC

The GRC has provided the following services: pre-hospital care, safe water, psychosocial support, snacks, protection, safe referrals, delivery of differentiated kits, orientation maps, Restoring Family Links (RFL), among others. The people who have required services are mainly Venezuelan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Colombian, Salvadoran, Ecuadorian and Dominican nationals.

Now, the GRC is planning actions related to the training of staff and volunteers, as well as the communities that provide support to people in mobility at the Humanitarian Service Points (PSH), and in parallel, continuity in the distribution of humanitarian aid through supplies and basic services.

México: The Mexican Red Cross (MRC) is currently waiting for the mobile units that were purchased, which are being adapted to respond to the needs that have been previously identified. The units will strengthen humanitarian assistance, mainly to migrant people in transit to the United States.

In addition, the MRC developed 201 surveys in Nogales, Sonora and Tenosique, Tabasco as part of the Border Needs Assessment. Now, the MRC is also finalizing the planning of the actions it has prioritized in the framework of the Migration Appeal.

Needs analysis

National Societies, through various mechanisms for direct consultation with people, as well as meetings with partner organizations and key stakeholders, have identified the following needs:

Panama: With the exponential increase in the migratory flow, needs will increase in the following areas:

- Health: Having more medicines, medical supplies to meet the needs, more human talent will be required to meet the demand (doctors, nurses, technicians, volunteers), spaces adequate to provide better health service.
- WASH: Expand water systems to cover the demand, have enough WASH kits, human talent (promoters, volunteers), increase the number of showers and toilets.
- PGI: Improve signage in the Temporary Migration Reception Stations (this includes adding new signage, improving quality of messages and updating messages), psychologists will be required to provide psychosocial support, care for management staff and volunteers (MHPSS), increased referrals, adequate spaces to provide PGI assistance, more volunteers to impart safe information. Expand outreach with RFL, from equipment and human resources.
- Administrative: Mobilisation of staff to different points of care, storage space, vehicle operators.
- Intervention in host communities.

Costa Rica: In Costa Rica there are still no authorised migrant stations or centres that can provide conditions for a significant number of migrants entering through the southern border. Many of these people lose their belongings along the journey, lose contact with their families, or are exposed to exploitation, stigmatisation, and human trafficking. As such, they require immediate assistance in the form of cash, route information, water, sanitation, hygiene and health interventions, and protection, including safe referrals and shelter. Costa Rica receives significant numbers of refugee claimants to the point where the system is over capacity.

These migrants travel long distances and have few resources: food is a major concern, and instead of providing meals or cooking spaces, the CRRRC plans to provide small meals as food kits, which are easier to transport, and which are essential because many do not eat for hours at a time due to lack of financial resources.

Honduras: The needs of migrants range from identification and confirmation of family members accompanying children and adolescents, access to health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, food, clothing, temporary shelter, psycho-emotional trauma management, protection, prevention and attention to GBV-related cases, access to communication and information messages, for example: safe routes, access to services, COVID-19 prevention, etc.

In September 2022, the number of migrants in transit sleeping on the streets has doubled. The capacity of Danlí to receive migrants who require it in Temporary Rest Centres free of charge is a maximum of 200 people and this will end with the closure of the Jesus is Alive Centre on 31 December, which will leave this municipality without reception spaces.

The need for portable toilets is being considered as there is no possibility of connection to the sanitary sewerage system. The provision of drinking water is urgently needed. The installation of hand washing stations is necessary. If handwashing stations are installed, water management for handwashing will be needed on a regular basis. Provision of personal hygiene supplies will be needed. Important to incorporate solid waste disposal management. An increase in waste generation and open defecation has been detected in cities.

A large increase in migrants with infectious, gastrointestinal, and dermatological diseases has been detected. A serious case of leptospirosis has emerged, resulting in the death of a migrant. A case of Hepatitis A has been detected in one of the rest centres.

In January 2023, the Centre for the Attention of Irregular Migrants (CAMI by its initials in Spanish) was opened in the city of Danlí, with a capacity to accommodate 150 people and provide comprehensive assistance through different partners; however, due to the high demand and the increase in flows, it has exceeded its capacity to provide a response to the population, which in many cases has caused disturbances outside the facilities.

El Salvador: The SRCS through direct consultations with people, as well as meetings with partner organizations, has identified the following needs: in the case of migrants in transit, they require food, hydration, rest areas, accommodation, cash to continue their route, access to medical services and medicines, sexual and reproductive health services, clothing, footwear, differentiated personal hygiene supplies, family reestablishment services, internet connection and telephone connection areas, and migration advice in accordance with their legal status. People have also highlighted the need to receive psychosocial support focused on self-care for emotional relief in the face of the situations they have experienced in the Darién crossing.

In relation to people affected by gender-based violence and/or social violence, they highlight needs such as emergency shelter protection, psychological care, food, hydration, clothing, footwear, differentiated hygiene supplies, cash to pay rent, and cover other needs, access to medical services, sexual and reproductive health services, purchase of medicines and legal assistance. Other needs include livelihood protection for durable solutions and training and certification processes.

Finally, in relation to returned migrants, they present the need for food, hydration, cash for other needs, livelihood strengthening, medical care, sexual and reproductive health services, psychological care, hygiene supplies, and training and certification processes.

Guatemala: The GRC has provided services to the migrant population based on the trends in the behaviour of mixed migratory flows, where, following up on the needs, the teams on route report the characteristics of the different

situations and conditions in which the people in mobility find themselves, to be able to cover the basic needs in a timely manner at the different Humanitarian Service Points (HSP).

However, the teams on the road have also reported various "unofficial" entry points that people have been using, so the needs are increasing. In this regard, GRC stresses that it is important to strengthen the coordination of inter-agency humanitarian response to continue providing support to different groups of people, especially those in vulnerable situations, who are in transit, to meet their different needs.

On the other hand, constant monitoring of the changes in migratory flows should be carried out, considering that there is a need for attention in route, because a percentage of people in mobility cannot be attended or supported with the different services available to GRC because they do not reach the established HSP. Such an action would make it possible to readjust efforts and redirect the planned aid.

México: During 2022 UNHCR received 35,000 asylum applications, of which 62% were for specific protection needs. The main reasons for seeking asylum with protection needs were specific legal or physical protection needs, children at risk, severe medical conditions, single parents, women at risk, among others.

In addition, during October to December 2022, UNHCR also conducted interviews with 557 people in Tapachula, Chiapas, who mentioned that the main reasons they migrated from their country of origin were for lack of employment opportunities, intimidation, victims of violence, insecurity, access to food or medical services. Of the total number of people interviewed, 41% preferred not to answer what their destination was, 30% was Mexico and 28% was the United States. The main needs identified were cash, shelter, legal assistance, food, purified water.

Also 187 people were interviewed with the methodology of the Mexico Displacement Monitoring Matrix, from November to December 2022 in Tapachula, agreed that the main reasons they migrated were due to the increase in market prices, security conditions and lack of economic opportunities. 62% mentioned preferring to travel in company and 37% alone; and the main reasons for choosing the country of origin were education for their children, better life, and work opportunities, as well as access to medical services.

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 includes constant adaptation and prioritization of actions delimited in the National Societies' Operational Strategies.

Due to the constant change in migration flows and limited availability of funds, NSs are constantly reviewing the actions planned and prioritizing them according to their specific needs. Currently, all NSs are focusing their actions mainly to cover the most urgent needs, which leaves out many of the NS strengthening actions that were initially set out in their operational strategies.

Changes in regulations in transit and destination countries can lead to a backlog of migrants at borders and migration reception points, causing dissatisfaction, insecurity, and insufficient delivery of essential services. NSs coordinate their efforts with other agencies on the ground and national authorities to monitor these regulations to cope with changes. In the IFRC, regional teams responsible for migration and communications monitor and communicate any changes to NSs through the Central American cluster.

B. OPERATIONAL ESTRATEGY

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 is supporting the country's operations with a Regional Operation structure and with Information Management and CEA expertise and has 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.

Operations consider the long-term impact on National Societies with a holistic approach and look beyond the term of the long-term operational strategy to sustainability. They also link with current programmes based on existing strategic frameworks, such as Strategy 2030, the Global Migration Strategy, and the Migration Action Plan in the Americas, reinforcing cross-border work to promote binational exchange of experiences.

To date, no modifications have been made to the initial operational strategy. However, National Societies have made some changes in their interventions due to the constant changes in migratory flows and the prioritization of needs that these demands (as evidenced by the assessment of the needs of the migrant population at the borders with Mexico and Central America), as well as the availability of funds.

C.DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION⁴

<div></div> <div>Shelter, Housing and Settlements People reached: 18,680</div>				
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	-	15,500
		Guatemala	4,443	2,000
		Costa Rica	-	300
		El Salvador	-	50

⁴ The PRC, SRC, HRC and the MRC made a review of some indicators and targets and made some adjustments to reflect the current needs and prioritization according to changes in the context and availability of funds.

<i># of people reached with relief assistance for basic needs (hygiene, food and other essential items) in temporary collective accommodation</i>	Honduras	14,237	15,500
	Guatemala	2,304	10,000
<i># of temporary collective accommodation supported directly by National Societies</i>	Costa Rica	-	2
	Honduras	4	3
	Guatemala	13	2
	Mexico	-	1
<i># of people trained on temporary collective accommodation issues</i>	Honduras	11	25
	Guatemala	78	30

Progress towards outcomes

The total number of persons reached in this sector includes persons who received direct relief assistance for basic needs and/or temporary collective accommodation service.

To date, the **Panamanian** and the **Costa Rican** Red Crosses are not implementing actions in this sector as they have made some prioritizations in its Operational Strategies due to the constant change in migratory flows and the prioritization of needs that this requires, as well as the limited availability of funds.

El Salvador: The Salvadorean Red Cross (SRC) is currently evaluating the possibilities of supporting actions related to the shelter sector in conjunction with other partner organizations, according to the needs that are being identified. The concreteness of these actions will be reflected in the final report.

Honduras: Work is currently underway to deliver differentiated hygiene kits in the municipalities of Danli and Trojes, and in the municipality of Ocotepeque. In addition, work is being carried out on the refurbishment of the water system of the CAMI-Danli (temporary accommodation centre) and the evaluation of the WASH needs of the Carlos Roberto Reina temporary accommodation centre in the municipality of Trojes is already underway, and it is hoped that by March the first refurbishment will be completed, and the second will begin. Through training, delivery of cleaning kits, installation of a protection point in CAMI Danli, the temporary accommodation centres have been supported.

Guatemala: The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) has directly supported temporary shelters through organizations that provide this service. The support has been mainly through the supply of basic necessities for the people who require the service. To date, GRC continues to monitor the needs that arise in other shelters to be able to support them in the following months.

Likewise, training/updating processes have been carried out for personnel and volunteers who directly support the Humanitarian Service Points (HSP) in topics related to route orientation, psychosocial support, livelihoods, among other topics to strengthen the quality of the service provided.

Mexico: The Mexican Red Cross (MRC) is in the process of identifying the shelter with the greatest needs to manage the delivery of the material that will enable it to be strengthened. Progress will be reflected in the final report.



Livelihoods and Basic Needs

People reached: -

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

Progress towards outcomes

To date, the **Salvadorean** and **Honduran** Red Crosses are not implementing actions in this sector as they have made some prioritizations in its Operational Strategies due to the constant change in migratory flows and the prioritization of needs that this requires, as well as the limited availability of funds.

Guatemala: In February, the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) gathered information to begin developing a feasibility study for the distribution of seed capital to entrepreneurs in a community in the department of Izabal. In the coming months, the GRC plans to carry out this distribution, which will be reflected in the final report.



Multi-purpose Cash

People reached: -

Objective:	The most vulnerable people have their needs met through the use of cash.			
Key indicators:	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
	# of people reached with cash and voucher assistance	Panama	-	200
		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
	# of volunteers and National Societies staff trained in livelihoods tools and Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)	Panama	-	20
		Costa Rica	-	30
	A feasibility study of CVA conducted in the host community (Yes/No)	Panama	-	1
		Costa Rica	-	1
		El Salvador	1	1
		Honduras	-	1
	Created and implemented a CEA framework for cash transfers and livelihoods	Panama	-	1

Progress towards outcomes

To date, the NS of **Panama**, **Costa Rica**, and **Honduras** are not implementing actions in this sector as they have made some prioritizations in its Operational Strategies due to the constant change in migratory flows and the prioritization of needs that this requires, as well as the limited availability of funds.

El Salvador: The Salvadoran Red Cross Society (SRCS) is currently finalizing the feasibility study to be able to continue with the distribution of multipurpose cash transfers, according to the identified mechanisms. The results of the actions will be reflected in the final report.



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

People reached: 28,426

Objective:	The most vulnerable people receive high quality health and care services, including MHPSS.			
Key indicators:	Medical Services			
	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
	# of people reached with targeted health services	Panama	7,958	5,000
		Costa Rica	3,432	20,000
		Honduras	1,787	12,000
		Guatemala	15,249	27,700

	Mexico	-	750
# of family first aid kits distributed	Costa Rica	148	-
	Honduras	-	2,500
	Guatemala	-	30
# of personal protection equipment (EPP) kits distributed	Costa Rica	-	5,000
	Honduras	8,237	30,000
	Guatemala	4,535	10,000
	Mexico	-	22,000
# of volunteers and National Society staff trained in first aid	Panama	-	40
	Honduras	28	TBC
	Guatemala	-	100
# of people transported by National Societies ambulances / medical transport to health facilities.	Honduras	-	50
# of ambulances operated by the National Societies to provide medical transportation and pre-hospital care	Panama	-	2
	Honduras	-	1
% of migrants and people from host communities receive health sensitization.	Panama	-	30%
	Honduras	-	85%
	Guatemala	86%	90%
	Mexico	-	85%
Community health			
Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
# of people reached with health promotion sensitization	Panama	-	1,000
	Honduras	-	12,000
	Guatemala	8,148	27,700
	Mexico	-	10,000
# of Community based health and first aid (CBHFA) volunteers supporting the operation (includes first aid trained volunteers)	Panama	-	16
	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
	<i>Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)</i>			
	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
	<i># of people reached by National Society mental health and psychosocial support services</i>	Panama	-	3,000
		Costa Rica	-	2,400
		El Salvador	1,534	400
		Honduras	6,499	12,000
		Guatemala	4,898	24,990
		Mexico	-	500
	<i>MHPSS network on caregiver care created and formed or reinforced</i>	Honduras	-	1
	<i># Number of PSS kits delivered to people affected (disaggregated by children, teenagers, and adults)</i>	El Salvador	1,200	1,200
		Guatemala	320	9,000
	<i># National Societies staff and volunteers trained in MHPSS</i>	Honduras	-	60
		Guatemala	-	50
		Mexico	-	20
	<i># of sessions of self-care for staff and volunteers.</i>	Costa Rica	-	5
		El Salvador	4	10
		Honduras	2	6
		Mexico	-	3

Progress towards outcomes

Comprehensive services have been provided, so the total number of people reached in this sector includes people who received direct assistance with health services, health awareness and/or mental health services and psychosocial support.

Panama: As the influx of migrants increases, efforts are focused on providing care to the health teams in Darien between the two Temporary Migration Reception Station (San Vicente and Lajas Blancas).

The same diseases and injuries were constantly present in most of the patients seen. The recurrent illnesses or pathologies are the following:

- Acute diarrhoeal disease and acute gastroenteritis.
- Common cold
- Insect bites
- Traumatic injuries to feet, including traumatic angiopathies (toenail injuries), including lacerations and abrasions, abscesses.
- Arterial hypertension
- Diabetes mellitus, mainly type 2.
- Primarily superficial second-degree burns.
- Fever syndromes
- Post-traumatic stress syndromes.

The main services provided were:

- Medical care for common illnesses, prenatal care, care for children from 0 to 17 years of age.
- Wound healing.
- Nutritional screening with height and weight control and use of MUAC tape.
- First aid, including medical care, taking vital signs, and taking of blood samples.

During the period of this report, there were situations where road closures occurred, affecting traffic from Darien to Planes de Gualaca in Chiriqui. In addition to the regulations implemented by the USA, this caused the return of many people. In response to this particular situation, in coordination with the authorities, a shelter was set up in the capital city, where the PRC provided services.

Costa Rica: Two first aiders have been contracted to provide first aid assistance at the mobile posts, both on the southern and northern borders of Costa Rica, to provide care to migrants arriving with injuries or any other type of health condition.

To date, 3432 people have been attended to at both borders, including women, men, and children. The most frequent consultations are for injuries, inflammation of their lower limbs, allergies, vital signs, among others. These assistance points help people to receive some type of treatment in due time, which allows them to continue their journey to their destination or to avoid any type of affectation that could damage their health.



Costa Rican Red Cross provides First Aid Assistance to migrants at the northern and southern border, February 2023. Source: CRRC

El Salvador: Salvadorean Red Cross Society (SRCS) has developed processes of psychosocial care, as well as the distribution of differentiated psychosocial support kits to children, adolescents, and adults (made up of play materials for children and adolescents, and in the case of adults, it includes a manual of mental activities, among other inputs).

At the same time, it has developed self-care workshops for the staff of the Migrant Attention Management, Executive Technical Unit and Doctors of the World, who assist migrants and displaced persons.

Honduras: Currently, MHPSS care and pre-hospital services are being provided at the assistance points in Danli and Trojes. Although the project did not have funds for the purchase of medicines and pre-hospital care supplies, through coordination with other projects and the positioning of the HRC with first-hand supplies, it was possible to provide quality and complete care to the population that required it. In addition, messages have already been approved for campaigns in the different sectors for the promotion of information and the development of MHPSS/health and community health campaigns.

A volunteer recruitment campaign was carried out through the national society, which will allow the HRC to identify mental health and psychosocial support professionals to form the MHPSS network, and they are working in parallel to the assistance, in the planning to develop training sessions with MHPSS volunteers.

Guatemala: The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) has provided pre-hospital care services, distribution of personal protective equipment (masks, alcohol gel, etc.), information sessions on health promotion, psychosocial care, and distribution of psychosocial support kits.

Mexico: The Mexican Red Cross (MRC) is planning the actions to be developed during the next months (March - June). Progress will be reflected in the final report.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached: 35,514

Objective:	<i>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.</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
	# of people reached with hygiene supplies	Costa Rica	5,956	15,000
		El Salvador	3,940	3,300
		Honduras	8,237	30,000
		Guatemala	833	34,000
	# of people reached with safe water	Panama	-	5,000
		El Salvador	15,739	19,200

		Honduras	2,201	30,000
		Guatemala	17,574	2,500
	# of personal hygiene kits distributed	Panama	800	1,500
		Costa Rica	5,956	15,000
		El Salvador	3,940	4,000
		Honduras	8,237	30,000
		Guatemala	765	34,000
	# of liters of drinking water distributed through safe water supply	Panama	3,816,700	1,500,000
		Honduras	3,368	30,000
	# of people reached by WASH assistance (vector control, hygiene promotion, solid waste management)	Panama	-	1,500
		Honduras	4	8 ⁵

Progress towards outcomes

Comprehensive services have been provided, so the total number of people reached in this sector includes people who received direct assistance with individual hygiene supplies or differentiated hygiene kits and/or safe water, depending on the needs required.

Panama: Safe water production continues to be provided in the Temporary Migration Reception Stations (TMRS) and host communities, in support of the actions that the RCSP carries out with other partners.

Similarly, the delivery of hygiene kits continues, which are accompanied by awareness-raising. By 2023, hygiene kits will continue to be delivered to support actions in the TMRSs.

Costa Rica: Through this operation, 5,956 hygiene kits have been supplied to cover the basic needs of migrants. For the distribution, the same strategy and logistics of setting up mobile Humanitarian Service Points was used, which are located for a few hours at strategic points and are mobilised according to the needs, increase, or decrease of the migratory flow.

As a delivery strategy, there is constant communication between the two aid posts, to be able to reach those people who for some reason or another were not attended to at the southern border post.

⁵ # of campaigns



Costa Rican Red Cross provides hygiene kits to migrants at the northern and southern border, January 2020. Source: CRRC



El Salvador: The Salvadoran Red Cross (SRC) has distributed differentiated hygiene kits to women, pregnant women, children, and men (containing shampoo, bath soap, toothpaste, toothbrush, body lotion, toilet paper, among other supplies). It has also distributed 600 ml. water bottles.

Distribution of differentiated hygiene kit for women. Source: SRC

Honduras: Currently, differentiated hygiene kits are being distributed at the different HSPs, in addition, the HRC has positioned more than 16,000 hygiene kits, which will be delivered through the HSPs and volunteers who support the population.

Work is also being carried out to condition water in the temporary accommodation centres. It is expected that by March the National Society will have printed material with key messages on hygiene promotion and menstrual hygiene, as well as developing vector control campaigns in the different accommodation centres. Work has begun on the layout of the key messages.

Guatemala: The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) within the Humanitarian Service Points (HSP) has distributed hygiene articles, hygiene kits and water bottles. These services will continue to be provided to people in mobility in the following months, which will be reflected in the final report.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 18,491

Objective:

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

	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of sectoral or PGI assessments conducted using the PGI Minimum Standards	Panama	-	1
		El Salvador	-	1
		Honduras	1	1
		Guatemala	-	3
	# of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion services	Panama	-	500
		Costa Rica	-	3,200
		El Salvador	21	1,350
		Honduras	3,684	5,000
		Guatemala	14,786	2,570
		Mexico	-	10,000
	# of people accessing safe spaces	Honduras	-	4,000
	Established or updated referral pathways for response	Costa Rica	-	1
		Honduras	1	1
		Mexico	-	2
	# of National Societies staff and volunteers trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards	Costa Rica	-	45
		Honduras	23	25
		Guatemala	12	100
	# of volunteers and management staff trained in restoring family links (RFL)	Honduras	-	25
		Mexico	-	80
	# of people reached with RFL services	Panama	-	3,000
		Honduras	805	200
		Guatemala	765	1,050

		Mexico	-	500
	<i>#of humanitarian diplomacy initiatives on prevention and response to SGBV and violence against children</i>	Honduras	-	1

Progress towards outcomes

Comprehensive services have been provided, so the total number of people reached in this sector includes people who have received Protection, Gender, and Inclusion services, including people who have been supported with RFL services.

Panama: During the return of people due to new regulations in destination countries, psychological care was provided to the migrant population, including children and adults at the shelter in the capital city. The other services were provided in the TMRS on a recurrent basis.

Within the TMRSs, actions also continue in the RFL, including call services, mobile phone charging, Wi-Fi connection, search for people. These actions are carried out in conjunction with those of other National Society's partners.

Costa Rica: As part of the protection, gender and inclusion strategy, interpreters are hired to communicate more effectively with migrants when aiding or delivery of supplies at HSP. However, these are framed within the actions of another donor.

El Salvador: The Salvadoran Red Cross (SRC) has directly assisted people who have approached the Humanitarian Service Points (HSP) through the socialization of key messages about access to rights, as well as durable solutions.

Honduras: There is currently active participation in the protection sub-clusters, and work is also being done on the creation of safe spaces and the development of PGI training with key actors, volunteers, and National Society staff. Two training sessions on PGI standards are expected to be held with volunteers from region 1 and region 3 in March.

In addition, work is being done on planning for the development of the National Intervention Team specialising in RFL, in conjunction with CENACAPT (HRC's National Technical Training Centre), CREPD (IFRC's Disaster Preparedness Reference Centre) and the HRC.

Guatemala: The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) within the Humanitarian Service Points (HSP) has carried out actions related to Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), through informative talks and distribution of key messages, as well as ensuring that all services are accessible to all people who require them. At the same time, it has also carried out training/updating processes for staff and volunteers on PGI-related issues. It has also carried out actions related to RFL.

Mexico: The Mexican Red Cross (MRC) is planning the actions to be developed during the next months (March - June). Progress will be reflected in the final report.



Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached: 697

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
	# of National Societies with established feedback mechanisms	Panama	Yes	Yes
		Costa Rica	Yes	Yes
		Honduras	-	Yes
	# of community consultation meetings	Costa Rica	3	3
		Guatemala	1	8
	# of satisfaction surveys completed	Panama	-	300
		Costa Rica	-	4,000
		Honduras	-	4,000
		Guatemala	697	400
	% of surveyed people reporting that they receive useful and actionable information through different trusted channels (broken down into digital and non-digital channels).	Panama	-	60%
		Honduras	-	75%
		Guatemala	88 %	75 %
	% of affected people surveyed who report that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner.	Panama	-	60%
		Costa Rica	-	70%
		Honduras	-	75%
		Guatemala	65 %	75 %
	# of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on CEA (disaggregated by staff / volunteers / sex)	Costa Rica	48	50
		Honduras	-	25

Progress towards outcomes

To date, the **Honduran** Red Cross is not implementing actions in this sector as they have made some prioritizations in its Operational Strategy due to the constant change in migratory flows and the prioritization of needs that this requires, as well as the limited availability of funds. The Red Cross Society of Panama has established a feedback

mechanism as part of their CEA strategy, but these actions are being implemented under another donor's plan of action.



CEA talk to CRRC volunteer staff for the elaboration of a CEA strategy for dealing with migrants. Source: CRC

Costa Rica: An awareness-raising strategy was developed with host communities and awareness-raising talks were given to volunteers and staff on CEA issues.

With the information acquired, "Pre-hospital care cards for migrants with chronic illnesses and pregnant women" were created, as well as information and key messages for the information map of Costa Rica for the migrant population.

The migratory flow of the last months has created in the host population the generation of diverse expectations and development of attitudes that can be inconvenient for both populations, therefore it is of utmost importance to know the current context, opinions, stigmas, and rumours. The information received in these meetings forms part of the analysis that allows for the development of an awareness-raising strategy with host communities.

Guatemala: The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) continues to consult with the communities, as well as with the people to whom services are provided at the Humanitarian Service Points (HSP) to know their perceptions and suggestions to continue strengthening and ensuring the quality of care provided.



Migration

People reached: 44,548

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.

Key indicators:

Indicator

of HSPs created or reinforced

NS

Actual

Target

Panama

-

1

Costa Rica

-

4

El Salvador

-

4

Honduras

-

2

Guatemala

12

8

Mexico

-

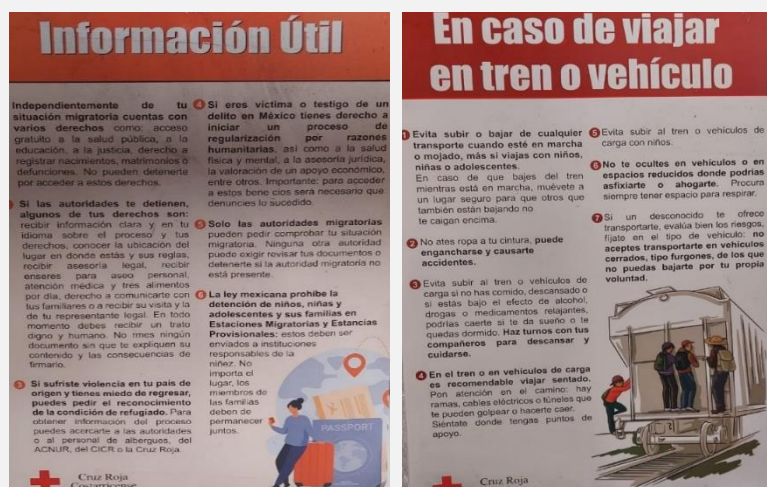
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	# of people reached through humanitarian service points (migrants and displaced people)	Panama	-	2,500
		Costa Rica	19,547	20,000
		El Salvador	62	18,000
		Honduras	8,237	30,000
		Guatemala	16,738	12,855
		Mexico	-	22,000
	# of people reached with relief kits	Costa Rica	148	20,000
		Honduras	-	6,000
		Mexico	-	22,000
	# of people reached with connectivity services at HSPs	Honduras	-	200
		Guatemala	116	5,000
	# of people reached indirectly through the dissemination of key services and protection messages.	El Salvador	-	4,000
		Honduras	-	8,000
		Guatemala	28,514	5,000
	# of staff and volunteers trained in migration and displacement	Costa Rica	50	100
		El Salvador	-	50
		Honduras	-	25
		Guatemala	15	50
		Mexico	-	20

Progress towards outcomes

Costa Rica: Assistance has been provided to 19,574 migrants with information support and two interpreters, one at each border, allowing better communication when providing assistance and confidence for them to approach and express their needs.

They are also given information material on health issues and useful information during their journey.



Example of information brochure handed out to migrants by the Costa Rican Red Cross. Source: CRRC



Costa Rican Red Cross North zone assistance post, 2023. Source: CRRC



Delivery of differentiated hygiene kits and water bottles to a partner organization. Source: SRC

El Salvador: The Salvadorean Red Cross (SRC) has directly assisted people at the Humanitarian Service Points (HSP) through psychosocial care, safe referrals, legal and migratory attention. The rest of the attention has been provided outside the HSP through support (mainly through kits and safe water) provided to governmental entities and partner organizations, who also provide direct attention to the migrant population. Among the governmental entities and organizations are the Migrant Attention Management, part of the Migration and Alien Affairs Directorate; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has offices that work with the migrant population; and other civil society institutions, including the Missionaries of St. Charles Scalabrinians.

Honduras: Attention and services are provided through the Humanitarian Service Points in the municipalities of Danli, Trojes and Ocotepeque, these are attended by the technical team and trained volunteers of the Honduran Red Cross in the different thematic areas, CCCM, RFL, MHPSS, Health and Wash.

Guatemala: The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) has strengthened the Humanitarian Service Points (PSH) to ensure that they are dignified and safe spaces to receive attention to people who require the services provided. At the same time, safe connectivity services have been provided, as well as the distribution of protection messages so that they can be considered during their mobility. GRC are also constantly training staff and volunteers to continue guaranteeing the quality of the services provided.

Mexico: The Mexican Red Cross (MRC) is in the final administrative process for the purchase of two mobile units, which will serve to strengthen the PSH and be able to reach more people.



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

People reached: -

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

Progress towards outcomes

Costa Rica: To date, the Costa Rican Red Cross is not implementing actions in this sector as they have made some prioritizations in its Operational Strategy due to the constant change in migratory flows and the prioritization of needs that this requires, as well as the limited availability of funds.

Guatemala: The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) has initiated the collection of information to identify community needs related to risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery. Actions are planned to be completed in the following months, which will be reflected in the final report.



Education

People reached: -

Objective: <i>Mitigate child protection risks through the provision of essential child-centered services.</i>				
Key indicators:	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
	<i># of affected children, adolescents and young adults receiving any form of education support provided by RCRC in affected areas</i>	Costa Rica	-	5,000
		El Salvador	-	600

Progress towards outcomes

To date, the **Costa Rican** and the **Salvadorian** Red Crosses are not implementing actions in this sector as they have made some prioritizations in its Operational Strategies due to the constant change in migratory flows and the prioritization of needs that this requires, as well as the limited availability of funds.



Environmental sustainability

People reached: -

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

6

10

Progress towards outcomes

Costa Rica: Various environmental sustainability campaigns have been carried out at the different border posts.

To carry out these activities at the border post in Paso Canoas, the CRRC coordinated with different branches in the region (Golfito, Ciudad Neily, Coto Brus) and with the Municipality of Corredores, where they provided them with a space to deposit all the waste, and in the area and the Municipality of Golfito provided personnel and a small truck to collect the waste and transport it to the collection centre.

The same activities are also being carried out at the northern border post with the collaboration of volunteers from the branches of San Miguel, Rio Cuarto, Santa Rosa, Los Chiles, Guatuso, Risk Management and the support of the Regional Board of the northern zone.

Between the campaigns in the two borders, more than 200 bags of garden waste were collected.



Costa Rican Red Cross cleaning campaigns in the northern and southern borders. Source: CRRC

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	National Societies respond effectively to the broad spectrum of evolving crises and their auxiliary role in disaster risk management is well defined and recognized.			
Key indicators:	Indicator	NS	Actual	Target
	# of volunteers involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations	Panama	-	75
		Costa Rica	50	4,500
		El Salvador	-	75
		Honduras	61	100
		Guatemala	30	25
		Mexico	-	100
	National Society has identified learning mechanisms to assess the impact of the operation (Yes/No)	Panama	Yes	Yes
		Costa Rica	Yes	Yes
		El Salvador	Yes	Yes
		Honduras	Yes	Yes
		Guatemala	Yes	Yes
		Mexico	Yes	Yes
	# of volunteers provided with equipment for protection, safety and support (e.g. PPE) appropriate to the emergency	Costa Rica	-	4,500
		El Salvador	-	75
		Honduras	-	100
		Guatemala	40	25
		Mexico	-	100
	NS capacities strengthened to provide services to the affected population (Yes/No)	Panama	Yes	Yes
		Costa Rica	Yes	Yes
		El Salvador	-	Yes
		Honduras	-	Yes

		Guatemala	Yes	Yes
		Mexico	-	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

Panama: For this reporting period, the RCSP has maintained the continuity of some positions necessary to carry out the actions of the migration programme, such as field coordination, communications officer and OVE -logistics. Based on the needs, it was necessary to adapt the office located in Darien. In addition, vehicles have been rented and a vehicle has been maintained to optimize the operation in Darien and Chiriquí.

Costa Rica: During the operation, volunteer staff at both border crossing points have increased their knowledge and skills in dealing with migrants.

At the moment, talks on migration awareness are being planned for the National Society's volunteer staff at both borders.

Honduras: In February, training courses on CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management), PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation) methodology and an FAA (First Aid Assistant) course were held, and work is currently underway to plan for the months of March, April and May for the development of MHPSS, PGI and an NIT in RFL.

Guatemala: The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) has been training/refresher training for staff and volunteers who work directly with people at the Humanitarian Service Points (PSH). They have also been provided with personal protective equipment to ensure the quality of the services provided, as well as the safety of staff, volunteers and people attending the HSP.

At the end of the Appeal, the GRC plans to hold a lesson learned workshop as a mechanism for accountability and quality assessment so that the results can be considered in future operations.



Coordination and Partnerships

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

	<i>Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates are provided to the Movement partners (Yes/No)</i>	Panama	Yes	Yes
		Costa Rica	Yes	Yes
		El Salvador	Yes	Yes
		Honduras	Yes	Yes
		Guatemala	Yes	Yes
		Mexico	Yes	Yes
	<i>Key partners meetings organized, and updates provided to all partners (Yes/No)</i>	Panama	Yes	Yes
		Costa Rica	Yes	Yes
		El Salvador	Yes	Yes
		Honduras	Yes	Yes
		Guatemala	Yes	Yes
		Mexico	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

All the National Societies that are part of this Appeal, together with the IFRC, developed during the months of October - December 2022 an assessment of the needs of the migrant population in the borders with Mexico and Central America, with the general objective of evaluating the humanitarian needs, information and access to basic services of the migrant population in the key borders of Central America, with special attention to shelter, health (including mental health), water, hygiene and sanitation, food security and protection; and thus have information that will help National Societies to strengthen their intervention strategies.

From the 16 to the 22 of October a coordination visits between the GRC, the MRC, the IFRC, the ICRC and the Spanish Red Cross (SpRC) was held in the Guatemalan and Mexican border. During the visit, all the parties visited the HSPs from the MRC and GRC assisting at the border areas. It was an important visit to share information on services provision, work on communication lines and know in first-hand the similar and different issues both National Societies face with the population on the move they attend.

The visit was unique in its approach to strengthening coordination mechanisms between the GRC and the MRC, as well as between the IFRC and the ICRC, and other actors and PNSs working in both countries. Overall, the visit was a valuable experience that promoted collaboration and improved communication among the organizations involved.



Coordination visits to the Guatemala-Mexico border, October 2022. Source: IFRC

Panama: Coordination has been carried out at the inter-agency level through the protection subgroups, WASH, health group, human mobility group and case desk, all of which have been carried out in Darién. Work is underway to develop a mirror strategy for the Chiriquí area. These coordination's have been carried out with funds from other partners of the RCSP migration program. A high-level meeting is expected to be held in the coming months, the results of which will be presented in the final report.

Costa Rica: Various meetings were held with institutions and organisations working on the issue of migrants in the country, to discuss the possibilities of working on the project.

Meetings were held with UNICEF to present the work of both institutions, since, through funds from another donor, they are working with the

Costa Rican Red Cross on a bilateral basis on both borders, this project is focused on children.

Guatemala: The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) has held meetings with representatives of the ICRC and the IFRC to analyse the constant changes in migratory flows, as well as to learn about the work being done as a Movement, and thus seek actions to strengthen it. It is planned to continue holding this type of meetings in the following months.



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
	Joint coordination tools and mechanisms are in use within the Membership response (Yes/No)	Panama	Yes	Yes
		Costa Rica	Yes	Yes
		El Salvador	Yes	Yes
		Honduras	Yes	Yes

	# of surge missions or deployments	Guatemala	Yes	Yes
		Mexico	Yes	Yes
		Panama	1	1
		Honduras	1	2
		Guatemala	2	3
		Mexico	-	2

Progress towards outcomes

Communications

425 media articles have been published on the migratory crisis in Central America and Mexico between August 1, 2022, and April 3, 2023. This is equivalent to investing \$26.2 million in media advertising. The coverage is mainly in Spanish and English and focuses on the route-based approach, the needs of migrants and the network of humanitarian service points. More information on the media coverage is available [here](#).

34 posts have been published on the [@MKeaysIFRC](#) and [@IFRC_ES](#) Twitter accounts, and [@IFRC_ES](#) on Instagram. On Twitter, where the IFRC focused its content, and had an average of 2,015 [impressions](#) and an average of 94 [engagements](#) per post. [Videos from the field](#), and [testimonials](#) have the highest views, engagement, and impression rates. More information on the social media activity is [available here](#).

Currently there are no surge personnel deployed in the countries where the Appeal is being developed. Coordination and follow-up with National Societies is being done through the staff of the Central America Cluster.

Costa Rica: IFRC delegates visited the operation to follow up on the activities, with field visits and a meeting with the staff of the Ciudad Neily branch, projects and volunteer staff who have supported the different activities. This visit identified some priority needs for care services in both border areas.



IFRC delegates field visit, January 2023. Source: CRRC

D. FUNDING

As of 31 March 2023, 7 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*

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

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- **Communications Manager:** Susana Arroyo, susana.arroyo@ifrc.org
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- **Logistics Coordinator:** Mauricio Bustamante, mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org

In the IFRC Geneva Headquarters

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

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.

Emergency Appeal

OPERATION UPDATE FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/7-2023/2	Operation	MDR43008
Budget Timeframe	2022/7-2023/7	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 17 Apr 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDR43008 - Central America & Mexico - Migration Crisis

Operating Timeframe: 29 Jul 2022 to 31 Jul 2023; appeal launch date: 29 Jul 2022

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	188,000
AOF2 - Shelter	343,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,381,000
AOF4 - Health	2,375,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	2,373,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	1,204,000
AOF7 - Migration	5,407,000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	3,290,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	190,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,248,000
Total Funding Requirements	18,000,000
Donor Response* as per 17 Apr 2023	1,247,285
Appeal Coverage	6.93%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	11,680	3,686	7,995
AOF2 - Shelter	44,093	28,407	15,686
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	58,506	852	57,654
AOF4 - Health	296,061	193,247	102,814
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	380,936	254,636	126,300
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	245,856	75,679	170,176
AOF7 - Migration	586,033	340,257	245,776
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	307,986	119,096	188,889
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	93,156	1,113	92,042
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	2,560	0	2,560
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	166,380	124,503	41,877
Grand Total	2,193,247	1,141,477	1,051,770

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2023/02

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,969,034
Expenditure	-1,141,477
Closing Balance	827,558
Deferred Income	231,450
Funds Available	1,059,007

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,000,000	Reimbursed :	50,000	Outstanding :	950,000
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Emergency Appeal

OPERATION UPDATE FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/7-2023/2	Operation	MDR43008
Budget Timeframe	2022/7-2023/7	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 17 Apr 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDR43008 - Central America & Mexico - Migration Crisis

Operating Timeframe: 29 Jul 2022 to 31 Jul 2023; appeal launch date: 29 Jul 2022

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
British Red Cross	198,435				198,435	
DREF Response Pillar				950,000	950,000	
Japanese Red Cross Society	33,642				33,642	
On Line donations	21				21	
Red Cross of Monaco	19,770				19,770	
Simón Bolívar Foundation/CITGO	2,367				2,367	231,450
Swedish Red Cross	263,137				263,137	
Swiss Red Cross	100,000				100,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	143,595				143,595	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	258,067				258,067	
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,019,034	0	0	950,000	1,969,034	231,450
Total Income and Deferred Income					1,969,034	231,450