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## Emergency Appeal 12-months Operation Update

### Americas Region: Population Movement



<b>Emergency Appeal:</b> MDR42004	<b>Date of issue:</b> 15 November 2019
<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 17 months; ends 27 February 2020	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 6 September 2018 – 6 September 2019
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> 8,697,390 CHF	<b>Appeal coverage:</b> 69% <sup>1</sup>
<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> 741,590 CHF	
<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 322,500 people	
<b>Host National Societies presence:</b> Argentine Red Cross (ARC), Brazilian Red Cross (BRC), Chilean Red Cross (CRC), Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC), Guyana Red Cross Society (GRCS), Panama Red Cross Society (PRCS), Peruvian Red Cross (PRC), Uruguayan Red Cross (URC) and Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society (TTRCS).	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC); American Red Cross; British Red Cross; China Red Cross (Hong Kong branch); German Red Cross; Italian Red Cross; Japanese Red Cross; Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco; Spanish Red Cross; The Canadian Red Cross Society; and the Netherlands Red Cross.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National governments of the affected countries; the British Government; the Canadian Government; CARE; European Commission (ECHO); faith-based organizations (Jesuit Solidarity Service and Caritas); International Organization for Migration (IOM); the Netherlands Government; Norwegian Refugee Council; Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); Save the Children; the Spanish Government; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA); and the United States Government (PRM).	

This 12-month Operation Update provides information about the overall migration situation in the Americas region, and explains how the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement has adapted its response to meet evolving humanitarian needs. This document also includes information about the implementation of the [Revised Emergency Plan of Action](#). **The current Appeal coverage is at 69%.** Thus far, National Societies have reached a total of **166 people in Shelter, 3,576 people in Livelihoods, 30,732 people in Health and 328,589 people in WASH activities.**

The IFRC kindly encourages increased donor support to this Emergency Appeal that will enable the target National Societies to continue to contribute to the humanitarian and recovery needs of the migrant population and host communities.

<Click [here](#) for the financial report, and [here](#) for the contact information.>

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the emergency

In early 2015, the Americas region began to experience a surge in migration flows due in large part to the rise of people emigrating from Venezuela in response to the country's faltering economy. This swell in migration continued in the years following, as the number of Venezuelans living in Latin American countries rose from an estimated 700,000 in 2015 to over 3 million by late 2018.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> As of 12/11/19.

<sup>2</sup> ["Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela"](#). R4V, 14 December 2018.

As of September 2019, more than 4.3 million people have departed from Venezuela to other countries by air, land or sea; with approximately 3.5 million being hosted by countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.<sup>3</sup> Over 5,000 Venezuelan nationals cross the different borders in the sub region daily. Projections estimate 5.6 million Venezuelans will have left the country by December 2019 (1 out of 4 Venezuelans). This is the largest migration from a single country in the region in recent history. As the numbers continue to rise, so do the needs of migrants and host communities.



Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) implementing the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) program in Quito in August 2019. **Source:** ERC, 2019.

In addition to the unprecedented number of migrants from Venezuela settling throughout the region, some countries in the Americas receive significant numbers of extra-regional migrants from the Caribbean, Asia and Africa. In the first

decade of the twenty-first century, South American countries saw a marked increase in extra-regional migrants due to increasingly restrictive policies in traditional destination countries, along with visa liberalization in some South American nations.<sup>4</sup> Some of these migrants have settled permanently in the region, but many others choose to travel north, crossing from Colombia into Panama through the Darien Gap on their way to North America.

Migrants represent a particularly vulnerable segment of the population, as they tend to be exposed to human trafficking, abuse, exploitation and violence. Extra-regional migrants can experience even more acute vulnerabilities compared to regional migrants due to challenges with accessing regular migration status (and subsequently protected work), along with language and cultural barriers.

A series of changes to visa requirements in the region in the last year have demonstrated the impact that such government-level policy decisions can have on migrant communities. More restrictive or burdensome visa requirements for Venezuelans in Ecuador and Peru led to temporary but significant increases in the number of migrants crossing through border points in those countries. In the weeks following the announcement of new requirements, the daily numbers of Venezuelans registered leaving a country for another destination with more lenient policies increased by thousands of people in some cases. The chart below, for example, shows the number of psychosocial support (PSS) services provided in Ecuador in 2019. The large spikes in services in late May and early June in that country directly correspond to announcements regarding changes to visa requirements for Venezuelans.



Timeline of PSS services provided by the Ecuadorian Red Cross in Ecuador. Note the spikes in services in May, June and July, when the Ecuadorian government made a series of announcements regarding a change in visa requirements for Venezuelans. **Source:** ERC

As a result of the changes to visa requirements, the number of migrants entering through formal border points has decreased in recent months in much of the region. Irregular migration has increased in several countries, on the other hand, as migrants choose to circumvent established border points, often without proper documentation, in order to avoid the lengthy and expensive naturalization processes that would otherwise be required of them.

Below, a brief description of the current situation in each of the countries included in the Emergency Appeal:

## Argentina

<sup>3</sup> "Latin America and the Caribbean. Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region". R4V, 11 September 2019.

<sup>4</sup> "Recent extra-regional, intra-regional and extra-continental migration trends in South America". IOM, 2017.

There are currently 145,000 Venezuelans in Argentina.<sup>5</sup> Venezuelans have become the largest foreign-born population requesting regularization in the country. The Ministry of the Interior describes the Venezuelan migrant population as consisting mostly of professionals, technicians or people with university studies that, in general, are integrated into the formal labour market.

In response to the influx of migrants in recent years, Argentina’s immigration authorities provide certain exceptions to expedite and facilitate the registration process. For example, Venezuelan identity cards and passports are acceptable for up to two years after they have expired, and minors are allowed to register using only birth certificates. Also, a virtual platform provided by the Ministry of the Interior—[Modulo de Radicación a Distancia de Extranjeros \(RADEX\)](#)—allows migrants to start their filing process digitally, lightening bureaucratic delays.

 **Brazil**

Approximately 178,600 Venezuelans reside in Brazil, according to the latest figures from the Regional Platform.<sup>6</sup> An average of 500 arrive daily - most in urgent need of humanitarian assistance - in the northern state of Roraima, which is geographically isolated from the rest of the country and has the lowest per capita income and few economic opportunities. To respond to the humanitarian needs created by the influx from Venezuela, the Federal Government launched an initiative ([Operação Acolhida](#)) coordinated by the Brazilian Armed Forces, to provide registration and documentation upon arrival, as well as emergency humanitarian assistance, including food and temporary shelter. In April 2018, a voluntary relocation programme known as “Interiorização” was started by the Armed Forces in coordination with federal and local authorities, UNHCR - the UN Refugee Agency - and other UN organizations, civil society and the private sector. So far, over 15,000 Venezuelans have been relocated from Roraima state to more than 50 cities where there are more integration opportunities, thus relieving pressure on border communities.<sup>7</sup>



Source: IFRC

 **Chile**

According to the last annual census in December 2018, there are 1,251,225 foreign-born residents in Chile, 646,128 of which are men and 605,097 of which are women.<sup>8</sup> Venezuelans represent the largest migrant group in the country, with an estimated 288,200 currently residing in Chile, according to the Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants of Venezuela.<sup>9</sup> Approximately 325,025 migrants entered Chile in 2019, 3,411 of which had applied for refugee status by 30 April. Venezuelans represent the largest migrant group in Chile, which has the third largest population of Venezuelans according to recent figures. The majority of migrants in Chile are located in the Metropolitan Region of Santiago (70%), while the remainder choose the regions of Valparaíso (8%), Libertador Bernardo O’Higgins (3%), Maule (4%), and Bio Bio (4%) as their destination in the country.

<sup>5</sup> “[Latin America and the Caribbean: Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region](#)”. R4V, 11 September 2019.

<sup>6</sup> Ídem.

<sup>7</sup> “[UN Refugee Chief calls for more engagement in areas of Brazil hosting Venezuelans](#)”. UNHCR, 19 August 2019.

<sup>8</sup> “[Según estimaciones la cantidad de personas extranjeras residentes habituales en Chile superó los 1.2 millones](#)”. Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, 14 February 2019.

<sup>9</sup> “[Latin America and the Caribbean: Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region](#)”. R4V, 11 September 2019.

As of June 2019, Venezuelan nationals seeking to enter Chile and apply for work authorization, will need to obtain a consular tourist visa prior to entry, and can no longer enter Chile under visa-exempt status. The tourist visa is valid for a period of 90 days, with the possibility of extension.<sup>10</sup>



### Ecuador

An estimated 330,400 Venezuelans reside in Ecuador, the majority of whom enter at the northern border with Colombia.<sup>11</sup> While many choose to stay in the country, a significant number continue towards Peru and Chile. In response to the situation, the Ecuadorian government set up humanitarian corridors where authorized buses transport migrants from the northern border to the southern border. Those migrants that choose to stay in Ecuador tend to settle in urban areas such as Quito, Guayaquil, Manta, Ambato, Santo Domingo and Ibarra, among others. The Ministry of Education as of July 2019 reports that 16,851 Venezuelan students are registered in the country's education system.<sup>12</sup>

In July 2019, the Ecuadorian government announced that all Venezuelans entering the country after 26 August 2019 would need a humanitarian visa prior to entry. There are currently two major pathways through which Venezuelan migrants can gain access to humanitarian visas in Ecuador: (1) For Venezuelans that arrived in the country without valid immigration documents prior to 26 August, a short-stay visa is available. For those that enter Ecuador after 26 August, a humanitarian visa is necessary. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs set up a [portal](#) through which migrants can apply online, but the humanitarian visas are only granted at Ecuadorian consulates in Bogota, Caracas or Lima. In the week following the July announcement, the number of people entering through the northern border was reduced by approximately 90%, while the number of people leaving Ecuador at the southern border with Peru increased significantly.



### Guyana

Guyana currently hosts migrants from a variety of different countries of origin, including South Africa, Cuba, Haiti, Pakistan and Venezuela. Due to the economic and health crisis in neighbouring Venezuela, the number of Venezuelan migrants in Guyana has seen a particularly significant increase in recent years. An estimated 36,400 Venezuelans reside in the country, over 9,000 of whom have registered for asylum to date.<sup>13</sup> A majority enter outside of established border crossings, through the country's porous borders in Regions 1 and 7 alongside Venezuela or through Region 9 along the border with Brazil. The situation in remote border regions is very different from the situation in the capital city, Georgetown. Human trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation purposes is particularly prevalent in border regions and has more recently increased in the capital city.

The Guyanese government has relaxed entry requirements for Venezuelans, allowing them to apply for a three-month residence permit at border entry points by presenting identity cards. Additionally, persons can be processed and request documents from Guyana provided they can prove relations to persons in Guyana. The Guyanese Government participated in the IV International Technical Meeting of the Quito Process, which took place in Buenos Aires on 4 and 5 July, and signed both the Quito IV Declaration and Roadmap that were adopted during the meeting. The Quito Process aims to harmonize policies and practices of countries in the region, coordinate the humanitarian response and improve the enjoyment of the rights of refugees and migrants from Venezuela.<sup>15</sup>



### Panama

In the first six months of 2019, Panama has received 34% more migrants from South America than it received in all of 2018. With an estimated 94,600 Venezuelans, Panama has the seventh highest number of migrants from the country in the region.<sup>16</sup> A largely separate migration situation is occurring in the country's Darién region, however, where migrants travel across the border with Colombia through undeveloped jungle. According to the National Immigration Service, between 2010 and 2018, 87,191 migrants (most of them Cubans) crossed through Darién. During the first six months of 2019, 13,637 migrants, of at least 83 nationalities, entered Panamanian territory through Darién. Most are migrants from Haiti or Cuba, with smaller numbers coming from African or South Asian countries. The migrants—most of whom aim to reach North America—tend to arrive by boat or air in Brazil, crossing the Amazon to Peru and turning north through Ecuador to Colombia, where they hire smugglers to shepherd them through the Darien Gap. Many

<sup>10</sup> "[Venezuelan nationals now require a visa to enter Chile](#)". Fragomen, 25 June 2019.

<sup>11</sup> "[Latin America and the Caribbean: Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region](#)". R4V, 11 September 2019.

<sup>12</sup> "[16,851 estudiantes venezolanos, en el sistema educativo del Ecuador](#)". El Comercio, 7 July 2019.

<sup>13</sup> "[Latin America and the Caribbean: Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region](#)". R4V, 11 September 2019.

<sup>14</sup> "[Caribbean Sub Region: Situation Report June - July 2019](#)". R4V, 17 September 2019.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> "[Latin America and the Caribbean: Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region](#)". R4V, 11 September 2019.

endure robberies and/or sexual assault by armed groups, and encounters with the drug trafficking “mules” who walk the same paths as the migrants. Once through the Gap, most migrants pass through the small villages of Bajo Chiquito or Canaan Membrillo before making their way by foot or by boat along the Chucunaque River to La Peñita. From Darién, migrants take a bus to Los Planes, in Panama’s Chiriquí province near the border with Costa Rica, before continuing north.

According to a June 2019 an International Organization for Migration (IOM) survey utilizing the Displacing Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology in Los Planes, stated that the United States is the destination country for 68% of the migrants surveyed, Canada for 7%, and Mexico for 14%. 11% have not yet decided on a destination country. Socioeconomic conditions were identified by 48% of people as the primary factor that influenced this choice, followed by political stability and ease of access to asylum procedures (39%). Family reunification, meanwhile, is the primary goal for 13% of those surveyed. The migrants surveyed claimed to have left their countries of origin for various reasons. Respondents from Caribbean countries stated that their primary reasons for leaving were a lack of economic opportunities and unemployment (36%), political instability and persecution (20%), and limited access to basic services such as education, healthcare, and transportation (9%). On the other hand, political instability and persecution (41%), wars or armed conflicts (25%), and insecurity and indiscriminate violence (22%) were identified as the primary push factors for migrants from African and Asian countries.<sup>17</sup>



Around 860,900 Venezuelans are currently living in Peru, which remains the second most popular destination in South America for Venezuelans after Colombia.<sup>18</sup> Of this group, 128,000 Venezuelans have a temporary resident permit and 221,000 are in the process of obtaining this permit. 35,000 alone have entered Peru in 2019. Although the government has given temporary legal status to Venezuelan migrants, they have limited access to basic services such as health, education and the formal labour market.

Until June 2019, Venezuelans could enter Peru and apply for a temporary residency permit (or PTP) which allowed them to live and work in the country for a year. The permit allows migrants access to training, healthcare, and public education, and is renewable on an annual basis. But the Peruvian government announced in early June – six months after giving a deadline for the final PTPs to be issued – that Venezuelan migrants would thereafter be required to obtain a humanitarian visa before entering the country. The humanitarian visa allows Venezuelans to live and work in Peru, and is free to obtain, but securing the required documentation is costly and beyond the reach of many migrants.<sup>19</sup>



Only seven nautical miles from the coast of Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago is currently one of the largest migrant-receiving countries in the Caribbean. An estimated 40,000 Venezuelans reside in in the island nation, nearly 3% of the overall population.<sup>20</sup> Trinidad and Tobago has not had such numbers of inward migration in its modern history, therefore legal frameworks and institutional capacity to cope with the situation are lacking.

The official port of entry in Trinidad and Tobago is at Cedros Security Complex, where ferries from Venezuela are meant to disembark. The facility is closed to Venezuelans, however, even for those with the correct documentation needed to enter.<sup>21</sup> For those migrants choosing to travel irregularly to Trinidad and Tobago by boat, the journey can be a perilous one. Beginning in early 2019, there were a number of shipwreck incidents involving Venezuelan migrants attempting to enter Trinidad & Tobago and other Caribbean islands. Between April and June 2019, there were three shipwrecks that led to the death or disappearance of more than 80 Venezuelans in the region.<sup>22</sup>

On 26 July, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago began issuing registration cards to Venezuelans who had registered in the two-week exercise that was conducted from 30 May to 14 June 2019. The registration cards will allow Venezuelans to work legally for six months, after which a renewal for another six months can be granted. Card-holders still require a visa to travel between Trinidad and Venezuela. Although the registration card is not an identity document, at least one

<sup>17</sup> [“IOM publishes the first data from 2019 on the profile of extra-regional migrants in Panama”](#). IOM, 8 July 2019.

<sup>18</sup> [“Latin America and the Caribbean: Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region”](#). R4V, 11 September 2019.

<sup>19</sup> [“In Peru, tougher rules set to push Venezuela migration underground”](#). The New Humanitarian, 8 July 2019.

<sup>20</sup> [“Latin America and the Caribbean: Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region”](#). R4V, 11 September 2019.

<sup>21</sup> [“Caribbean Sub Region: Situation Report June - July 2019”](#). R4V, 17 September 2019.

<sup>22</sup> [“Migrant Deaths Rise Among Venezuelans, Central Americans: UN”](#). Reuters, 18 June 2019.

bank in Trinidad and Tobago announced that it will accept it as one of two forms of identification needed to access banking services (savings accounts and ATMs).



Recent official figures indicate that there are approximately 8,500 Venezuelans in Uruguay.<sup>23</sup> Although the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR for its acronym in Spanish) suspended Venezuela, the Uruguayan government has provided Venezuelan migrants with access to the formal labour market and basic services; however, due to the increasing number of migrants, support from other actors to attend their specific needs is required. There is also a high number of Cuban migrants which do not have the migratory rights in Uruguay which makes them more exposed to situations of vulnerability. The main challenges for the migrant persons are access to shelter, health and other basic services, as well as their situation of economic vulnerability.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of IFRC Actions at the Regional Level

In response to the increased number of migrants in the region, the IFRC's Americas Regional Office (ARO) issued an Emergency Appeal operation in September 2018. The operation involves a coordinated response in nine countries affected by the migration flows in the region – Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago and Uruguay. In late 2018, a Migration Cell was organized out of the ARO office in Panama. The cell consists of IFRC staff specialized in Migration, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Information Management (IM), Finance and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), all working in coordination with National Societies in the affected countries as part of the regional Emergency Appeal operation. IFRC also deployed field coordinators to the Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) offices in Argentina, Peru and Trinidad & Tobago. The Migration Cell has taken a decentralized approach to operational coordination. Team members frequently travel to the National Societies included in the Appeal, offering technical support and overseeing capacity building exercises and/or activity implementation.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities have been focused on laying foundation for the work in the coming months. On one hand, minimum actions (information as aid and feedback collected mainly in the form of satisfaction surveys) are being implemented across the region by National Societies by piloting feedback collection systems and providing information at key locations. At the same time, a lot of focus has been dedicated to enhancing CEA-based strategic approaches, recruiting national focal points and conducting training to ensure National Societies can count on volunteers to support CEA activities at the field-level. In addition, a region-wide information and communication needs assessment has been conducted across 5 countries. Co-led by IFRC and UNHCR, the assessment provides information on the needs of people in transit and those who are recently established in a new country. The assessment also highlights trusted and preferred communication channels to be leveraged when engaging communities moving forward in the operation.

At the regional level, an IM specialist working out of the ARO developed a [dashboard for the Appeal](#), coordinating with PMER and National Society focal points to monitor progress related to the operation throughout the region. To aid with mobile data collection in the field, who also developed ODK forms specifically designed for the context in each country. Work has been done on data protection with the ICRC, and a session on data minimization has been held, especially with a focus on the migration operation. A joint note has been sent from the ICRC and the IFRC to the National Societies involved in the operation.

In addition to IFRC staff from the Migration Cell, surge personnel offered invaluable support to the regional Emergency Appeal for migration in the Americas. Prior to the launch of the Appeal, a CEA Field Assessment Coordination Teams (FACT) and IM Regional Intervention Teams (RIT) were deployed to Panama. For information about surge deployments in the 12-month period following the launch of the Appeal in September 2018, see the table on page 28 of this report.

The IFRC also hired consultants to provide technical expertise as part of the Emergency Appeal. A PMER consultant worked on the 6-month update and appeal revision in April and May 2019, and a Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) consultant worked in coordination with the Emergency Appeal for Migration in Colombia to provide an

<sup>23</sup> ["Latin America and the Caribbean: Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region"](#). R4V, 11 September 2019.

assessment and build PGI capacities with the Colombian and Ecuadorian Red Cross. In addition, another PMER consultant was hired in September 2019 and is currently working as part of the Migration Cell.

The Panama Regional Logistic Unit is in the process of developing and coordinating two sub-regional procurement trainings to ensure that National Societies have the necessary infrastructure and systems in place. The IFRC's Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (LPSCM) team in the Americas will continue working to strengthen NSs' logistics capacity in line with the localization agenda and the work already done with the National Societies Logistics Capacity Enhancement (NSLCE) program and tool, to cover all functions and processes of the NS's logistics from warehousing, procuring/sourcing, delivery planning and transportation. Looking for the professionalization and modernization of the Humanitarian Logistics. While supporting the localization agenda to have the rights tools and procedures in place to facilitate the implementation of minimum standard across all actors to allow the NS to respond to disaster and reinforce their sustainability.

IFRC staff have also participated in several key coordination meetings with Movement partners and external stakeholders as part of the regional Appeal. In May 2019, for example, members of the Migration Cell participated in the Inter-American Conference in Buenos Aires. Prior to the Inter-American Conference, a high-level round table was held to address the "Challenges and Commitments of the Red Cross Movement to Migration in the Americas" in the face of the regional context and current humanitarian challenges. Government representatives of the National Societies of the Americas, the President and Vice-President of the International Federation and its Secretary General, International Committee of the Red Cross, representatives of Participating National Societies, representatives of Social Movements and representatives of the migrant population were in attendance.<sup>24</sup>

In March and April of 2019, focal points from the National Societies included in the appeal met with IFRC staff and representatives from Partner National Societies in Panama to work on a revision of the operation. The revision extended the operation until February 2020 and included changes to the budget and planned activities of each National Society.

## Overview of Host National Societies

Given the number of countries included in the appeal and the everchanging nature of migration situations, the regional Emergency Appeal is a complicated operation that requires a flexible approach. Countries such as Peru and Ecuador have tailored their response to a migrant population in transit, operating mostly out of border crossing points. Chile, Argentina and Uruguay are more often destination countries, and have focused their response on meeting the needs of migrants settling in urban areas. The unique migration situations in Panama, Trinidad & Tobago and Guyana, on the other hand, require a response that may look quite different from that in other countries involved in the operation.



*Volunteers from the Argentine Red Cross' Cordoba branch provide RFL services to migrants during a health session. Source: ARC*

The **Argentine Red Cross (ARC)** has 66 operational branches with approximately 1,630 staff members and over 7,000 volunteers. In addition to working with the IFRC, ARC has received support from the Spanish Red Cross in its effort to respond to the migration situation in Argentina. The response is focused in 5 key areas: health promotion, consultancy and advice on settlement procedures (Migration), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Shelter and Restoring Family Links (RFL).

At present, the **Chilean Red Cross (CRC)** (together with the Ministry of Social Welfare) has shelter services open to those in need. These services are available for, but not limited to, the migrant population in Chile. The capacity of the shelters is limited to a

maximum of 60 people in the highest capacity location and 30 in the lowest capacity location. There are 3 shelters that operate only in the cold season, which runs from May to October. It is estimated that 3 out of every 50 people seeking shelter are migrants. Donations for shelter and hygiene kits were received and distributed in December 2018. In December 2018, an activity was held at the RFL Headquarters to provide assistance to migrants as part of a party

<sup>24</sup> An IFRC newsletter with more information about the Inter-American Conference can be found [here](#).

activity in which 6 families were able to use RFL services. 100 hygiene kits were distributed in Arica by the end of June 2019.

With the increase in the number of Venezuelans entering and passing through Ecuador, the **Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC)**—with support from the Swiss Red Cross, the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the Asturian Development Cooperation Agency (AACD), European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the IFRC and the ICRC—began to implement its national plan for migrants in 2018. According to [ERC's population movement dashboard](#), nearly 282,000 services have been delivered to migrants as of October 2019. The response in Ecuador has taken place in Azuay, Carchi, El Oro, Esmeraldas, Imbabura, Manabí, Pichincha, Santo Domingo, Sucumbíos and Tungurahua provinces. With the support of the partners mentioned above, ERC has provided the following services:

- **21,379 kits delivered:** ERC distributes nutrition, hygiene and recreational kits.
- **16,913 people reached with basic health services:** ERC's health services include first aid, medical attention for illnesses and dental check-ups.
- **45,688 people reached through PSS:** More than 25,000 people have been reached through PSS services in child-friendly spaces.
- **31,307,735 litres of water distributed:** Water is distributed from various hydration points at migratory centres. ERC also changes water filters and provides water for sanitary facilities.
- **168,469 RFL services registered:** RFL services include telephone calls, internet access and charging stations.



*Ecuadorian Red Cross volunteers during a PSS exercise in a recreational space for migrant children in Ecuador. Source: ERC*

**Guyana Red Cross (GRC)** has 7 branches, 40 staff members and a total of 350 volunteers. GRC participates in coordination meetings every two weeks regarding the migration situation in-country. Representatives from UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA and PAHO/WHO are regularly in attendance, along with members of the Guyana Ministries of Immigration, Foreign Affairs, Public Health, Education, Social Protection and the Civil Defence Commission. Through a 3-month agreement with UNHCR, GRC has also supported efforts to register migrants seeking asylum in Guyana. Using space at the GRC headquarters in Georgetown, GRC staff support UNHCR officials once a week in interviewing migrants and filling out registration forms. More than 50 migrants have registered at the office so far in 2019, a majority of whom are females from Cuba or from a variety of African countries.

In Panama, the planned response was originally focused on Venezuelan migrants seeking to settle in the country. However, given the humanitarian crisis in Darién, **Panama Red Cross Society (PRCS)** decided in early 2019 to shift its focus to a response geared more towards migrants entering in Darién and passing through the country on their way to North America. PRCS began implementing field evaluations in Darién in February 2019 and hired a project coordinator in July to work solely on the migration response.





One of Peruvian Red Cross' 6 hydration points.  
**Source: PRC**

The **Peruvian Red Cross (PRC)** has 41 branches, 62 staff members and over 800 volunteers at its disposal. Utilizing staff and volunteers from its branches in Tumbes and in cities along the north coast of Peru, PRC is one of several actors acting out of the Binational Border Care Centre (CEBAF) in Tumbes. PRC began responding to the rising number of Venezuelan migrants entering Peru in May 2018 and receives support from both the Spanish and German Red Cross, in addition to the IFRC and ICRC.

In April 2019, the **Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society (TTRCS)** hired a Migration Programme Officer to work exclusively on the Emergency Appeal. The focus of the national society has thus far been to increase capacity building around the issue of migration—which involves several new services for TTRCS—and to find Spanish-speaking volunteers for the operation. As migration is a sensitive topic in Trinidad and Tobago, with political implications that must be considered by the National Society in the operational context, TTRCS is planning implementation activities in a way that ensures that it is perceived as impartial and neutral by all community members, both belonging to host and migrant communities. In April 2019, the migration officer attended a regional stakeholder meeting on operationalizing a Regional Framework

for Migrant Health and Rights. In July, TTRCS's finance officer attended a cash training in Barbados in preparation for Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) implementation in Trinidad and Tobago. The migration officer and a TTRCS board member also attended an ICRC training on Restoring Family Links (RFL) in Curacao in August 2019. Currently, the migration officer is in the process of finalizing the policy on migration for the national society and TTRCS has planned a stakeholder meeting for late September 2019. Attendees will include high-level personnel from UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, University of the West Indies, PAHO/WHO, Living Waters Community, the US Embassy, Caribbean Public Health Agency, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of National Security, the Ministry of Social Development and Family and the Ministry of Foreign and CARICOM Affairs.

The **Uruguayan Red Cross (URC)** has 16 branches, 30 staff members and approximately 300 volunteers. URC focuses its response for migrants on actions in the following sectors: Shelter, Health, WASH, Livelihoods, and Migration (including activities aimed at reducing stigma and xenophobia, re-establishing contact between family members and accessing information). In addition to the work done as part of the appeal, URC distributed 164 hygiene kits received as a donation from the government through its Montevideo and Santa Rosa branches.



Uruguayan Red Cross distributes shelter materials to migrants.  
**Source: URC**

## Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provides a response to the needs of migrants in the countries covered by this appeal through its Regional Delegation in Brasilia (covering Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile), its Regional Delegation in Lima (covering Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia), its Regional Delegation in Caracas (covering Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao) and its Regional Delegation for Panama and the Caribbean. The ICRC responds to the needs of migrants in Colombia through its country delegation. ICRC actions, focused on protection and RFL, are primarily implemented in sensitive border areas (mainly in Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela but also in Peru, Ecuador and the Caribbean islands). These are coordinated and complementary to those undertaken by other Movement partners.

The ICRC—together with host National Societies, the Secretariat and other Partner National Societies—continues to support the provision of RFL services along the migratory route. The 33 RFL connectivity kiosks (23 supported/implemented by ICRC) offer a combination of the following services: phone calls, access to Wi-Fi (with personal smartphones or Red Cross smartphones), access to the internet (with Red Cross laptops/tablets) and battery charging. In some of these kiosks, the Red Cross distributes self-care messages and messages to prevent family

separation along with first aid, hydration and psychosocial support services. The ICRC also invests in the capacities of National RC/RC societies in RFL.

The IFRC Regional Office for the Americas (ARO) ensures 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. Considering the current migration context, ARO has formed a Migration Coordination Cell composed of experts from the IFRC with the mission to assess the situation and support the implementation of *active emergency* operations in the region. From this perspective, the Migration Coordination Cell 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 Migration Coordination Cell operates 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 Migration Coordination Cell 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.

Seeking collaboration and coherence to provide information to our partners, the IFRC is committed to coordinating all partnerships meetings, as per the National Societies' mandate. The Secretariat in the Americas organizes regular online conferences to ensure an exchange of information within the Movement. The IFRC also coordinates with the German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, who are implementing bilateral migration response actions in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to ensure complementarity of proposed interventions and avoid duplications. The Netherlands Red Cross maintains coordination through the IFRC's Americas Regional Office.

The IFRC also coordinates closely with the ICRC delegations and regional delegations in the Americas and at its headquarters in Geneva, 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.

## **Overview of non-RCRC actors**

The RCRC Movement coordinates with the IOM, UNHCR, and other UN system agencies and NGOs that participate in the Regional Platform of Interagency Coordination. This platform currently has 43 participants, including the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, 17 UN agencies, 17 NGOs, five donors, and two international financial institutions. The platform, established by UNHCR and IOM in April 2018, organizes and synchronizes the response to migrant persons and refugees from Venezuela at the regional level. Dedicated national coordination platforms are already in place in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Costa Rica and Panama; inter-agency coordination also is ongoing in the Caribbean, Central America and Mexico and Southern Cone. In addition, the IFRC through existing global agreements has maintained bilateral coordination with UN agencies in the target countries.

In their role as auxiliaries of their governments in humanitarian matters and abiding with Red Cross principles, National Societies participate in national coordination platforms managed by United Nations.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

Since the start of the operation, the IFRC and National Societies have continued conducting assessments of migrants' needs and the situation in host countries. Additional information is gathered through the Regional Platform and

secondary sources (governments and humanitarian actors in the field) to identify changes per country and regionally in migration flows, profiles, needs and actors working on these. Overall, needs exist in areas such as Shelter, Health, WASH, Livelihoods, maintaining and restoring family links and education. These vary depending on the migrant's profile (gender, age, where they are in their journey [in transit or at their final destination]) and the country.

While there are still pressing needs in the areas mentioned above, the IFRC sees the need to increase and highlight more actions related to **Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), access to information, social inclusion, access to the labour market and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) within the context of Migration for all sectors**. The upcoming revised appeal will bring together the revisions National Societies are making to their national plans of actions and budgets. See section **B. Operational Strategy**.

## Operation Risk Assessment

While clear predictions regarding the evolution of this context are not possible, several factors will continue to influence the current population movement:

- The socio-political situation in Venezuela, which also encompasses the context of pressure from external actors;
- Changes to migrant profiles, new routes and shifts in crossing points along borders;
- The economic situation in Venezuela that has generated a shortage of food, water supply and limited access to healthcare, which especially affect children and people with chronic diseases, and has a regional impact;
- The illicit armed groups active on the Colombian-Venezuelan border that could continue to spur the displacement and the mobility of the population; and
- Changes in migration policies, including the closure of borders, in host and transit countries.

The IFRC, during an internal review, mapped different macro scenarios to identify possible regional-level actions for different types of outcomes of the current situation, analysing what could be the impact at the regional level. This exercise was repeated with the National Societies from Argentina, Costa Rica<sup>25</sup>, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Uruguay to assess how each scenario could affect the situation in their countries and lead to possible changes in their humanitarian interventions.

The evolution of the influx as stated in the previous update remains:

- It can be assumed that the flow of people will continue;
- The actual number of migrants is underestimated due to the use of unofficial border crossings; and
- Migration routes could shift if more restrictive migration policies are implemented.

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<sup>25</sup> The Costa Rican Red Cross was invited to the process as they are also responding to the needs of migrants and have assessed a scenario in which there is a migration influx in their Costa Rica.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

In response to a sustained increase in population movements in the Americas, the RCRC Movement is conducting humanitarian operations in nine countries receiving migrants. The National Societies in these countries have scaled up their response with the support of other components of the Movement: the ICRC, PNS and the IFRC's Secretariat through DREF operations, the Emergency Appeal Colombia: Population Movement (MDCO014) and this Regional Emergency Appeal.

### Regional strategy on Migration:

The Emergency Appeal is aligned with the [Toluca Declaration for Migration \(TDM\)](#), which was adopted in November 2016 by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and established the Movement's regional priorities for the response to the humanitarian needs of migrants in the Americas. A [Red Cross Movement Plan of Action on Migration in the Americas 2017 to 2020](#) was established the following year, defining four lines of intervention to address migration:

- Improve the protection of migrants and reduce their vulnerabilities;
- Reduce stigma and discrimination against migrants and promote social inclusion;
- Conduct humanitarian diplomacy to protect migrants' dignity and rights;
- Strengthen knowledge management in the Movement through collaborative platforms and networks.

Areas of Focus per Country Included in the Emergency Appeal



Source: IFRC For a more detailed breakdown of the response in each country, see the [country factsheets](#).

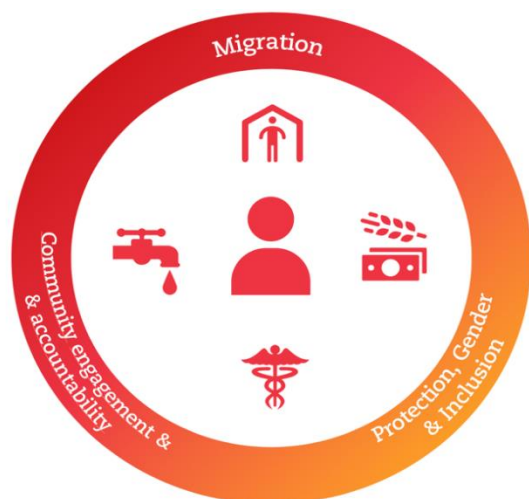
All four lines are being addressed through this EA, with Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) playing a central role in the intervention, supported by Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) strategies that will include campaigns aimed at reducing stigma and discrimination among host communities and promoting migrants' social inclusion.

Likewise, ARO is currently developing an Information Management (IM) system that will allow for systematic mobile data collection and real-time collaborative reporting across all the countries participating in this Regional EA. This platform will also aggregate data from other countries in the region implementing Population Movement operations, such as [Colombia](#) and the countries included in the Monarch Butterfly Programme described below.

While humanitarian diplomacy is not at the core of this response, IFRC and the NSs involved will participate in coordination platforms with key external partners and will produce public newsletters and press releases aimed at influencing decisions at local, national and international levels.

### Three core intervention pillars:

Migration, Protection and CEA approaches are the core of this operation, assuring that migrants (and host communities when relevant) are consulted and participate in shaping the response increasingly, and also that migrants' rights are considered at all time.



Source: IFRC

## 1. Migration:

Migration is at the core of this Emergency Appeal. There is a clear need for the Movement to increase its support to National Societies that are interested in working with and for migrants. The intention is to ensure that migration as a sector is going to be represented programmatically and strategically to assure sustainability for all activities managed by National Societies<sup>26</sup>. In line with the IFRC Migration Policy (2009), the term “migration” can be understood as covering all forms of movement.

## 2. Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):

Protection encompasses “all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law, i.e. human rights law, international humanitarian law, and refugee law.” National Societies are engaged in a range of activities to promote the protection of migrants. This includes work in immigration detention, restoring family links, working with survivors of trafficking and slavery, social inclusion, provision of legal support, and information and advocacy activities (IFRC Strategy on Migration).

## 3. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will increasingly be at the core of the response. National Societies have been working to develop national CEA plans and strategies that ensure communities are consulted, included and listened to throughout the intervention cycle. CEA is understood as a transversal theme in the intervention, however, in an effort to show a coherent CEA strategy that is present in every area of intervention, the CEA outcome, outputs and indicators are grouped together under the Migration area of focus in section C. Detailed Operational Plan, below. CEA activities focus on the following main areas:

- **Community participation and feedback:** Feedback mechanisms will be increasingly integrated in the response at local and national level to ensure two-ways communications can be established with the communities to identify changing needs, priorities and areas of concern. Feedback will be used by programmatic areas to shape response and adjust activities to ensure that our services are relevant and focus on responding to priority needs of the community. Where relevant IFRC and NS will seek coordination with partners and other stakeholders to ensure that resources are maximised, and activities are implemented in an efficient and effective way.
- **Providing information as aid:** Migrants will be provided with timely, actionable and potentially life-saving information on different key thematic areas:
  - Information on the migratory route and potential risks faced by migrants (including climate, terrain and other potentially life-saving information), protection messaging, safety tips.
  - Information on migrants’ rights at the country of transit or destination
  - Information on services available to migrants (both RC and through other organizations)
  - Health tips and information (including hygiene promotion)
  - Messages against xenophobia and discrimination

An effort will be made to ensure we go beyond awareness raising activities, both with migrant and host communities. Activities will seek to engage people in conversations to ensure that messages are understood and assimilated. A particular effort will be made to ensure all community members, especially the most vulnerable, will have access to information. This will translate in producing content in different format, taking into consideration age groups, languages, people living with disabilities and other vulnerabilities. We will also ensure to have both an online and offline approach to maximize reach.

- **Capacity strengthening:** National Societies will be supported to identify CEA focal points and to integrate CEA officers in their personnel to ensure CEA can be mainstreamed at local and national level when implementing activities. Supported by the regional office, CEA training are being conducted in the countries and replicated at branch level by CEA national focal points.

<sup>26</sup> IFRC Global Strategy on Migration 2018-2022 “By the end of 2022, 75% of National Societies undertake needs assessments and integrate migration into their strategic planning”.

IFRC, together with UNHCR, has co-led efforts to conduct a regional-wide Information and Communication needs assessment across 16 countries that will help identify information needs as well as preferred and trusted communication channels in order to increasingly consult with community members and deliver crucial information., as well to assess the level of communication that migrants currently have with humanitarian organizations to shape the response they receive across the regional context.

Through a participatory approach, the Movement is developing a continuous assessment of the context that is guided by the recognition that factors such as sex, age, disability, gender, sexuality, health status, legal and social status and ethnicity or country of origin may put migrants at heightened risk of discrimination, abuse and exploitation along migratory routes. This also includes the development of assessment forms for this specific situation and that were connected to the assessment done by the FACT team from June to August 2018.

The issue of humanitarian data protection is critical. The aim is to provide services for vulnerable migrant populations that help them to connect with their loved ones while limiting their exposure and risks in relation to traceability. The IFRC and ICRC will work on a joint approach to guide National Societies on the issue of data protection.

As a humanitarian actor, the Movement is documenting and analysing possible challenges to better understand and respond to the risks and threats faced by people on the move and to assess the capacity and commitment of authorities to protect this population. This entails issues of "future" risk, such as the consequences of new migration policies in each country, an increase in xenophobia and/or a general deterioration of the situation.

**Operation's objective: Urgent and immediate assistance and protection is provided in a coordinated manner to people traveling along migratory routes, at migration points and at their destination.**

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN


This report covers the period from September 2018 through September 2019. In addition to using funds from the appeal, National Societies also use local funds, partnerships and emergency funds to implement activities. **The following section focuses on the actions covered with this Emergency Appeal's funds only.**

The fluid, everchanging nature of population movement, especially on the scale of that in the Americas in the last 2-3 years, presents several significant challenges when planning and implementing an Emergency Appeal for migration. Changes to migration policies, volatile economies in the region, an increasing number of implementing partners and constantly shifting humanitarian needs necessitate an agile operational response that can change when necessary in order to properly respond to migration trends.

The activities planned in each country during the revision of the Emergency Appeal in April 2019 were included with the migration context at that time in mind, but a number of significant developments throughout the region in the time since the revision have presented implementation challenges in several instances. Due to changes in visa requirements and heightened restrictions in countries such as Ecuador, Peru and Chile, for example, the number of migrants entering through formal border points has decreased in much of the region. Irregular migration has increased in several countries, on the other hand, as migrants choose to circumvent established border points and enter countries without proper documentation in order to avoid the lengthy and expensive naturalization processes that would otherwise be required of them. The needs of these migrants differ from those who enter through formal pathways, and thus the services provided by National Societies in countries where such influxes in irregular migration occur will have to change as well.

Moreover, a few of the National Societies included in the Emergency Appeal have yet to implement activities for a variety of reasons. The Chilean Red Cross, for instance, was not included in the operation until about halfway through 2019 and did not receive funding until September this year. The Guyanese Red Cross also did not sign their agreement until September 2019, while the Brazilian Red Cross has yet to finalize an agreement for funding the operation in Brazil through the ICRC. In Trinidad and Tobago, migration is a highly sensitive issue politically and the Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society is ensuring a well-planned response to the situation as a result.

A more detailed description will be given below, to explain low implementation rates in comparison to target numbers. But the low level of implementation in sectors such as Shelter and Livelihoods are generally attributable to the overall challenges mentioned above, in addition to the fact that a few National Societies are only recently beginning to implement their response to population movement in the region.

	<h3 style="color: red;">Shelter</h3> <p><b>People targeted:</b> 3,000 people <b>People reached:</b> 166 people</p>									
<b>People Targeted / Reached per Country in Shelter</b>										
	<b>ARG</b>	<b>BRA</b>	<b>CHL</b>	<b>ECU</b>	<b>GUY</b>	<b>PAN</b>	<b>PER</b>	<b>TTO</b>	<b>URU</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>People Targeted</b>	400	N/A <sup>27</sup>	200	1,750	100	150	N/A	N/A	400	<b>3,000</b>
<b>People Reached</b>	45	N/A	Q1 <sup>28</sup>	Q4	Q1	Q1	N/A	N/A	121	<b>166</b>
<b>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>										
<b>Indicators:</b>								<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Number of shelter services provided that are adapted to migrants' needs (disaggregated by type of service)								3,410	166	
<b>Output 1.1: Migrants have received assistance to cover their basic short-term shelter needs.</b>										

<sup>27</sup> If a National Society is not conducting actions in a sector, no figure is reflected for people targeted / reached in that country.

<sup>28</sup> Each National Society prioritizes activity implementation according to available funds. As a result, several have yet to implement anything in shelter but have plans to do so prior to the end of the operation. In such instances, the quarter (Q4 in 2019 or Q1/Q2 in 2020) in which implementation is planned will be noted in place of a figure for people targeted / reached in Shelter.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of household items and emergency shelter materials/kits delivered	810	121
<b>Output 1.2: Migrants have received assistance to cover their mid-term shelter needs.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of assisted HH able to meet their mid-term shelter needs through cash for rent programmes.	2,600	45
<b>Output 1.3: Migrants have received assistance to cover their long-term shelter needs.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of regional strategies produced for long-term and programmatic approach.	1	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<p><u>Outcome 1:</u></p> <p><b>166 Shelter services provided that are adapted to migrants' needs.</b></p> <p>The 166 shelter services provided in the year after the launch of the Appeal include the delivery of 121 household items in Uruguay and the provision of cash for 45 families in Argentina.</p> <p>Staff and volunteers from the Panama Red Cross Society (PRCS) participated in a February 2019 needs assessment exercise in Los Planes, Chiriquí province, alongside personnel from IFRC and the Barú committee. PRCS also visited a shelter under construction in Darién (Lajas Blancas) as part of a WASH needs assessment in June 2019.</p> <p>The Argentine Red Cross plans to ramp up Shelter implementation in the last three months of 2019, while the Chilean Red Cross will implement shelter-related activities within the first quarter of 2020. Funding for household items distributed in Ecuador will be covered by other donors until December 2019.</p> <p><u>Output 1.1:</u></p> <p><b>121 household items and emergency shelter materials/kits delivered.</b></p> <p>All household items delivered as part of the regional Appeal thus far were distributed by the Uruguayan Red Cross, who delivered 51 cold weather kits with blankets, gloves, hats, etc. and 70 kits with towels and sheets, totalling 121 household items delivered overall. Household items / shelter kit distributions are planned in Ecuador and Guyana as well but have not yet taken place.</p> <p><b>Uruguay:</b> At its Montevideo and Santa Rosa branches, the Uruguayan Red Cross (URC) delivered 70 kits with towels and sheets and 51 cold-weather kits (which included blankets, gloves, hats, etc.) to assist migrants coming from warmer climates during colder months in Uruguay.</p> <p><u>Output 1.2:</u></p> <p><b>45 households provided cash for rent in order to meet their mid-term Shelter needs.</b></p> <p><b>Argentina:</b> The Argentine Red Cross (ARC) reached 45 households through a cash for rent program. The cash for rent service was delivered through a preloaded card with 15,000 Argentine pesos (245 USD), enough funds to cover accommodation needs for about two weeks. As part of its cash for rent program, ARC interviews migrants in need of housing assistance, creates a socio-economic report using data collected in the interviews and chooses recipients according to their degree of vulnerability. Migrants in need of rent assistance are also referred to other organizations that work with shelter-related issues. Those who are not vulnerable enough to receive cash are provided assistance through other lines of action, according to their needs.</p>		
Challenges		
<p>Finding housing solutions in urban contexts is a challenge in Latin America, so further analysis will be needed to avoid further marginalizing migrant populations and ensure adequate assistance.</p> <p><b>Argentina:</b> Determining the correct amount to be distributed in shelter cash distribution, given the unstable economic conditions in Argentina.</p>		



**Panama:** Coordination with state agencies (SINAPROC and SENAFRONT) and with IOM—to ensure complimentary actions.

**Uruguay:** Logistical challenges in distributing shelter kits, as the branches involved did not have collection structures. Logistics management was thus centralized from the URC headquarters.



## Livelihoods and Basic Needs

People targeted: 9,000 people

People reached: 3,576 people

### People Targeted / Reached per Country in Livelihoods

	ARG	BRA	CHL	ECU	GUY	PAN	PER	TTO	URU	TOTAL
People Targeted	600	2,000	N/A <sup>29</sup>	300	100	4,500	N/A	1,400	100	9,000
People Reached	Q4/Q1/Q2 <sup>30</sup>	Q1/Q2	N/A	745	Q1/Q2	Q1/Q2	N/A	Q1/Q2	2,831	3,576

**Outcome 2: The target population, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restores and strengthens its livelihoods.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of targeted HH (disaggregated by age and gender) that have enough cash or income to meet their survival threshold.	8,100	3,576

**Output 2.1: Households are provided with unconditional/multi-purpose, or conditional cash grants to address their basic needs.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of country level livelihoods needs assessments for migrants.	3	3
Number of assisted HH able to meet (Survival) Minimum Expenditure Basket needs (including food items, food-related and non-food items).	5,200	3,475

**Output 2.2: Vocational skills training and/or productive assets to improve income sources are provided to target population.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of labour market surveys carried out.	2	1
Number of people trained in livelihoods, market-based livelihoods and economic inclusion (disaggregated by age and gender).	900	62
Number of people supported with in-kind assets, cash or vouchers for restarting economic activities (disaggregated by age and gender).	2,300	465

Progress towards outcomes

### Outcome 2:

**3,576 households** with sufficient cash or income to meet their survival threshold

The National Societies of Ecuador and Uruguay have made the most progress thus far with regards to Livelihoods implementation as part of the Appeal. A total of 745 households were reached in Ecuador while 2,831 were reached in Uruguay, totalling 3,576 overall. Cash distribution is planned in Trinidad & Tobago for early 2020.

### Output 2.1:

**3 country-level livelihoods needs assessments** completed.

1 each in **Ecuador**, **Trinidad & Tobago** and **Uruguay**.

**3,475 households** able to meet (Survival) Minimum Expenditure Basket needs (including food items, food-related and non-food items).

<sup>29</sup> See footnote 27.

<sup>30</sup> See footnote 28.

**Ecuador:** Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) 1,050 nutritional kits and distributed a total of 745 through distributions in Imbabura, Azuay, Santo Domingo, Tungurahua and Manabí provinces. 60.5% of recipients were men and 39.5% were women, while 7 people reached with this service were disabled.

**Uruguay:** In coordination with the Scout Movement of Uruguay, URC delivered 2,730 meals to migrants as part of a weekly meal service program for migrants offered Monday through Friday at its Montevideo branch. The meal service is open to migrants who have resided in the country for up to 3 months and who meet a set of selection criteria.

#### Output 2.2:

**1 labour market survey carried out.**

**Uruguay:** URC completed a labour market survey in

**62 people trained in livelihoods, market-based livelihoods and economic inclusion.**

**Ecuador:** ERC trained a total of 46 people in Livelihoods.

**Uruguay:** URC trained 16 people in Livelihoods-related topics

**465 people supported with in-kind assets, cash or vouchers for restarting economic activities.**

**Ecuador:** ERC reached a total of 364 households in Quito through Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) – 39 households through a pilot program, and 325 households in August 2019 (319 families received VISA cards and 5 received cash). Prior to implementing the CVA program, ERC trained 22 volunteers from the Pichincha and Ibarra branches. 30 volunteers participated in the cash distribution process overall.

**Uruguay:** URC reached a total of 101 households in Montevideo and Santa Rosa through its CVA program.

#### Challenges

Strict government policies regarding cash distribution have made CVA implementation a challenge in much of the region. Moreover, reaching migrants in countries of transit, such as Ecuador or Panama, has proven difficult given that migrants rarely stay in one location for a long period of time in these contexts. As a result, progress has been made overall but remains below targeted implementation rates.

**Argentina:** identified a need to enhance capacities with regards to Livelihoods, due to a lack of qualified volunteers and personnel needed to implement and follow up on a program designed to integrate migrants into the labour market.

**Ecuador:** Implementing CVA in a way that did not negatively impact social and economic networks in host communities.

**Uruguay:** Managing meal distribution on a daily basis and registering migrants for cash assistance.



## Health

**People targeted:** 107,300 people

**People reached:** 30,732 people

#### People Targeted / Reached per Country in Livelihoods

	ARG	BRA	CHL	ECU	GUY	PAN	PER	TTO	URU	TOTAL
People Targeted	5,000	7,000	20,000	66,500	500	300	7,000	500	500	<b>107,300</b>
People Reached	15,908	Q1/Q2 <sup>31</sup>	Q4	8,899	Q1/Q2	473	5,348	Q1/Q2	104	<b>30,732</b>

**Outcome 3: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.**

<sup>31</sup> See footnote 28.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached with health services adapted to migrants' needs (disaggregated by age and gender).	107,300	30,732
<b>Output 3.1: The target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of basic health services adapted to migrants' needs delivered (disaggregated by type of service).	106,825	23,241
<b>Output 3.2: Psychosocial support provided to the target population.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached through psychosocial support actions by type (disaggregated by age and gender).	64,200	7,491
Progress towards outcomes		

### Outcome 3:

**30,732 people** reached with Health services adapted to migrants' needs.

The target formulated during the Emergency Appeal revision in March 2019 was based on the average number of migrants crossing through formal border points at that time. Due to visa changes and tightened restrictions in countries such as Ecuador, Peru and Chile, however, the number of migrants making formal border crossings has decreased while the number of migrants making informal crossings has increased. As a result, needs have shifted, and National Societies have focused their response more on WASH and RFL services than on Health.

### Output 3.1:

**23,241 basic health services** delivered.

**Argentina:** ARC delivered 15,000 health promotion materials and reached 908 people through health consultations. Two of the eight branches committed to the Appeal promote health days in which vaccines are provided to children and adults. Other branches provide support in basic health care at activities and events with the community. 508 people (179 men and 329 women) were consulted on access to healthcare, 55 people received counselling regarding sexual health and HIV prevention, 240 contraceptives were distributed and 105 people received consultation about documentation needed for access to medication.

**Ecuador:** ERC provided 1,517 basic health services, through the provision of first aid in Ecuador.

**Panama:** PRCS reported 408 people reached with first aid during a July 2019 visit to La Peñita, in Panama's Darién province.

**Peru:** Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) provided a total of 5,348 health services. Operating out of CEBAF in Tumbes, where volunteers provide medical assistance 12 hours per day on a daily basis, PRC recorded a total of 4,674 people (2,104 men and 2,570 women) reached with health services. PRC also provided 106 first aid services in Lima. Moreover, PRC made 46 medical referrals and reached 522 people through community health sessions.

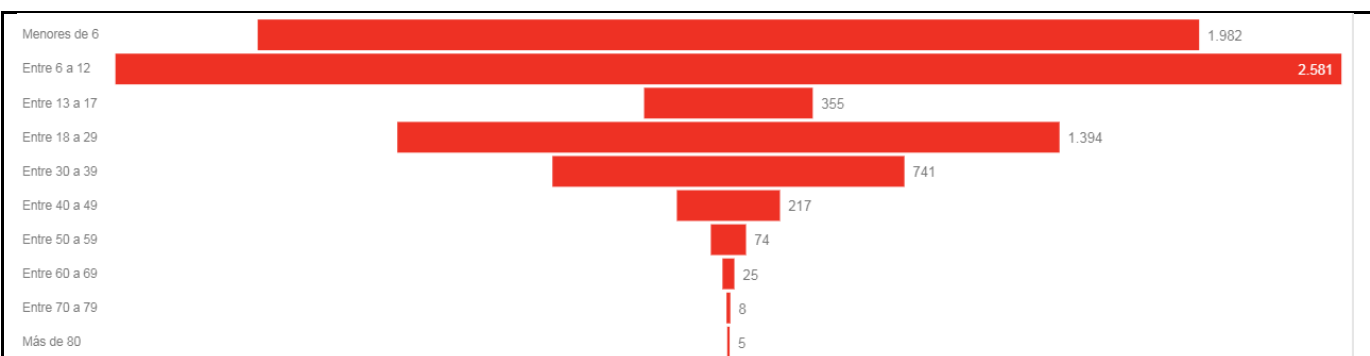
**Uruguay:** URC distributed 60 health guides.

### Output 3.2:

**7,491 people** reached through psychosocial support (PSS) actions.

**Ecuador:** ERC as part of its strategy for psychosocial support, registered a total of 7,382 PSS services (3,583 men and 3,799 women). Included in these services were the delivery of 824 recreational kits to children in child-friendly spaces.

PSS services according to age group in Ecuador.



**Panama:** PRCS implemented PSS in the form of recreational activities for 65 migrant children in La Peñita during a July 2019 visit. Since September we have a permanent staff in La Peñita.

**Uruguay:** URC reached 44 people through PSS in the form of interviews, psychosocial evaluations and joint services with the Ministry of Social Development. URC also developed information material about public mental health services available to migrants.

### Challenges

**Argentina:** Promoting counselling for HIV and sexual health, as well as managing workshops about treatments for chronic and communicable diseases.

**Ecuador:** Providing PSS in a migration context. The targeted population is often on the move, and thus there is a limited amount of time to work with and little opportunity to follow up with individuals.

**Panama:** A lack of volunteers in the Darién region. Though PRCS has volunteers based out of Metetí and El Real in Darién, La Peñita is in a far more remote location, at least 1.5 hours away from those communities by car.

**Uruguay:** Generating exposure for available health services. URC suggested the possibility of developing a digitized resource guide in the form of a phone application or website. URC also cited a need to improve PSS capacities in its branches.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People targeted: 217,200 people

People reached: 328,425 people<sup>32</sup>

### People Targeted / Reached per Country in WASH

	ARG	BRA	CHL	ECU	GUY	PAN	PER	TTO	URU	TOTAL
People Targeted	N/A <sup>33</sup>	N/A	1000	30,000	500	4,600	180,000	500	600	217,200
People Reached	N/A	N/A	Q1/Q2 <sup>34</sup>	30,000	Q1/Q2	1,500	296,925	Q1/Q2	Q1/Q2	328,425

**Outcome 4: Vulnerable populations have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people that have access to safe water and minimum conditions for basic sanitation and hygiene.	217,200	328,425

**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.**

<sup>32</sup> The total number of people reached in WASH, and the initial target of 217,000 people reached, is largely made up of the estimate for people reached by water distributed from hydration points. In Peru alone, for example, the original target for people reached in WASH was 180,000. This figure is an estimate based on two elements: (1) the number of people crossing through border points at which hydration stations are located and (2) the amount of water distributed at those locations. Migration trends are difficult to predict, however, and the number of people crossing through border points in Peru exceeded original projections. As a result, current estimates for people reached by water services in Peru far exceed the original target.

<sup>33</sup> See footnote 27.

<sup>34</sup> See footnote 28.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of hydration points, showers and bathrooms established and maintained.	17	10
Number of litres of water distributed.	1,000,000	972,058
Number of personal hygiene kits provided according to age and gender.	8,700	414
Progress towards outcomes		
<p><u>Outcome 4:</u></p> <p><b>328,425 people with access to safe water and minimum conditions for basic sanitation and hygiene.</b></p> <p>The majority of people reached in WASH received water through hydration points in Ecuador and Peru (30,000 people in Ecuador and 296,295 people in Peru). PRCS distributed hygiene kits to 1,500 people in Panama.</p> <p><u>Output 4.1:</u></p> <p><b>10 hydration points, showers and bathrooms established and maintained.</b></p> <p><b>Ecuador:</b> ERC installed a 2500 litre water reserve tank (in coordination with CARE Ecuador) at a shelter in Imbabura. At CEBAF Huaquillas in El Oro province, ERC installed water storage systems parallel to the CEBAF system in showers and toilets and installed portable showers.</p> <p><b>Panama:</b> PRCS installed a Kit 5 water purification plant in La Peñita, Darién province on the 21 August 2019. The plant, which became operational after the 12-month period covered in this report, produces 15,000 litres of water per day. The water is distributed through 3 distribution ramps, two providing water to migrants at the shelter in La Peñita and another to the local community school.</p> <p>PRCS also held two hygiene promotion sessions – one on proper hand washing and another on personal hygiene – attended by 28 students from the school in La Peñita. Moreover, the elimination of sewage water has been carried out at distribution points in the migrants’ settlement, where the soil is very saturated by the amount of rain that falls in the area.</p> <p><b>Peru:</b> PRC established 6 hydration points at CEBAF in Tumbes.</p> <p><b>972,058 litres of water distributed.</b></p> <p><b>Ecuador:</b> As of May 2019, ERC registered a total of 229,746 litres of water distributed, reaching approximately 30,000 people.<sup>35</sup></p> <p><b>Peru:</b> PRC distributed 742,000 litres of water through 6 hydration points at CEBAF in Tumbes, reaching an estimated 296,925 people. PRC also distributed reusable canteens at hydration points.</p> <p><b>250 personal hygiene kits provided.</b></p> <p><b>Panama:</b> PRCS delivered 250 hygiene kits to migrants during an August 2019 visit to the La Peñita community in Darién. PRCS also distributed 661 buckets and drums, along with 300 packets of PUR purifiers.</p> <p><b>Uruguay:</b> URC distributed 164 hygiene kits to migrants at its Montevideo and Santa Rosa branches.</p>		
Challenges		
<p><b>Ecuador:</b> ERC noted the need for funding to cover expenses related to periodic maintenance of equipment and replacement of treatment filters. These expenses will be covered during the second phase of implementation as required.</p> <p><b>Panama:</b> PRCS expressed a need to hire a WASH specialist to work on site in Darién, where there are technical challenges in managing the water purification plant and noted a lack of staff or volunteers to help with the distribution of WASH kits / materials in the region. A RIT WASH specialist will be deployed to the region shortly to oversee this process.</p>		

<sup>35</sup> Due to limited capacities, it is not possible to measure the exact number of people receiving water from Red Cross hydration points. The estimated figure of people reached by water services is based on the amount of water distributed and the number of people crossing through the border points in which the hydration stations are located. See footnote 31 for more information.

**Uruguay:** URC described logistical challenges associated with the distribution of humanitarian aid items and found that ensuring an impact through the distribution of hygiene items is more difficult with people without housing who have limited access to spaces where they can practice personal hygiene.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 16,050 people

People reached: 888 people

### People Targeted / Reached per Country in PGI

	ARG	BRA	CHL	ECU	GUY	PAN	PER	TTO	URU	TOTAL
People Targeted	N/A <sup>36</sup>	N/A	10,000	5,000	500	N/A	N/A	50	500	16,050
People Reached	64	N/A	Q1/Q2 <sup>37</sup>	824	Q1/Q2	N/A	N/A	Q1/Q2	Q1/Q2	888

**Outcome 5: National Societies, in coordination with communities, identify the and address the distinct needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other infringement of their human rights.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of assessments of migrants needs that incorporate PGI to identify potential beneficiaries and define different approaches to the intervention	3	6

**Output 5.1: National Society interventions improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of NS trained in Humanitarian Norms on Gender and Diversity.	TBD	1
Number of areas of focus in which differential actions are planned, implemented and reported.		

**Output 5.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence and other forms of violence, especially against children.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of child-friendly spaces operated at assistance points or mobile assistance units that integrate child protection standards.	13	11
Number of activities implemented to help prevent SGBV.	35	3

**Output 5.3: Sensitization activities are conducted with host communities to reduce discrimination and xenophobic sentiment.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of perception activities conducted with host communities to assess sentiment towards the migrant population.	6	
Number of activities implemented to help prevent or mitigate discrimination and xenophobia.	25	14

Progress towards outcomes

### Outcome 5:

**6 assessments** of migrants needs that incorporate PGI to identify potential beneficiaries and define different approaches to the intervention.

### Output 5.1:

**1 NS** trained in Humanitarian Norms on Gender and Diversity.

<sup>36</sup> See footnote 27.

<sup>37</sup> See footnote 28.

**Ecuador:** A PGI training on humanitarian norms in gender and diversity was implemented with ERC in Quito and at a border point under a pilot implementation of the PGI toolkit.

### Output 5.2:

**11 child-friendly spaces** operated at assistance points or mobile assistance units that integrate child protection standards.

**Ecuador:** ERC established 10 child-friendly spaces in Imbabura, Santo Domingo, Tungurahua, Carchi and Azuay provinces. The spaces are used for PSS services directed towards children under 16 years of age, primarily through the delivery of recreational kits.

**Panama:** PRCS established a child-friendly space in La Peñita during a PSS exercise in July 2019.

**3 activities** implemented to help prevent SGBV.

**Argentina:** ARC promotes the [144 telephone line service](#), which provides 24-hour support for people who experience sex or gender-based violence. ARC is also working on a referral mechanism in coordination with the Argentine government, to be used in the most vulnerable cases related to human trafficking and/or exploitation.

**Uruguay:** URC implemented awareness raising spaces with volunteers, designed to critically assess how the National Society works with migrants, through the lens of gender, diversity and inclusion. URC also distributed materials with information about available resources to the migrant community.

### Output 5.3:

**14 activities** implemented to help prevent or mitigate discrimination and xenophobia.

**Ecuador:** In an effort to address concerns about xenophobia / discrimination towards migrants in host communities, ERC placed advertisements on public buses in 5 cities: Quito, Guayaquil, Manta, Esmeraldas and Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas. The advertisements will run for 6 months.



Examples of ERC messages on public buses. The messages are intended to reduce stigma against migrants.

ERC is also broadcasting a nationwide advertisement on national radio (JC Radio). The advertisement, which addresses xenophobia, will run 8 times per day for 5 months. In addition to these ad campaigns, the Red Cross in Ecuador developed a theater piece entitled "La Mochila Que Más Pesa" that tells the story of two Ecuadorians who were forced to migrate to other countries in search of a better future. The play has been presented in Ambato, Quito, Machala, Portoviejo, Ibarra, Santo Domingo, Guayaquil and Cuenca. During the month of September there will be a revised performance in the city of Ibarra.<sup>38</sup> Finally, ERC designed and developed a hopscotch game to be used with children at the border points in Rumichaca and Huaquillas. Material for the game was also sent to Carchi and a canvas to Sucumbíos.

### Challenges

**Argentina:** ARC experienced challenges planning and accounting for activities designed to address specific vulnerabilities related to gender and diversity. Though certain branches have established referral mechanisms with the state for cases of gender-based violence, there are challenges in recording the number of people reached by these services.

<sup>38</sup> Media coverage regarding "La Mochila Que Más Pesa" can be found [here](#), [here](#), and [here](#).



## Migration

People targeted: 119,200 people

People reached: 36,986 people

### People Targeted / Reached per Country in PGI

	ARG	BRA	CHL	ECU	GUY	PAN	PER	TTO	URU	TOTAL
People Targeted	1,500	2,000	N/A <sup>39</sup>	100,000	500	900	10,000	300	4,000	119,200
People Reached	514	Q1/Q2 <sup>40</sup>	Q1/Q2	31,697	Q1/Q2	75	4,000	Q1/Q2	Q1/Q2	36,986

**Outcome 6: The migrant population receives comprehensive assistance and protection according to the stage of their migratory journey through the National Societies' branch network.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of services for migrants offered at integrated assistance points or mobile assistance units (by type of service).	104,400	32,277

**Output 6.1: Assistance and protection services are provided and promoted to migrants and their families through collaboration with local and national authorities, as well as in collaboration with other relevant organizations.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of national referral systems established.	4	1
Number of cases referred to other stakeholders. <sup>41</sup>		

**Output 6.2: Comprehensive care points in receiving areas and host communities are established through the branch network.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of assistance points and mobile assistance units for the migrant population staffed by volunteers during the action.	49	22
Number of services delivered to re-establish and maintain contact with family members.	102,600	32,999

**Output 6.3: The target population receives services for the digitalization and protection of their documents and information.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of services provided for the digitalization and protection of people's documents and information.	201	

**Output 6.4: Migrants, transit and host communities access key information and are engaged in decision making processes that contribute to reducing their vulnerability and foster social inclusion.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached by information materials and information activities.	63,600	44,332
Number of visits to the Virtual Volunteer mobile tool for the entire duration of the operation. <sup>42</sup>		
Number of feedbacks received.	250	703

Progress towards outcomes

### Outcome 6:

**32,277 services** for migrants offered at integrated assistance points or mobile assistance units.

### Output 6.1:

<sup>39</sup> See footnote 27.

<sup>40</sup> See footnote 28.

<sup>41</sup> Lack of NS capacity makes monitoring this indicator difficult. At the moment, there is not a means of tracking referrals in most countries.

<sup>42</sup> Lack of NS capacity makes monitoring this indicator difficult. At the moment, there is not a means of tracking visits to Virtual Volunteer in most countries.



**1 national referral system established.**

#### Output 6.2:

**30 assistance points and mobile assistance units for the migrant population staffed by volunteers during the action.**

**Argentina:** ARC established 10 assistance points: 2 in Buenos Aires, 1 in La Plata, 2 in Santa Fé, 1 in Córdoba, 2 in Mendoza, 1 in Misiones and 1 in Jujuy.

**Ecuador:** ERC established 11 assistance points, 7 of which are dedicated to RFL activities.

**Panama:** PRCS installed an assistance point in La Peñita, Darién province.

**32,999 services delivered to re-establish and maintain contact with family members.**

**Argentina:** ARC registered 580 RFL services, reaching a total of 300 people. 10 RFL kits were acquired and assembled to aid with RFL activities at established assistance points. Approximately 1,900 information messages regarding family separation were distributed. Also, using Family Links Extranet in coordination with ICRC, ARC created a national registry of migrants.

**Ecuador:** ERC registered a total of 31,697 RFL services (19,119 male and 12,578 female) in the year following the launch of the appeal, according to the National Society's dashboard for the operation. This included 20,595 phone calls, 3,334 devices charged, and 7,768 people connected to Wi-Fi. The northern border points (Carchi and Sucumbíos) are the main points of land entry into Ecuador. Migrants use RFL services at these points to tell their relatives about their current location and/or their wellbeing, and to inform their companions of any issues encountered before or during their arrival in Ecuador. When approaching the southern border with Peru, migrants use RFL services in order to communicate with those who will receive them in their country of destination or to request financial support from friends or family members.

**Panama:** PRCS provided 22 phone calls and activated a wireless hotspot as part of RFL services provided during an August 2019 field exercise in La Peñita.

**Uruguay:** URC delivered 700 RCF services in total in the year following the launch of the Appeal. Based on data collected between December 2018 and August 2019, 90 percent of the people receiving RCF services from URC were between 18 and 39 years of age, while the remaining 10 percent were between 40 and 70 years old. Of the migrants receiving RCF services in Uruguay, 47.3 percent were Venezuelan, 48.6 percent were Cuban, and 4.1 percent were from Argentina, Brazil or Colombia. Approximately 76 percent of connectivity services (phone calls, Wi-Fi, battery charging) were provided to males and 24 percent were provided to female migrants. Ninety-three percent of connectivity services were made to maintain contact with their families, while 7 percent were used to restore contact with their families. An estimated 12 percent of the calls made were unsuccessful.

#### Output 6.4:

**44,332 people reached by information materials and information activities.**

**Argentina:** ARC advised 237 people on settlement procedures (primarily through the use of RADEX) and reached 95 people with advice on validating foreign diplomas.

**Ecuador:** ERC, as part of its Population Movement Communication Plan, has developed a series of activities aimed at reaching out to both migrants and host communities. So far, 6,800 [leaflets](#) have been produced and ERC plans to distribute a total of 40,000 in the 11 provinces where the Red Cross offers services for migrants. ERC also developed 9 informational videos, covering topics related to health and self-care, to be distributed in social networks.<sup>43</sup>

**Peru:** PRC distributed 4,000 protection messages along the migration route in Peru (especially in northern Peru).

**703 feedback surveys completed as part of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities.**

**Panama:** PRCS surveyed 25 people about services provided during an August visit in La Peñita.

**Peru:** In order to improve the services provided, especially in the medical sessions, satisfaction surveys are carried out with migrants, as well as with PRC volunteers and personnel. PRC surveyed a total of 678 people in the year following the issue of the Appeal.

<sup>43</sup> ERC's informational videos can be found using the following links: [1](#); [2](#); [3](#); [4](#); [5](#); [6](#); [7](#); [8](#); [9](#).

## Challenges

**Ecuador:** Negative perception of migrants amongst the Ecuadorian public. There have been instances of violence in Ecuador that have increased levels of discrimination and xenophobia in general.

**Panama:** Limited human resources. PRCS cited the need for more volunteer / staff support for the operation in order to implement RFL activities not only in La Peñita but also eventually in Los Planes.

**Uruguay:** Capacity building and finding volunteers interested in migration-related activities.



## Strengthen National Societies

**Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies and capacities to plan and perform.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers directly involved in the operation.	2,315	1,101

**Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers that are protected.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers that receive training on their role and the risks faced	745	271
Number of volunteers that receive psychosocial support.	1,925	45
Number of new volunteers.	165	

**Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of migration response protocols and procedures established.	5	2

**Output S1.1.7: National Society capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of staff members hired.	58	14
Number of feedback received on services provided or activities implemented.	250	703

**Output S1.1.8: The target population is consulted on services and their feedback is used to inform operational decisions.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number national-level CEA strategies developed.	4	1

Progress towards outcomes

### Outcome S1.1:

**1,101 volunteers** directly involved in the operation.

See the table below for details:

National Society	Number of Volunteers Directly Involved
Argentine Red Cross	90
Ecuadorian Red Cross	766
Panama Red Cross Society	20
Peruvian Red Cross	70
Uruguayan Red Cross	155
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,101</b>

### Output S1.1.4:

**353 volunteers** received training on their role and the risks faced.

See the table below for a detailed breakdown of the trainings performed by each National Society:

National Society	Type of Training	Number of Volunteers Trained
Argentine Red Cross	Migration, PSS	82
Ecuadorian Red Cross	Financial education and business management, Cash transfer	46
Peruvian Red Cross	PSS, First Aid	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>70</b>
Uruguayan Red Cross	Migration	20
	Cash transfer	16
	PSS and basic health	32
	RFL	57
	Humanitarian Aid Distribution	30
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>353</b>

**Argentina:** ARC plans to carry out a recruitment campaign to strengthen the branches involved in the Appeal.

**Ecuador:** ERC—in coordination with the private company CRISFE and the German Red Cross—implemented a workshop on financial education and business management for 24 volunteers from the Morona Santiago, Cañar, Chimborazo, Tungurahua, Pichincha, Imbabura, Carchi, Guayas, Manabí, Esmeraldas, Santo Domingo and Bolívar branches. Before implementing a cash transfer program, ERC also trained 22 volunteers from Pichincha and Ibarra provinces in cash distribution.

**Uruguay:** URC held a national training workshop on working with migrants, which included basic training for three members per branch. 20 volunteers (representing the Montevideo, Santa Rosa, Rivera, Artigas, Cerro Largo and Colonia branches) were in attendance. Moreover, URC trained 16 volunteers in CVA, 32 volunteers from the Montevideo and Santa Rosa branches in PSS and basic health, and 57 volunteers in RFL.

**45 volunteers** received psychosocial support.

**Panama:** PRCS provided PSS to a total of 20 volunteers.

**Uruguay:** URC provided PSS to a total of 25 volunteers

#### Output S1.1.6:

**2 migration response protocols and procedures** established.

**Argentina:** ARC drafted a Migration Manual (including a Border Assistance Manual and an Urban Centre Assistance Manual) and is developing a longer-term strategy for Migration.

**Peru:** PRC developed a National Human Mobility Plan, a guiding document for the development of RC/RC Movement migration-oriented projects in Peru. The plan delineates gaps in services and activities in which it is possible to intervene according to the capacities of the National Society. It also outlines internal strengthening needs (managerial and voluntary). Similarly, the new strategic plan for the National Society incorporates the component of migration and social inclusion of migrant communities. Together with the National Plan for Human Mobility, PRC's strategic plan aims to ensure that projects currently implemented in Peru are sustainable in the medium to long term.

#### Output S1.1.7:

**14 staff members** hired.

**Argentina:** ARC has hired a project coordinator to work on the Appeal.

**Ecuador:** ERC hired a national coordinator for the Appeal, and technical personnel are under contract in Carchi, Sucumbíos and El Oro until December 2019.

**Panama:** PRCS hired a coordinator for the Appeal in July 2019.

**Peru:** PRC hired a project coordinator and an administrative official to work on the Appeal.

**Uruguay:** URC hired a project coordinator to work out of the National Society's headquarters, along with an admin / finance staff member, CEA coordinator and RFL assistant for the operation.

**703 feedback surveys completed as part of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities.**

**Panama:** PRCS surveyed 25 people about services provided during an August visit in La Peñita.

**Peru:** In order to improve the services provided, especially in the medical sessions, satisfaction surveys are carried out with migrants, as well as with PRC volunteers and personnel. PRC surveyed a total of 678 people in the year following the issue of the Appeal.

Output S1.1.8:

**1 national-level CEA strategy developed.**

**Peru:** PRC developed a national-level CEA strategy.



## International Disaster Response

**Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated national and international disaster response is ensured.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of Regional Intervention Team (RIT) and IFRC staff mobilized to provide support.	13	7

**Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and National Society surge capacity mechanism is maintained.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of missions to support NS and/or CCST.	36	56

**Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of new kits created for migration purposes and strategies for regional sourcing.		5

**Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of coordination meetings carried out within the Movement and with key external stakeholders.	12	3
Number of reports on the participation of the humanitarian network and key partners.	12	

Progress towards outcomes

Outcome S2.1

**7 RIT and IFRC staff mobilized to provide support.**

See the table below for details:

**Surge Deployments: Americas Region Migration Appeal (09/2018 – 09/2019)**

Deployment Type	National Society	Deployed To	Intervention Area	Deployment Date
FACT	Spanish RC	Panama (ARO)	CEA	17/06/2018
FACT	Canadian RC	Panama (ARO)	PMER	02/2019
FACT	British RC	Panama (ARO)	IM	02/2019
RIT	Mexico RC	Peru (CCST)	IM	04/2019
RIT	Brazilian RC	Panama (ARO)	IM	05/2019
RIT	Ecuadorian RC	Chile	General	05/2019
IFRC	IFRC CCST Central America	Chile	General	07/2019

#### Output S2.1.1:

**Missions to support NSs and/or CCSTs.**

See the table below for a detailed breakdown of IFRC staff missions in support of the operation:

	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Ecuador	Guyana	Panama	Peru	Trinidad & Tobago	Uruguay	Other	Subtotal
Coord and Head of CCST	2	1	4	3	1	5	3	1	2	1	23
Migration	1			2		5	1	2	1	1	12
CEA				1		1	2	1		3	7
IM						3	2	1	1		7
PMER					1			2			3
Programme			1	1							2
Livelihoods				1			1				2
										<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>

#### Output S2.1.4:

**5 new kits created for migration purposes.**

New kits have been developed at both the Regional and National levels. See the tables in the annex for a detailed description of the items included in the new kits developed as part of the operation.

#### Output S2.1.6:

**3 coordination meetings carried out within the Movement and with key external stakeholders.**

The coordination meetings carried out included:

- The Inter-American Conference in Buenos Aires (Inter-American Conference) in May 2019
  - Prior to the Inter-American Conference, a high-level meeting in conversation format was held to address the "Challenges and Commitments of the Red Cross Movement to Migration in the Americas" in the face of the regional context and current humanitarian challenges. Government representatives of the National Societies of the Americas, the President and Vice-President of the International Federation and its Secretary General, International Committee of the Red Cross, representatives of Participating National Societies, representatives of Social Movements and representatives of the migrant population were in attendance.<sup>44</sup>
- The Appeal Revision process with Movement Partners in April 2019
  - Focal points from the National Societies included in the appeal met with IFRC staff and representatives from Partner National Societies in Panama to work on a revision of the operation in April 2019. The revision extended the operation until February 2020 and included changes to the budget and planned activities of each National Society.
- A January 2019 meeting with Partner National Societies.
- Argentina Red Cross launched a Press Meeting in which the National Society shared information about the National Strategy and Communication campaign for migration with local journalists.

<sup>44</sup> An IFRC newsletter with more information about the Inter-American Conference can be found [here](#).

Members of the Migration Cell also participated in the 2019 Annual Meeting of the IFRC Global Migration Task Force in Bogota, Colombia from 11-13 September 2019. Though the meeting took place after the reporting period for this report, much of the planning for the event took place in the year after the launch of the Appeal. The global meeting was hosted by Colombian Red Cross and included more than 50 participants, with representatives from 20 National Societies, the IFRC and the ICRC. The discussions included an analysis and reflection on global and regional trends, a marketplace showcasing new National Society initiatives on migration and displacement, reflections on the strengths and strategic direction of the IFRC Migration Task Force and an analysis of the achievements to date in implementing the IFRC Global Migration Strategy. On the final day of the meeting, external partners from the Government of Colombia, UNHCR and other agencies joined the discussions centred on the strategic and operational approach of National Red Cross Societies from the Americas in addressing the humanitarian needs of migrants.



## Influence others as leading strategic partner

**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.**

**Output S3.1.1: The IFRC and the National Societies are visible, trusted and effective advocate on humanitarian issues.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of newsletters, press releases and reports produced.	13	2 IFRC press releases (11 web notes)

**Output S3.1.2: The IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of monitoring and evaluation reports produced.	8	0
Number of research lessons learned materials and evaluations produced.	1	0

**Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of coordination spaces to exchange information to ensure optimal coordination in resource mobilization.	2	3

**Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of partnerships built with key actors from the migration response.	1	
Number of proposals developed and presented to potential donors.	5	12

Progress towards outcomes

### Output S3.1.1

**Newsletters, press releases and reports produced.**

Six human interest stories were published on the IFRC website and three in the IFRC Regional Newsletter "Voices from the Americas and the Caribbean".

The IFRC's ARO conducts digital monitoring on migration in social media across the region. There has been a constant use of social media by National Societies and IFRC accounts to extend the scope of the messages. Between January and March 2019, 11 notes, 98 Twitter posts, 45 Instagram posts and 51 Facebook posts have been published by the IFRC and National Societies to raise awareness and advocate on the humanitarian needs migrants face as well as to bring visibility to RCRC Movement actions.

### Output S3.1.2

**Monitoring and evaluation reports produced.**

A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan<sup>45</sup> has been developed for this operation in Spanish and English. This M&E plan provides a common framework for National Societies and the IFRC on indicators, definitions, data collection methods, frequency and responsible persons at different levels. The M&E plan was shared with National Societies during revision process in March to obtain feedback and adjust it as needed. The national-level Plans of Actions then follow the macro-structure laid out in the M&E Plan. Once the national Plans of Action are completed, the M&E plan will be updated to include the consolidated targets at country and regional levels. The M&E plan also specifies the evaluation process for this operation. A final evaluation is planned and aligned with the IFRC's Framework for Evaluation. Contingent upon funds, the evaluation will be tailored to the complexity of the operation (migration response, eight countries, and distinctive capacities and scope of activities per National Society).

To aid in the monitoring process for the operation, PMER and IM staff from the Migration Cell created a system of tables to track implementation in each National Society included in the operation. The tables include the activities from each country's plan of action, and are updated on a regular basis in order to keep the [regional dashboard](#) for the operation up to date.

### ***Research lessons learned materials and evaluations produced.***

Lessons learned activities will be carried out as the operation ends, to complement the evaluation process.

### **Outcome S3.2**

#### ***3 coordination spaces to exchange information to ensure optimal coordination in resource mobilization.***

The Partnerships and Resource Mobilization (PRD) department has organized two international teleconference calls with National Societies across the globe and the ICRC to discuss joint resource mobilization efforts for this response. Other coordination spaces have been organized in relation to specific funding applications. Additionally, several one-to-one meetings with members of the Movement took place to exchange information and coordinate donations to this operation, as well as other resource mobilization activities. Two donor meetings have taken place.

The Secretariat at the global, regional and local levels, undertook a series of resources mobilization activities including:

1. Engagement with donors and partners from different funding sources to present the details of the operation and possibilities of collaborations
2. Development and presentation of proposals and funding applications
3. Development and use of fundraising marketing materials including a fundraising toolkit
4. Organization of a "Donor Advisory Group" field visit in January in Colombia including representatives from governments and Partner National Societies to discuss and explain the regional humanitarian needs related to the population movement in the region.
5. Regular meetings with partners and donors to provide an update on the operation

The Inter-American Conference in Buenos Aires also served as a vital coordination space for resource mobilization, as several Partner National Societies involved with the Appeal were in attendance. See Output 2.1.6 for more information about the Inter-American Conference.

### **Output S3.2.1**

#### ***12 proposals developed and presented to potential donors.***

The IFRC, on behalf of National Societies, has presented 12 proposals to several partners and donors. Other donors and partners have kindly donated to the appeal based on the published EA document.



## **Effective, Credible and Accountable IFRC**

***Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability.***

***Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders.***

<sup>45</sup> Available upon request.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of financial reports published.	5	2
Progress towards outcomes		
<p data-bbox="108 271 304 304"><u>Output S4.1.3:</u></p> <p data-bbox="108 333 472 367"><b>2 financial reports published.</b></p> <p data-bbox="108 396 1471 461">As per the IFRC's reporting guidelines for emergency operations, the IFRC will publish on its website financial reports with all its operations updates and final report for this emergency.</p> <p data-bbox="108 490 1471 555">An ARO finance officer provided guidance to National Societies when developing their revised budgets and for financial reporting guidelines in March 2019 to ensure good reporting and accountability standards.</p>		

## D. BUDGET

Click [here](#) to access the financial report.



Click here for:

- [For previous versions of the Emergency Appeal](#)

## Contact information

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

### In the National Societies:

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

### In the IFRC regional office for the Americas:

- Jono Anzalone, Head of the DCPRR Department: [jono.anzalone@ifrc.org](mailto:jono.anzalone@ifrc.org)
- Felipe Del Cid, Continental Operations Coordinator: [felipe.delcid@ifrc.org](mailto:felipe.delcid@ifrc.org)
- Santiago Luengo, Migration Cell Coordinator: [santiago.luengo@ifrc.org](mailto:santiago.luengo@ifrc.org)
- José Félix Rodríguez, Migration Coordinator: [josefelix.rodriquez@ifrc.org](mailto:josefelix.rodriquez@ifrc.org)
- Mauricio Bustamante, Head of Regional Logistics Unit Americas Region, [mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org](mailto:mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org)
- Diana Medina, Communications Unit Manager: [diana.medina@ifrc.org](mailto:diana.medina@ifrc.org)

### For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- Marion Andrivet, Emergency Appeals and Marketing Senior Officer: [marion.andrivet@ifrc.org](mailto:marion.andrivet@ifrc.org)

### For Performance and Accountability:

- Paula Martes, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Manager: [paula.martes@ifrc.org](mailto:paula.martes@ifrc.org)

### In IFRC HQ in Geneva:

- Antoine Belair, Operations Coordination Senior Officer for Disaster and Crisis (Prevention, Response and Recovery); email: [antoine.belair@ifrc.org](mailto:antoine.belair@ifrc.org)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. 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.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and peace.

# Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/06-2019/09	Operation	MDR42004
Budget Timeframe	2018-2019	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 10 Nov 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDR42004 - Americas - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 03 Jun 2018 to 28 Feb 2020; appeal launch date: 06 Sep 2018

### I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	598,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	948,000
AOF4 - Health	1,373,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	471,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	503,000
AOF7 - Migration	1,078,000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	2,151,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,130,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	507,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>8,759,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 10 Nov 2019</b>	<b>5,928,273</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>67.68%</b>

### II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	0	0
AOF2 - Shelter	209,239	104,346	104,893
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	290,568	12,505	278,064
AOF4 - Health	512,540	130,455	382,085
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	182,904	52,722	130,183
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	250,698	25,659	225,039
AOF7 - Migration	408,757	241,669	167,088
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	770,927	128,353	642,574
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,074,605	917,150	157,455
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	244,843	7,897	236,946
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0	1,764	-1,764
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,945,081</b>	<b>1,622,519</b>	<b>2,322,562</b>

### III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/09

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	4,705,808
Expenditure	-1,622,519
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>3,083,289</b>
Deferred Income	1,081,038
Funds Available	4,164,327

### IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	741,590	Reimbursed :	741,590	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/06-2019/09	Operation	MDR42004
Budget Timeframe	2018-2019	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 10 Nov 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDR42004 - Americas - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 03 Jun 2018 to 28 Feb 2020; appeal launch date: 06 Sep 2018

### V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	199,964				199,964		
British Red Cross	254,610				254,610		
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	1,232,794				1,232,794		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	25,403				25,403		
European Commission - DG ECHO	1,291,677				1,291,677		
Italian Red Cross	48,159		66,929		115,088		
Japanese Red Cross Society	88,843				88,843		
Red Cross of Monaco	34,336				34,336		
Spanish Government	158,178				158,178	123,913	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	255,267				255,267		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	1,021,682				1,021,682		
UNHCR - UN Refugee Agency	740				740	92,011	
United States Government - PRM	27,227				27,227	865,114	
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>4,638,879</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66,929</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,705,808</b>	<b>1,081,038</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>4,705,808</b>	<b>1,081,038</b>	

Annex

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

<b>Women's personal hygiene kit</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Shaver	1
Toothpaste X 50 g + adult toothbrush	1
Bath Soap X 250 g	1
Toilet paper X Roll	1
Hand towels 70X40 cm	1
Sanitary towels X 10 units	1
Deodorant in roll on X 50 ml	1
Shampoo in X envelope 10 ml	5
Small comb	1
Cloth fabric with Red Cross logo and phrase: "DONATION - FORBIDDEN TO SELL"	1

<b>Children's personal hygiene kit</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Toothpaste X 75 g + children's toothbrush	1
Bath Soap X 250 g	1
Wet Wipes X 50 units	1
Hand towels 70X40 cm	1
10 oz children's assorted colours plastic cup	1
Shampoo X 10 ml	5
Cloth fabric with Red Cross logo and phrase: "DONATION - FORBIDDEN TO SELL"	1

<b>Babies' personal hygiene kit</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Diaper cream No. 4 X 20 g	1

Baby bath soap X 250 g	1
Cloth diaper 70X50 cm X 2 units	1
Baby Wipes X 50 units	1
Disposable diaper stage No. 2 X 5 units	1
Shampoo X 100 ml	1
Cloth fabric with Red Cross logo and phrase: "DONATION FORBIDDEN TO SELL"	1

<b>Personal hygiene promotion kit</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Hand washing information	1
Antibacterial gel 30 ml	1