



A route-based approach
spanning the Americas Region

Case for Support:

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION FOR PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

A four-year programme

© International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Geneva, 2022

Any part of this publication may be cited, copied, translated into other languages or adapted to meet local needs without prior permission from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, provided that the source is clearly stated.

Contact us:

Requests for commercial reproduction should be directed to the IFRC Secretariat:

Address: Chemin des Crêts 17, Petit-Saconnex, 1209 Geneva, Switzerland

Postal address: P.O. Box 303, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland

T +41 (0)22 730 42 22 | **F** +41 (0)22 730 42 00 | **E** secretariat@ifrc.org | **W** [ifrc.org](https://www.ifrc.org)

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Humanity

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Impartiality

It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality

In order to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence

The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

Voluntary service

It is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity

There can be only one Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.

Contents

THE CHALLENGE	6
THE PROPOSED SOLUTION	7
1. Humanitarian assistance and protection, and social cohesion	8
2. Evidence-based advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy	9
3. Enhanced National Society capacities	9
4. Strengthened coordination and knowledge management	10
Cross-cutting approaches	12
MIGRATION CONTEXT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	13
Central America	16
Caribbean countries	17
South America	19
Cross-Regional Resource Requirements	22

*Migrants arrive in the Lajas Blancas
Migrant Reception Center in Darien, after
journeying through the Darien gap for
an average of 5 to 7 days.*
© IFRC.



THE CHALLENGE

In the Americas, people on the move—refugees, asylum seekers, victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, displaced persons, and migrants seeking better opportunities—face extraordinary risks to their lives, safety, human rights, and well-being. While they often travel together, along the same dangerous routes, they have distinct assistance and protection needs.

The Americas region is home to complex and so-called "mixed" migration, which take place both within and beyond the region. Migrants and displaced persons¹ —many from very different origins and backgrounds—move through irregular pathways compelled or driven by persecution, violence, disasters, or a desire for better opportunities. In many cases, these factors are interlinked and intertwine in people's decisions, such as when people fleeing conflict or oppression also seek economic opportunities to survive.

The COVID-19 pandemic and its socio-economic consequences, political turmoil, and extreme weather events such as heavy storms, floods, and other disasters are increasingly influencing population movements in the region. People are also driven to undertake dangerous journeys in the face of limited access to essential services such as healthcare; poverty and decreases in purchasing power; inadequate livelihoods; protection risks; and constantly evolving domestic political dynamics. These situations have heightened people's risks and vulnerabilities and undermined their health, safety, and dignity. The climate crisis is further exacerbating many risks and conditions of vulnerability.

In 2021, for example, more than 133,000 migrants, including almost 30,000 children, crossed the Panamanian jungle and passed through the Darien Gap between Colombia and Panama; this figure was greater than the number of people who passed the same route during the previous decade.² Migrants and displaced persons also use routes through Central America to undertake migration journeys, with risks of violence, border closures, deportations, mass returns and of becoming stranded.³ Others travel via so-called "migrant caravans",⁴ finding little humanitarian support along the way. Prolonged confinement and restrictions on mobility in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and inequitable access to vaccinations and healthcare, have also harmed the ability of displaced persons and migrants to maintain their livelihoods and service essential needs, influencing decisions to return to countries of origin, often through irregular channels.

Regardless of the reasons that prompt decisions to leave homes, or return to them, migrants and displaced persons are exposed to many dangers during their journeys—in origin, transit, and destination—such as coercion, exploitation, abuse, and other protection risks. These challenges are compounded by inadequate support and limited access to humanitarian assistance. In this context, some people have distinct protection needs based on risks, vulnerabilities or the factors that compelled flight, while others may simply need access to humanitarian assistance, such as food, water, shelter, or information. The specific and unique needs of people on the move may also differ according to the risks they encounter along routes or with host communities.

Common to all people on the move in the Americas region, however, is the need for humanitarian assistance and protection. Meeting the humanitarian needs of all people on the move, irrespective of their status, and ensuring that people facing risks, vulnerabilities and protection needs are identified and supported is essential for minimizing harm and promoting safety and dignity.

To address this challenge, this new four-year programme focuses on improving humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move along migratory routes in the Americas region, including through more effective preparedness and responses, strengthened capacities, and risk reduction. The programme is aligned with the approach of the three-year, multi-regional case for support programme focused on Africa, MENA, and Europe launched in August 2021.⁵

¹ In accordance with the IFRC's 2009 Policy on Migration, 'migrants' are persons who leave or flee their habitual residence to go to new places – usually abroad – to seek opportunities or safer and better prospects. This includes migrant workers, stateless migrants, migrants deemed irregular by public authorities, as well as asylum seekers and refugees. The strategic approach elaborated here may also be relevant for some of the work undertaken by the IFRC in support of people who have moved within their own countries. A Movement Policy on Internal Displacement was also adopted in 2009 to define the approach of the Movement in responding to internal displacement. It recognizes the distinction between internal displacement and migration while acknowledging the possible links between the two phenomena in some cases.

² [Migration National Service of Panama. Migration through Darien. 2021](#) and Migration National Service of Panama. Migration Through Darien 2010-2020. See also, [2010-2019](#) and [2020](#)

³ [Migrants left high and dry at Guatemala border after deportations from Mexico, U.S. | Reuters](#); [African, Haitian migrants in Honduras defy border closure in attempt to reach U.S. | Reuters](#)

⁴ [Hundreds of U.S.-bound migrants in caravan stuck at Guatemala border, Reuters](#)

⁵ The plan for the three-year, multi-regional Case for Support programme is available at: <https://www.ifrc.org/sites/default/files/2021-08/IFRC-humanitarian-assistance-and-protection-for-people-on-the-move.pdf>.

THE PROPOSED SOLUTION

The Americas regional route-based Case of Support programme brings together 22 National Societies with projected support to over 2.2 million people⁶ over a period of four years between 2022-2025.⁷

This document provides an overview of the programme, including the approach of the 22 National Societies for providing humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move along migration routes: 5 in Central America; 4 in the Andean countries; 5 in the Dutch and English Caribbean; 3 in the Latin Caribbean; 4 in the Southern Cone; and Venezuela.⁸ The humanitarian operations of the 22 National Societies will be closely supported by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Partner National Societies (PNSs). This document can be read alongside more detailed country-level plans for each of the - 22 National Societies.

This route-based Case for Support programme in the Americas region aims to ensure that humanitarian assistance and protection is available at key locations along migratory routes. The programme also aims to strengthen coordination and information sharing between countries and regions; create opportunities to adapt services to accommodate diverse and evolving migration routes and needs, and support efforts to improve the quality of services based on feedback from migrants, displaced persons and host communities, as well creating conditions for promoting the NEXUS between humanitarian response and development interventions.

While this programme initially focuses on people on the move in the 22 countries noted in this document, the programme is designed to be scaled up and extended as needs evolve.

IFRC's framework and precedence interventions on Migration in the Americas

The Americas Case of Support programme is aligned with the IFRC Strategy 2030 and adapts the IFRC Global Migration Strategy 2018-2022 to the regional context.

The programme also operationalizes the Regional Migration Plan of Action for the Red Cross Movement 2021-2024 and the IFRC Plan & Budget 2021- 2025 strategic priority four: Migration and Identity; within the framework of the Movement Commitments in the region.

In addition, the programme reflects lessons learned, including from completed emergency operations, concept notes developed for the transition phase activities following emergency appeals, and National Society interventions and experience.



⁶ This figure is an estimate based on the movement of people between 2018 and 2021 and the response provided by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (the Movement) in the region. The estimate also takes into account notable operations in the Americas region such as the Regional Emergency Appeal, the Colombian Emergency Appeal, and various operations in the Central Americas.

⁷ This document refers to the humanitarian response throughout the region of the Americas, including Central, Southern regions and the Caribbean and is not limited to a specific situation or response.

⁸ In Central America (Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama); in the Andean countries (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia); in the Dutch and English Caribbean (Trinidad & Tobago, Suriname, Jamaica, Guyana and Belize); in the Latin Caribbean (Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti); in the Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, Brazil and Uruguay); and Venezuela.

The core elements of the route-based Case for Support programme in the Americas region include:

1. Humanitarian assistance and protection, and social cohesion

Vulnerable migrants and displaced persons have access to essential services, irrespective of status, through assistance and protection, including those delivered through Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs).

- Migrants will be provided humanitarian assistance and protection, including food and non-food items, emergency shelter, water and sanitation, healthcare, psychosocial support, support in restoring family links, and specialized referrals.
- HSPs will be established or expanded to enhance assistance and protection to migrants and displaced persons along migration routes, building on existing initiatives.
- Social cohesion between migrants, displaced persons and host communities will be enhanced through innovative inclusion and integration activities.
- Host communities will also be supported through efforts to promote economic recovery, livelihoods, and access to essential services.



The Red Cross is preparing to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants ready to depart Honduras for Guatemala as part of a 'migrant caravan'. More than 4,000 thousand people are expected to join the caravan that will depart from the Honduran city of San Pedro Sula today. © Honduras Red Cross



Community work day in the Wawatamana settlement in the municipality of Maicao, in support of 37 families with nutritional health care for 78 children. In addition, 30 adults participated in spaces for the dissemination of rights and protection, gender and inclusion activities. © Colombia Red Cross

2. Evidence-based advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy

Evidence-based advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy with local and national authorities, and other entities contributes to the safety, dignity, and well-being of migrants and displaced persons, including access to assistance, protection and respect for human rights.

- Advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy in favour of migrants, displaced persons and host communities will be undertaken, including by exercising the auxiliary role of the National Societies with local and national public authorities and by undertaking dialogue and collaboration with strategic partners.
- Data collection mechanisms and information management capacity will be developed or strengthened to support evidence-based humanitarian diplomacy.
- Relevant data and analyses will be communicated and made accessible to the public to improve understanding of migration and the humanitarian needs of migrants and displaced persons.
- Key messages on migration will be developed and disseminated to support targeted advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy activities, including on safe and legal migration pathways and access to international protection, access to essential services, discrimination, xenophobia, and social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.
- Activities will be undertaken to generate awareness and understanding of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's (Movement) mandate, commitments and strengths on migration and displacement.

3. Enhanced National Society capacities

Strengthen the capacity of National Societies to engage on migration and displacement and to better protect and assist migrants and displaced persons along migration routes, in line with Movement targets and commitments.

- Staff and volunteers will be trained to provide humanitarian assistance and protection based on participatory approaches, including by developing their capacity to assess information needs, trusted channels, and feedback.
- Assistance and protection interventions will be developed, including in line with the Minimum Standards for Protection, Gender, and Inclusion in Emergencies⁹ to enhance the capacity of National Societies to support migrants and displaced persons.

⁹ Further details about the Minimum Standards can be found [here](#)

Humanitarian Service Points

The IFRC network's Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) are neutral, welcoming, and safe spaces—whether, fixed or mobile—located along migratory routes that provide assistance and protection to migrants and displaced persons, irrespective of status. For example, HSPs can help to ensure that migrants and displaced persons can access information, emergency and maternal health care, shelter, food, psychosocial support, information about rights and related processes, referrals, or services related to family links. HSPs may provide different humanitarian services and there is no single model of operation. The services provided through HSPs depend on the needs of migrants and displaced persons and the resources and capacity of National Societies.

National Societies in the American region have solid experience in establishing and operating HSPs, which have contributed to saving lives and reducing suffering along migratory routes.

- Tools related to National Society development and Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) processes will be reviewed and revised to promote a stronger focus on migration and displacement capacity, including during evaluation and planning processes on National Society capacity building.
- National Societies will be assisted to identify existing programs and develop new long-term programs which consider and incorporate the needs of migrants and displaced persons, and to revise targeting criteria, as necessary.

4. Strengthened coordination and knowledge management

The needs of migrants and displaced persons, and host communities are effectively serviced through a holistic approach based on Movement coordination and cooperation.

- A regional network will be established among members of the Movement in the Americas region to facilitate exchange of information and knowledge. It will include a system for sharing experience, conducting joint assessments and visits to build shared understanding, peer exchange and learning, and other opportunities for cooperation.
- Dialogue with local partners and other relevant organizations will be strengthened to enhance coordination and collaboration and develop strategic partnerships to better assist and protect migrants and displaced persons.
- IFRC will coordinate with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), within their respective mandates, to strengthen a concerted approach to assisting and protecting migrants and displaced persons along migration routes and to support National Societies to respond in line with Movement commitments and strategic priorities.



“In complementarity to the IFRC Case for Support programme in the Americas region, the ICRC’s key areas of activity in the field of migration include protecting and assisting migrants, primarily in contexts of armed conflict and internal strife, and its role as coordinator, technical adviser, and support to the National Societies in restoring family links, as well as carrying out ICRC activities in detention and related to other protection matters.”

Cross-cutting approaches

Across the Americas region, the core elements of the Case for Support programme will be complemented through an emphasis on four cross cutting approaches, including:

- 1. Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI):** This cross-cutting approach seeks to ensure that from planning to evaluation and learning, the Minimum Protection approach¹⁰ is incorporated, and any resulting plans and activities are aligned with the PGI Global Strategic Framework 2021-2025¹¹.
- 2. Community engagement and accountability (CEA):** This cross-cutting approach seeks to ensure the participation of CEA focal points in all phases of any intervention, including to ensure affected people are engaged and are able to provide feedback and to support evidence-based action¹².
- 3. Data collection and evidence-based programming:** This cross-cutting approach seeks to ensure that data and analysis informs humanitarian assistance, protection, responses, as well as capacity building and humanitarian diplomacy.
- 4. Cash and Vouchers Assistance (CVA) as a preferred assistance modality:** This cross-cutting approach seeks to ensure CVA as the Movement preferred assistance modality, when feasible and convenient in the context. It refers to all programs where cash transfers or vouchers for goods or services are directly provided to individuals and not to governments or state actors¹³.



Lajas Blancas Temporary Shelter for Migrants, Darien, Panama.
© Panama Red Cross

¹⁰ Minimum standards for PGI. IFRC website, find [here](#)

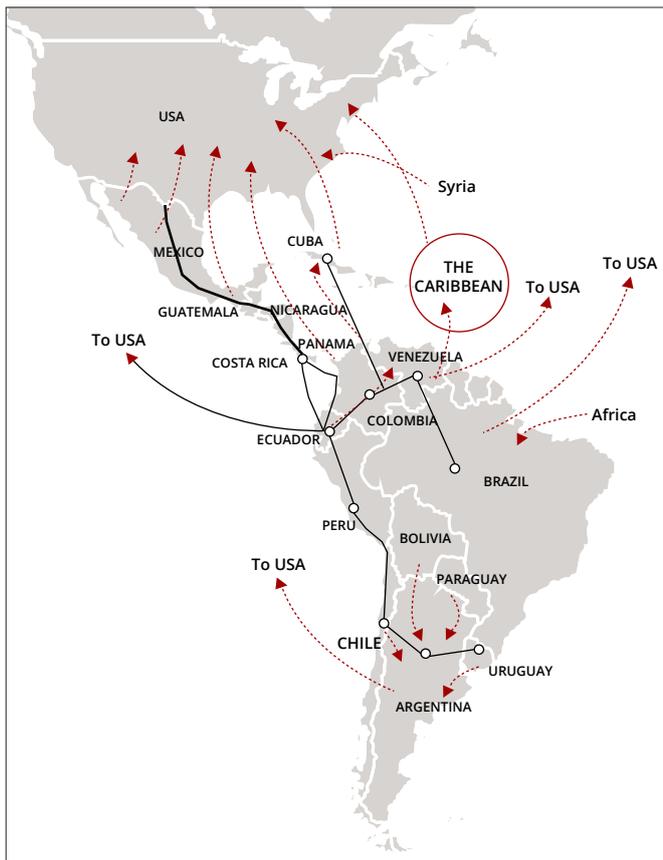
¹¹ IFRC strategic framework on Gender and Diversity Issues [here](#)

¹² Find further details about CEA [here](#)

¹³ Find more information about CVA [here](#)

MIGRATION CONTEXT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN¹⁴

It is estimated that approximately 3.6% of the world's population are migrants, and around 73,5 million international migrants live in the Americas region¹⁵. While most of these migrants are in North America, the number of people in the other subregions of the continent has also increased.



MIGRATORY ROUTES IN THE AMERICAS

- 850,283 refugees and asylum seekers from Central America and Mexico in the world
- 6 million of migrants and refugees from Venezuela in the world, 4.9 million in Latin America and Caribbean 4.5 million displaced by disaster
- 318,590 internal displaced people in Honduras and El Salvador
- 105,251 asylum seekers in Costa Rica

(Note: Graph references^{16,17})

Migration and displacement in Latin America and the Caribbean have become more complex in recent decades. For instance, the displacement crisis experienced in Venezuela in recent years is the biggest in the history of South America.

Since 2015, the Americas region has also seen an increase in movement of people from Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean, including in the context of their transit to North America. These so called "extracontinental migrants"¹⁸ are highly visible and highly vulnerable for a range of reasons, including due to language barriers, cultural differences, and challenges in accessing regular migration pathways, rights and protection.

¹⁴ For needs analysis please refer to the Response Options Framework, Annex 2, and Annex 3

¹⁵ World migration Report 2022 ([here](#))

¹⁶ Forced Displacement in Central America and Mexico ([here](#))

¹⁷ Venezuelan migration and refugees ([here](#))

¹⁸ [Article: As More Migrants from Africa and Asia Arr. | migrationpolicy.org](#)



Santiago, 3 years-old, helps his father hitch a ride to help them cross the paramo between Cúcuta and Bucaramanga, Colombia.
© Erika Piñeros

In addition to the more “traditional” South-North movements, South-South movements have also grown in recent years¹⁹. Many of the countries that were previously countries of origin or transit are increasingly also becoming countries of destination. For instance, this is the case for Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile.

While there are diverse migratory profiles of migrants and displaced persons and evolving and dynamic needs and vulnerabilities, National Societies in the Americas region report many similar humanitarian needs and protection risks. Common concerns include:

- **Gender-based violence:** This can manifest in different ways, including through abuse, exploitation, extortion, human trafficking and smuggling, especially of women and girls²⁰ regarding sexual activities, but also of men and boys. Gender-based violence is also evident in the LGBTIQ+ population.
- **Risky and harmful survival strategies:** This can include asset sales, use of survival sex, criminal behaviours, activities with groups outside the law, and other harmful strategies such as begging, consuming discarded food, or sending minors to work.
- **Labour exploitation:** Migrant and displaced persons may face such situations due to limited knowledge of labour laws, the need for survival, or the demands of supporting a family. Labour exploitation mostly affects working age males.
- **Child labour:** This can occur in contexts where children accompany their parents and in contexts where unaccompanied children undertake work to survive.
- **Domestic violence:** This can occur for instance because of stress in the process of transit and uncertain stay.
- **Stigma, xenophobia and discrimination based on nationality and other characteristics**
- **Family separation and disappearance.**

¹⁹ Article: *Causes of South-South Migrations and Its socioeconomic Effects*. Migration Policy Institute. Link [here](#)

²⁰ UNOCD [Global Report n Trafficking in persons 2020](#).

Health assistance unit for migrants,
psychosocial support for adults, children
and adolescents.

© Panama Red Cross



Central America

Situation Analysis

Migration and displacement are a common phenomenon in Central America and has been taking place for decades. Such movements include migrants and refugees in transit to countries in North America, and people returned voluntarily or forcibly to their countries of origin. Additionally, according to UNHCR²¹, more than 890,000 people from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua have been displaced from their homes, with an estimated 318,500 people internally displaced in Honduras and El Salvador because of violence. More recently, migrants and displaced persons from outside the Americas region are also moving within the region and using migratory routes to North America²².

Proposed activities

While countries in Central America have a long history with migration and displacement, changes in the nationalities and the ages of migrants and displaced persons, including the number of women, children and diverse nationalities that are on the move, have highlighted new and evolving assistance and protection concerns. . In addition, the mere magnitude of the people moving along migration routes in the region represents new challenges. At times, the responses provided to people on the move have not necessarily accounted for human rights and civil liberties.

For these reasons, activities will focus on building and strengthening capacities to service humanitarian needs, including humanitarian assistance and the varied protection needs of people on the move.

Activities will also focus on raising awareness with national and local authorities to ensure human rights are respected and harms and abuses are mitigated along migration routes and in border areas such as Colchane, Tacna, Tumbes or the Darien Gap.

Coordination between National Societies and between HSPs, and the sharing of information and experiences through a digital platform, will also be areas of focus in the region.

Countries	Programmatic Activities	Expected results	Resource Required
Guatemala Honduras Salvador Costa Rica Panama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist and protect people on the move along migration routes, through HSPs. - Develop an emergency plan to respond to major population movements. - Create an accessible monitoring tool to analyse the movement of people and responses to migrants and displaced persons. - Create a digital platform to share experiences, results and lessons learnt. - Conducting Humanitarian diplomacy with national and international actors regarding Migration and Host communities interventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 70,000 people on the move have access to humanitarian assistance and protection - 10,000 individuals from host communities along the migration routes receive services and support to improve social cohesion and living conditions. - An public website that capture the information and data from central American countries and shared resources for intervention 	9,210,275 CHF

²¹ UNHCR - Displacement in Central America

²² For more information on the most current needs, please see the EPoAs of the emergency operations in [Guatemala](#), [Honduras](#), [Costa Rica](#) and [Panama](#).



Medical services offered by the Red Cross to migrants in Honduras
© Honduras Red Cross

Caribbean countries

Situation Analysis

Migration and displacement across the Caribbean are also complex, and includes mixed movements. Migrants and displaced persons in the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean are predominantly of Venezuelan and Haitian origin, but there are also people from the Dominican Republic and Cuba, as well as people from Syria, China, and Africa. According to IOM²³, in absolute terms, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti have the largest number of people in the diaspora each with more than one million people, and most living in the United States²⁴. Guyana and Haiti are the main countries of emigration in the Caribbean region in absolute terms. .

Proposed Activities

While Caribbean countries have more recent experience as countries of destination, National Society staff and volunteers have a long history in responding to emergencies stemming from disasters and providing humanitarian services. In this context, the main areas to develop and strengthen include understanding of migration and displacement, protection, and mental health and psychological support.

Another important area of activity relates to the establishment and implementation of HSPs, including as mobile units and ensuring that they are equipped with necessary equipment, and that personnel are trained to provide humanitarian assistance and protection.

In addition, developing a communication strategy and key messages, and strengthen National Societies engagement in interagency and other applicable mechanisms and structures will be important to facilitate humanitarian diplomacy and promote social cohesion

²³ *Migration In the Caribbean: Current Trends, Opportunities and Challenges*, IOM

²⁴ *Migration In the Caribbean: Current Trends, Opportunities And Challenges - Haiti* | [ReliefWeb](#). Find [here](#)

Cluster	Countries	Programmatic Activities	Expected results for 2022	Resource Required
Dutch and English-speaking Caribbean	Trinidad & Tobago Suriname Jamaica Guyana Belize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist and protect people on the move along migration routes through HSPs. - Provide training to staff and volunteers to deliver humanitarian services to migrants and displaced persons. - Develop communication campaigns to share information for risk reduction. - Establish a referral system to facilitate protection. - Support the establishment of digital platforms and tools, guidance and other documents related to migration and displacement. - Undertake humanitarian diplomacy to protect and assist migrants and displaced persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20,000 people on the move have access to humanitarian assistance and protection - 1,500 individuals from host communities along migration routes receive services and support to improve social cohesion and living conditions. - 500 staff and volunteers trained in the Minimum Standards for Protection and areas of focus with emphasis on migration. - Communication strategy with key messages in English and Spanish 	5,031,800 CHF
Hispanic Caribbean	Cuba Dominican Republic Haiti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist and protect people on the move along migration routes, through HSPs. - Implement feedback mechanisms to collect inputs from people on the move and host communities. - Develop an information platform to monitor migration tendencies and needs. - Involvement in regional migration platforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,000 people on the move have access to humanitarian assistance and protection - 50 individuals from host communities along migration routes receive services and support to improve social cohesion and living conditions. - Monitoring system for migration movements 	150,000 CHF

South America

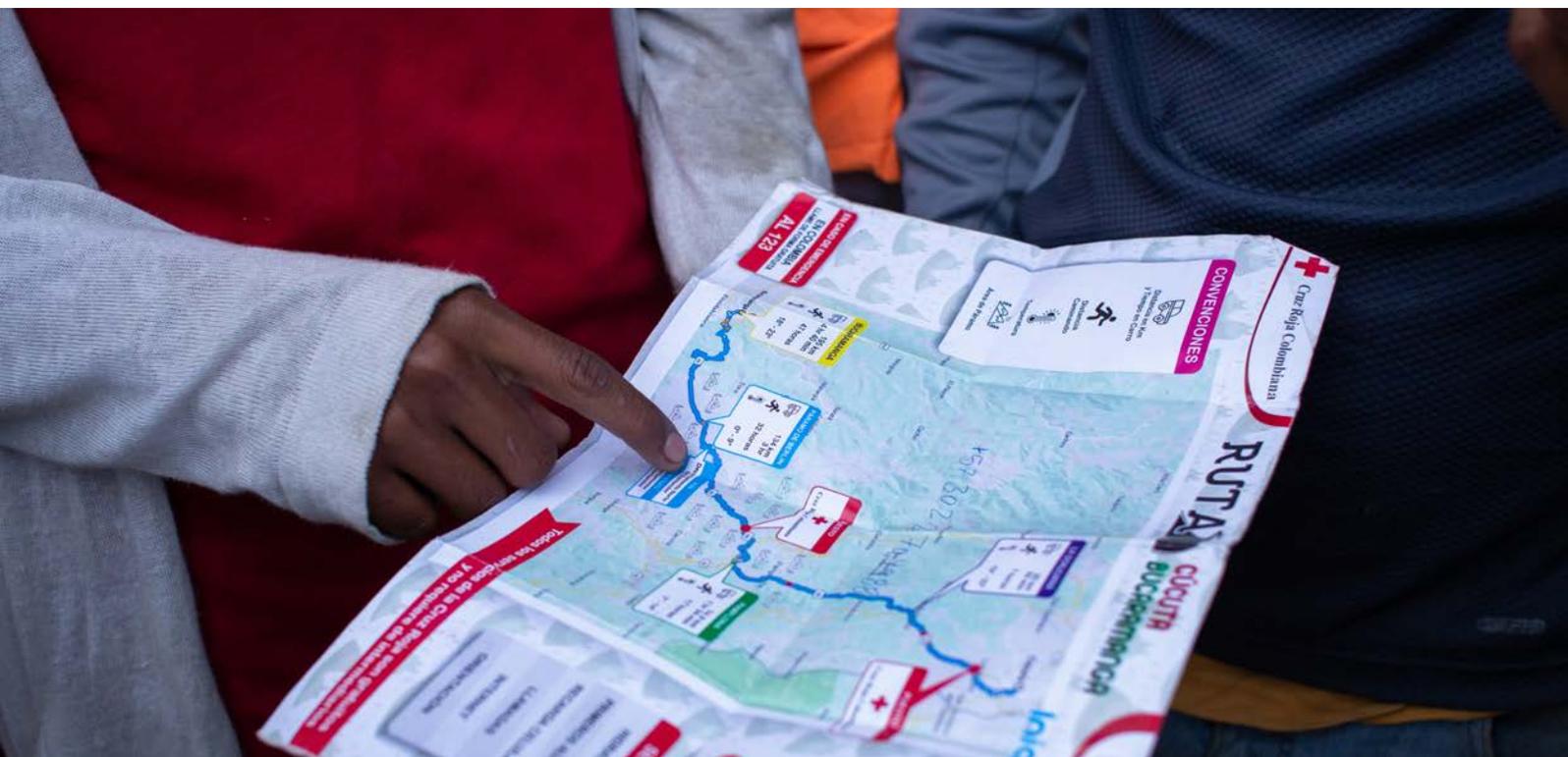
Situation Analysis

In South America, there are different forms of movements. These include intraregional movements, where migrants and displaced persons move between countries within the subregion; the emigration of people from countries in the south of the continent to Europe or other countries in the north of the continent; and extracontinental movements where migrants and displaced persons use countries such as Brazil, Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia for transit to Central and North America. According to the Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, as of February 2022, of an estimated 6 million Venezuelans who have left their country, almost 5 million are in Latin America and the Caribbean with the majority in South America²⁵.

Proposed Activities

South American countries are often the entry point for extracontinental movements and is the first choice of destination for migrants and displaced persons from Venezuela. Most countries in the region have experience responding to such movements and developing programs of social inclusion. In this context, activities in the region will focus on coordination with Movement actors and with agencies that provide support to migrants and displaced persons, including to develop longer term programs for social cohesion in the host communities.

In addition, efforts will focus on reducing stigma and xenophobia and on establishing or reinforcing HSPs, including in border areas where irregular movements occur. In addition, efforts will focus on facilitating protection, including through a safe referral system that enables people on the move to access the guidance, information and support they need to navigate complex administrative and other processes.



Migrants examine a Red Cross map that gives them important information on travel times and temperatures of the difficult road between Cúcuta and Bucaramanga, Colombia.
© Erika Piñeros

²⁵ [Refugiados y migrantes de Venezuela | R4V](#)

Cluster	Countries	Programmatic Activities	Expected results for 2022	Resource Required
Venezuela	Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist and protect people on the move along migration routes through HSPs. - Develop a Comprehensive Border Strategy that promotes humanitarian services, including health care, protection, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHAPS), and Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). - Develop a Communication, Engagement and Accountability Strategy to disseminate key messages and information, including about safety and risks along routes. - Provide technical support to update the National Migration Strategy based on the Strategic National Plan. - Participate in inter-institutional dialogue spaces at the field level, to coordinate humanitarian activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15,000 people on the move have access to humanitarian assistance and protection. - 1,000 individuals from host communities along migration routes receive services and support to improve social cohesion and living conditions. - National Migration Strategy updated according to the National Strategic Plan - Coordination with other humanitarian actors 	2,955,000 CHF
Andean Countries	Colombia Peru Ecuador Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist and protect people on the move along migration routes through HSPs. - Support CVA programs, including those that focus on health, transportation, or livelihoods. - Develop safe and friendly spaces for migrants and displaced persons in host communities - Participation in national and regional boards regarding where migration governance - Strengthen staff and volunteer capacity to service the needs of people on the move - Identify Infrastructure and equipment needs at branches - Strengthen CEA strategy to include key messages for migrants, displaced persons, and host communities to reduce xenophobia and misinformation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 65,000 people on the moved and displaced people have access to humanitarian assistance and protection. - 7,500 host communities will receive services and support along the migratory route to improve social cohesion and living conditions. - 50 safe and friendly spaces - 500 staff and volunteers trained in focus areas with emphasis in Migration - Communication strategy with key messages in English and Spanish 	73,966,980 CHF

Cluster	Countries	Programmatic Activities	Expected results for 2022	Resource Required
Southern Cone	Argentina Brazil Chile Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance and protect people on the move along the migratory route through HSPs. - Development a National Migration Strategy. - Open spaces for counselling space, information and service provision.. - Provide training to staff and volunteers, including on migration, protection and other relevant focus areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25,000 people on the move have access to humanitarian assistance and protection. - 3,000 individuals from host Communities along migration routes receive services and support to improve social cohesion and living conditions. - 350 Staff and Volunteers trained in areas of focus with emphasis in Migration - Development of a National Migration Strategy 	6,860,200 CHF



The Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) provides support to migrants who pass through the northern border of Ecuador.
© Ecuador Red Cross

Cross-Regional Resource Requirements

Situational Analysis

The Americas is a region with diverse and complex intra- and extra-regional population movements, including so called mixed movements.). Migrants and displaced persons are exposed to health and protection risks in transit and destination countries during their journey and in their origin countries in a return situation. The COVID-19 pandemic, recent disaster events such as hurricanes Eta and Iota, La Soufrière volcanic eruption in St. Lucia, and the latest earthquake in Haiti, the situation in Venezuela, among others linked with climate change, have increased the population movements in the region.

People's needs differ according to the risks they might encounter in the routes, their transit, and host communities they engage with along the way. Nonetheless, migrants face coercion, exploitation, abuse, challenges compounded by inadequate support, and limited access to essential services at all stages of their journey. The immediate needs of all persons exposed to physical or psychological danger during their journey—whether by land or by sea, and irrespective of their legal status—must be met, and people with specific needs should be identified and supported. Without the opportunity to safely access essential services throughout their journeys, the humanitarian needs of migrants will not be met, contributing to increased suffering and harm, as well as a loss of dignity. Additionally, other situations such as the HIV/AIDS pandemic, gender-based violence, and sexual gender violence have devastating impacts on both host communities and the migrant population.

Prolonged confinement measures during the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions on mobility have harmed the ability of refugees and migrants to maintain their livelihoods and access essential goods and services. Their plight has led some refugees and migrants to consider return to their countries of origin re-exposing to the primary risks, often through irregular channels, raising additional protection and health concerns. However, pre-existing dynamics such as pendular movements¹⁷ and an increasing number of re-entries¹⁸ to neighbouring countries have been recorded, increasing the complexity of the movements.

Proposed Activities

Considering the complexity and mixed nature of migration in the Americas region—as reflected in the introductory information discussing the challenge—it is also essential to continue strengthening the IFRC regional response system to support the needs of National Societies. This includes creating a system capable of responding and adapting to the needs of people on the move along migration routes in the region,

Programmatic Activities	Expected results for 2022	Resource Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standardize HSPs with guidance tools, resource mobilization, and piloting. - Develop preparedness and response plans for population movement crises - Develop early warning mechanisms to identify and trigger early actions. - Support National Societies in collecting and analysing community perceptions and concerns. - Update and implement regional communication plans. - Development of a curriculum about migration with virtual modules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adapted Toolkit based on clear standards and services for HSPs in the region. - Humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy with governments and other actors to protect and assist people on the move. - Scale up Communication, Engagement and Accountability with National Societies to better understand the assistance and protection needs of people on the move. - Develop a Migration training curriculum on-line and pilot with 4 National Societies 	1,551,000 CHF

CEA sessions in community of Cobán,
Guatemala.
© IFRC





The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 14 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

For more information on funding channels and region/country-specific plans, please contact:

Ezekiel Simperingham
IFRC Global Migration and
Displacement Lead
ezeziel.simperingham@ifrc.org

José Félix Rodríguez
Migration, Social Inclusion and Non-Violence
Regional Coordinator
josefelix.rodriguez@ifrc.org

Follow us:

www.ifrc.org | twitter.com/ifrc | facebook.com/ifrc | instagram.com/ifrc | youtube.com/user/ifrc | tiktok.com/@ifrc