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# Emergency Appeal Operation Update

## Americas: Population Movement

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Operations Update no. 1</b>	<b>Appeal n° MDR42004</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 1 February 2019	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> September 2018 through January 2019
<b>Operation start date:</b> 6 September 2018	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 12 months; ends 6 September 2019
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> 8 million Swiss francs  <b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> 650,000 Swiss francs (CHF)	<b>Appeal coverage: 15%</b>  Thanks to the contributions of the British Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, Spanish Government, The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government).
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> Up to 283,000 people to be assisted in the Americas region	
<b>Host National Societies presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> Argentine Red Cross (ARC), Brazilian Red Cross (BRC), 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); Spanish Red Cross; and German Red Cross	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National governments of the affected countries; International Organization for Migration (IOM); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); Norwegian Refugee Council; CARE; Save the Children, Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); faith-based organization: Jesuit Solidarity Service; and Caritas	

*This operation update no.1 provides updated information on the situation of people on the move and how Red Cross teams have adapted their response to meet the evolving humanitarian needs. This update reports on the current implementation of the [Emergency Plan of Action](#) considering that the actual **coverage of the Appeal is of 15%**. Additional funding is needed to support the planned response activities and reach at least 283,000 people throughout the Americas region.*

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

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

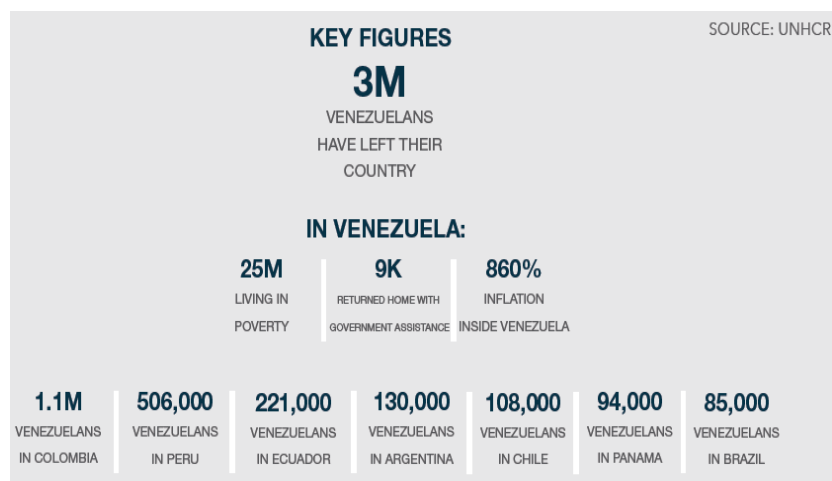
According to UNHCR, over three million people have departed from Venezuela to other countries in the Americas by air, land or sea; over 5,000 Venezuelan nationals daily cross the different borders in the subregion. This is one of the largest migrations from a single country in the recent history of the region. Migrants experience situations of vulnerability as they are exposed to human trafficking, abuse, exploitation and violence.



*Ecuadorian Red Cross volunteers assist people on the move: Source: Ecuadorian Red Cross, 2018.*

This Emergency Appeal seeks funds to reach this population with a range of services that are aimed at preserving the dignity of people on the move and strengthening their wellbeing. This operation aims to provide humanitarian aid in the following areas of focus: shelter; livelihoods and basic needs; health; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; protection, gender and inclusion (PGI). This appeal also aims to reinforce National Societies' capacities to provide services to the migrant population.

In the current situation, each country has responded according to their capacities and resources and based in the needs of the population.



Source: UNHCR, December 2018

Brief descriptions of the current situation in each of the countries participating in the regional emergency appeal are provided below: <sup>1</sup>

### Argentina

The Ministry of Foreign Relations of Argentina states that there are currently 130,000 migrants and refugees from Venezuela registered in the country. Although the expected number of migrants has not changed, there is a clear difference in the entry points used. The previous figure of 80 per cent of migrants arriving via airports is now up to 50 per cent of migrants entering by land, mainly at the border in Jujuy and Foz Iguazu. According to observations and estimations of the National Society the profile of migrants seems to be changing, as many are reporting a different level of education than the previous immigrants that came into the country. A noticeable increase in nuclear families entering the country has augmented the need to provide services for accompanied minors along the migration route. Shelter, health services Restoring Family Links (RFL) remain the primary needs.

### Brazil

Brazil shares a 2,199 kilometres border with Venezuela, and over 150,000 Venezuelans have entered the country through the remote northern state of Roraima. More than 65,000 have requested asylum. Since April 2018, around 3,000 Venezuelans have been transferred by the Brazilian government from the border areas to cities such as Sao Paulo and Brasilia, with the expectation that more job opportunities for the migrant persons are available. Brazil's president Jair Bolsonaro announced on January 2019 that Brazil will leave the United Nations migration accord that was signed on December 2018.

### Ecuador

It is estimated that around 1 million Venezuelan nationals entered Ecuador in 2018, reaching its most critical point on April 2018 when 4,000 persons per day entered the country. Migrant populations have increased in urban areas such as Quito, Guayaquil, Manta, Ambato, Santo Domingo, Ibarra, among others. The migration route through Ecuador, extending from the northern border with Colombia to the southern border with Peru, continues. There are two variants in this route: (i) those that enter and cross the country with no intention of staying; (ii) those who stay in cities along the route due to the extended travel time to reach the other border.

On 19 January 2019, a Venezuelan immigrant stabbed a pregnant Ecuadorian woman to death in the city of Ibarra. The dissemination of a video of this incident led to expressions of xenophobia. Some Ecuadorian nationals in the city of Ibarra attacked Venezuelan nationals by breaking into their homes and burning their possessions. Ecuador's president Lenin Moreno has announced that immigration controls will be tightened.

### Guyana

The Guyanese government will open an assistance centre for migrants to provide health services, including vaccinations and guidance to Venezuelan migrants. The support centre will be located in Charity, a small township located in the Pomeroon-Supenaam region, where Venezuelans cross by land into Guyana. An estimated 24,000 Venezuelans are living in the country, with a greater number of them engaged in pendular migration due to access to public health care

<sup>1</sup> Information from the UN Regional Coordination Mechanism, news and government agencies.

and education in Guyana. However, some Venezuelan children face barriers because they do not speak English. In addition, the Guyanese government has granted Venezuelans tourist visas to stay for a period of three months. The UNHCR and UNICEF have offered to provide humanitarian assistance to the migrant people, in the majority indigenous people, in Guyana.

Due to oil exploration in the zone, Venezuela and Guyana are engaged in a diplomatic border dispute. The Venezuelan Navy interrupted the path of a vessel for seismic surveying on 22 December 2018. However, this situation has not negatively affected the Guyanese government's provision of humanitarian aid.



### Panama

As of March 2018, more than 76,000 Venezuelans have sought to legally register to remain in Panama, which is an increase from 2015 when there were less than 10,000 Venezuelans in the country. These migrants are moving inland from big cities, such as Panama City, due to the high cost of living in the country's urban areas.

Panama remains one of the top destinations for Venezuelans. Although the Panamanian government has imposed restrictive measures for the entrance of nationals from this country, this has not stopped the influx of migrants but has decreased their access to basic services and entry into the formal labour market.

There has been a noticeable shift in from migrants traveling alone to migrants entering with their families. Migrant children have protection needs.

In addition, Panama also has an influx of other migrants, especially extracontinental migrants, who enter via informal and highly dangerous migratory routes on their journey to North America. The internal tension in Nicaragua could also lead to an increased number of migrants from that country in Panama.



### Peru

An estimated 700,000 Venezuelans are living in Peru, remaining the second most popular destination in South America for Venezuelans after Colombia. Of this group, 128,000 Venezuelans have a temporary resident permit and 221,000 are in the process of obtaining this permit. Although the government has given temporary legal status to Venezuelan migrants, they have limited access to basic services such as health, and education and the formal labour market. According to the DTM-Peru (4<sup>th</sup> Round) results at least 56 per cent of the Venezuelan population surveyed are between 18 and 29 years old, compared to 5 per cent for people over the age of 60. According to the same survey, 46 per cent suffered discrimination before reaching Tumbes and 73 per cent have chronic diseases that require medication.



### Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago, located at 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela, has a population of 1,200,000 and approximately 40,000 Venezuelan migrants in country, making it the country in the Americas with the largest proportion of migrants from Venezuela. This population faces challenges to obtain international protection and security, health and other basic services, which is compounded by the lack of legal documentation, vulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence, exploitation and abuse, and lack of access to basic rights (UNHCR, 2017). Without refugee status determination (RSD) and similar mechanisms, asylum seekers and refugees do not have the legal right to work, receive a public-school education or drive vehicles. Venezuelan asylum seekers experience stigma and discrimination, with acts of resentment regarding employment and access to health services further threatening their security.



### Uruguay

Recent official figures indicate that there are at least 10,000 Venezuelans in Uruguay. 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. The main challenges for the migrant persons are access to shelter, health and other basic services, as well as their situation of economic vulnerability.

***There is no indication that the influx of Venezuelans to other countries in the region will decrease in the near future, which could overwhelm the countries' local and national capacities.***

## Summary of current response

Prior to the January 2019 transfer of funds to the National Societies, each Red Cross society implemented their humanitarian response with their own funds, including those of the generous donors that have supported migration projects in the region. While these National Societies have provided humanitarian services, more funds are required to implement the planned action of this regional appeal, particularly to respond to the growing humanitarian needs of the population in the highest level of vulnerability.

The three-month DREF operation for Ecuador: Population Movement (MDREC013) supported the Ecuadorian Red Cross to respond to the needs of the population in transit or settling in Ecuador. The Peruvian Red Cross, with IFRC support, has implemented a migration project since 2018.

### Argentina

The Argentine Red Cross has launched an inter-sectorial “Migration Cell” to better coordinate ARC’s response in country. A baseline study has been conducted, highlighting the branches that need the most support, as they will provide assistance in the migration flow. The Restoring Family Links channels are open and the National Society is coordinating with a bank to implement the Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) for shelter. The ARC requires further funds to implement its planned actions to respond to migrants’ humanitarian needs.

### Brazil

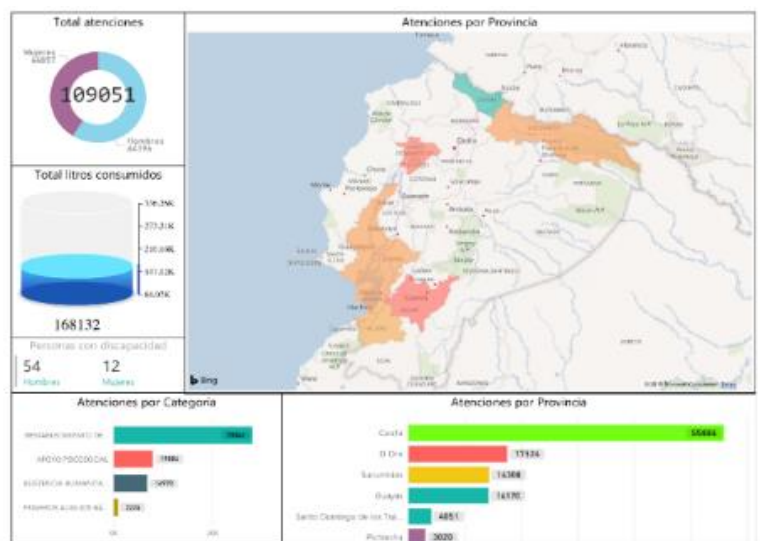
The Brazilian Red Cross, with the International Committee of the Red Cross, conducted Water and Habitat assessments and identified three opportunities for interventions in Pacaraima (hospital, health post and the Catholic Church and Education Centre for Migrants). The ICRC in Brazil is offering RFL services in Boa Vista and Pacaraima in Roraima state, with a reported 69 per cent success rate of phone calls in October. The Brazilian Red Cross offers similar services prior to the State’s resettlement process of migrants from Roraima to other Brazilian states (*interiorização*). The ICRC also carried out assessments to identify protection patterns and gaps in Roraima state. A series of focus groups with migrants and hosts populations were planned to discuss experiences, current needs and future plans.

### Ecuador

With the support for the ICRC and the DREF operation, the ERC reached 109,051 people with RFL; psychosocial support; first aid; water, sanitation and hygiene (including safe water access) in El Oro, Carchi, Sucumbios, Pichincha and Guayas. A [dashboard](#) reports the assistance provided and is updated daily.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross works with the ICRC on Water and Habitat projects in the two main border crossing points. The ongoing rehabilitation of the Transit Centre in Tulcán will provide a new permanent infrastructure to support child protection, protection for women and for other migrants in situation of vulnerability. The ICRC is also improving access to safe water for Venezuelan migrants in different transit and permanent places in Ecuador.

The ERC, with ICRC and IFRC support, provides RFL services at kiosks in the border of Colombia and Peru, as well as in Guayaquil and Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas. The success rate of call for October was 91 per cent. The ICRC also conducted a RFL basic workshop for 24 volunteers and a FL Answers (a web application) workshop for 13 volunteers.



Source: Ecuadorian Red Cross, Population Movement dashboard in Spanish <http://www.cruzroja.org.ec/dashboard-cre01/>

As part of the mentioned DREF operation, the Ecuadorian Red Cross provided services to migrants in the border points and cities in the interior of the country. The National Society is part of the national working group on population mobility, supported the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ERC participated in meetings that led to the Declaration of Quito on Human Mobility of Venezuelan Citizens in the region, which was signed by the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay in September 2018.

### Guyana

The Guyana Red Cross Society works with UNICEF, UNHCR and the Guyana Civil Defence Commission to assist in the registration of asylum seekers in the country and provide humanitarian assistance. The National Society in accordance with its role as an auxiliary of the State in humanitarian issues, is coordinating State agencies to increase its actions, pending the arrival of funds from this Emergency Appeal.



## Panama

With its own resources, the Panama Red Cross Society has provided humanitarian assistance to 528 families (359 in Panama City and 169 in La Chorrera), which includes food, shelter kits and transportation aid. Since October 2018 through January 2019, the PRCS has worked with OIM in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

## Peru

From May 2018 through December 2018, the Peruvian Red Cross, with the support of the IFRC and other actors, reached 9,568 persons (4,325 males and 5,243 females) with health services; distributed 1,425,000 litres of water in showers and hygiene services; and provided 13,423 RFL services (calls, internet services and battery charging). PRC volunteers were trained in the following workshops: psychosocial support: 20 volunteers; migration: 13 volunteers; communications: 22 volunteers; volunteer care; and first aid.

In December 2018, the PRC started construction on three consultation rooms that will form part of its clinic in its Lima branch where services will be available to people in a situation of vulnerability. The Health Ministry's approval is required before these services can be provided. From December 2018 to January 2019, medical supplies, medicines and equipment were provided to the attention posts in Lima and Tumbes.

With Appeal funds, as of 26 January 2019, the PRC provided health services to 31 people in Lima and to 1,037 people (56 per cent females and 44 per cent males) in the Binational Border Attention Centre (CEBAF for its acronym in Spanish) in Tumbes. In January, the IFRC created the educational plan in psychosocial support (basic, intermediate and advanced levels), with a total of 7 modules and 101 class hours and presented this to the PRC. The psychological first aid course with an emphasis on human mobility was given to all regional intervention team and internal staff for the improvement of their skills in psychosocial support and attention.



*The IFRC, with the Peruvian Red Cross, distributed water at the Peru-Ecuador border. Source: Peruvian Red Cross.*

## Trinidad and Tobago

The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society and the ICRC continue to strengthen dialogue and coordination with State authorities to monitor the situation of people in the detention centre for migrants.

## Uruguay

The Uruguayan Red Cross has allocated an economic fund to provide food security services to migrant persons of any nationality that comply with a set of vulnerability criteria. These services are provided Monday through Friday, in coordination with the Uruguay Scouts Movement, which has provided the installations and cooking utensils for this activity, as well as volunteers. There currently are 24 persons receiving food, with an average of 15 persons per day, including 4 children under the age of 12. When more funds are received, the food assistance will be provided on weekends. The persons receiving food assistance were referred to the National Society through the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES), and the non-governmental organizations *Manos Veneguyas* and *Idas y Vueltas*. The branch involved in this service received training on the use of open data kit (ODK) and Mega V to enable better registry and distribution of assistance to the persons reached.

The URC health team identifies cases that require special treatment, as well as collaboration in assessment and administration of different services such as health centres access, medicines and treatment for chronic and immune deficiencies. Evaluation is currently under way in four border departments to be able to support branches in their work with the communities and in coordination with MIDES. There is advocacy work to identify and access a structure that will allow to manage a shelter for migrant persons.

## Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

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

The IFRC's ARO organizes regular online conferences to ensure exchange of information within the Movement; ARO is also coordinating closely with the ICRC delegations and regional delegations in the Americas and 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.

The IFRC and the targeted National Societies are working closely with the ICRC and other partners on coordinated humanitarian action and external communication and community engagement and accountability (CEA) approaches to

develop joint communication guidelines, capacities and a CEA product. As mentioned, some of the National Societies with other partners are conducting continuous assessments, whose findings will determine the new situation analysis of the extremely volatile and different contexts.

Considering the current migratory situation in the Americas, ARO has formed a **Migration Coordination Cell (MCC)** composed of experts from the IFRC whose mission is to assess the situation and support the implementation of active emergency operations in the region. From this perspective, the MCC addresses matters related to Venezuela, as well as contributes to advancing more regional planning and promotion of migration response actions.

The MCC is:

- Helping the National Societies to respond operationally to the situation in migration corridors, which includes the Guatemala: Population Movement DREF ([MDRGT014](#)) for the Northern Triangle of Central America.
- Providing technical advice, including on new Red Cross Movement intervention areas.
- Providing expanded support to ensure that policies, advocacy actions and communication campaigns align with regional advocacy strategies related to the Toluca Declaration.
- Establishing an integrated information system.

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

The Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) is supporting the regional standardization of the migrant kits, according to each country needs and Sphere standards.

As part of the strengthening of the National Societies capacities, training has been provided in migration, protection and CEA themes to better respond to the situation affecting the region. In this sense the following trainings have been given:

- Community engagement and accountability in November 2018, with the participation of 15 National Societies (37 participants, 5 ICRC officials and 6 facilitators)
- Regional workshop (pilot) of the Guide for differentiated health and psychosocial support to mobile populations in December 2018, with the participation of 19 National Societies, ICRC and IFRC. This workshop was implemented under other programmes and the National Societies involved in the Regional Emergency Appeal are complementary to the process.
- Trainer of Trainers workshop in The Sphere Handbook 2018, an update to the Sphere standards, held in January 2019.

These trainings provide the National Societies with tools that allow them to better respond to the current situation.

The International Committee of the Red Cross 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 and the 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. The ICRC actions, with a strong focus in protection and RFL, are mainly implemented in sensitive border areas (mainly in Colombia and Venezuela but also in Peru, Ecuador, Brazil 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 19 RFL connectivity kiosks (in Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru) offer a combination of the following services: phone calls, access to WiFi (with own smartphone 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. In Ecuador, 24 volunteers from ERC branches participated in the RFL basic workshop and 13 volunteers of the ERC in the Family Link Answers workshop (trained to use the tool and systematize their RFL activities).

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

As migration is increasingly polarised at the global level, including in the Americas, all Movement components maintain an approach based on the strict application of the Fundamental Principles, which preserves our independence, neutrality and impartiality. These established minimum elements must be included in the operational agreements between the Movement's components and its external partners.

The Red Cross Movement has worked in coordination with the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and other donors and NGOs in the Regional Platform of Interagency Coordination, to direct and coordinate the response to migrant persons and refugees from Venezuela at the regional level. The information related to this platform can be found in the following [link](#). National Societies participate in the national coordination platform managed by United Nations in their role as auxiliaries of their governments in humanitarian matters and abiding with Red Cross principles.

In addition to working with the International Federation, UNHCR and IOM, some National Societies are part of national response networks within their countries, such as the Ecuadorian Red Cross which is part of the Anti-trafficking Network. The ERC also is part of the National Decentralized Risk Management System with solid participation in the Health, Shelter and Humanitarian Assistance working groups, and provides support to the Risk Management and Emergencies working groups. The Panama Red Cross Society maintains constant communication with the National Office for the Attention of Refugees, Catholic Church Shelter for Refugees, RET International and the Norwegian Refugee Council, among others. The Peruvian Red Cross works with State agencies, including the Ministry of Health, NGOs and humanitarian actors in the CEBAF in Tumbes. The Uruguayan Red Cross works closely with the Social Development Ministry with a framework for response action, in addition to information sharing and interinstitutional coordination in the border departments.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

Faced with a complex and volatile context, the National Societies, IFRC and IFRC Country Cluster Support Teams and ARO conduct dynamic regional, national and sub-national analyses that respond to changes in each State's public policies, geopolitical developments and their impact on humanitarian needs. The Secretariat in the Americas currently is developing a detailed and continuous assessment with the region's National Societies that is highly participative to include the population in movement, host communities, governments and United Nations system agencies, as well as the National Societies themselves. This process aims to identify new humanitarian gaps faced in the region, specifically in the cross-cutting issues of migration, protection, access to basic services and general attention for the people in situations of vulnerability.

With support from the ICRC, Partner National Societies and the IFRC, the target National Societies have increased in their capacities in key areas of focus and particularly in migration. The National Societies and the Secretariat have been better able to identify new opportunities to provide services to the population, based in their operational capacities and national-level coordination.

Mass migration from Venezuela has increased malaria resurgence risk across South America. During 2018, migrants from Venezuela constituted 96 per cent of imported malaria cases along the Ecuador–Peru border. Of these, *Plasmodium vivax* accounts for 96 per cent of the registered cases. Cases of autochthonous malaria emerged in previously malaria-free areas.

## **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;
- The economic situation in Venezuela that has generated a shortage of food, water supply and limited access to healthcare, which specially affect children and people with chronic diseases;
- The current drought in Venezuela, which could result in low hydroelectric dam levels starting in March 2019;
- 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 deteriorating conditions, leading to violence, insecurity and a complex scenario in which healthcare, food security, water and sanitation and psychosocial needs are not met, have serious consequences on the population and could generate further population movement.

## **Evolution of the influx**

Despite unpredictability of these factors, it can be assumed that the flow of people will continue. As many migrants are not using official border crossings, it is likely that the actual number of migrants is underestimated in many countries.

There is a great possibility that the migration routes could be shifted if restriction in migration policies are implemented.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

In response to a sustained increase in population movements in the Americas, the RCRC Movement has established humanitarian operations in all countries receiving migrants. The National Societies have scaled up their response with the support of other components of the Movement: the ICRC, PNS and the IFRC Secretariat through DREF operations, the Emergency Appeal Colombia: Population Movement (MDRCO014) and this Emergency Appeal.

The dimension and the type of this phenomenon is unfamiliar to most of the National Societies of the region. The National Societies require support to identify and implement a new way of working, increase their profile as a key operational actor recognized by national and international stakeholders. The legal and political environment will influence and condition the Movement's role to support governments on humanitarian issues and respond to ensure protection, engage in humanitarian diplomacy and conduct advocacy.

These challenges need to be addressed jointly by Movement components involved responding to the current situation. Therefore, this regional operational framework aims at providing a direction and a cohesive and coherent operational focus encompassing all Movement partners. In this respect, National Societies adapt their strategy to the specific context focusing on Migration, Protection and Community Engagement and Accountability.

The Movement strives to provide assistance and protection to migrants, uphold their rights and dignity, empower them in their search for opportunities and sustainable solutions, as well as promote social inclusion and interaction between migrants and host communities.


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, ethnicity or country of origin and other factors that may put migrants at heightened risk of discrimination, abuse and exploitation along migratory routes.

As a humanitarian actor, the Movement will continually document and analyse possible challenges to better be able to understand and respond to these risks and threats faced by people on the move and 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, increase in xenophobia and/or general deterioration of the situation.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

This report covers the period from September 2018 through January 2019. As mentioned, funds from this Emergency Appeal were transferred to the National Societies in December 2018 and January 2019, responding to the current underfunding of this operation. Each National Society has analysed their distinct response capacities within the context of the migration flow and response by other actors in each country.

The National Societies have implemented activities with local funds and other partnerships, emergency funds, as well as actions supported by other donors. The following section only reports on the actions covered with funds from this Emergency Appeal.

	<p><b>Shelter</b></p> <p><b>People targeted: 14,290</b>  <b>People reached: 0</b>  Male:  Female:</p> <p>Prioritized Countries: Guyana, Ecuador, Uruguay, Panama and Argentina</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 1: The migrant population strengthens its safety and well-being related to its shelter needs in the short, medium and long-term.</b></p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people reached through shelter activities disaggregated by age and sex	14,290	0
<p><b>Output 1.1: Migrants have received assistance to cover their basic short-term shelter needs.</b></p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people trained in collective centre management with an emphasis on providing assistance to migrants including Red Cross staff and volunteers.	300	0



Number of people reached through the provision of NFIs and emergency shelter materials/kits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ecuador 1,750 Households</li> <li>- Guyana 250 Households</li> <li>- Uruguay 300 bed sheets kits</li> </ul>	9,000 (1,800 Households)	0
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**Progress towards outcomes**

*Activities are on hold waiting for funds.*

**Output 1.2:** Migrants have received assistance to cover their mid-term shelter needs.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of communication materials produced to raise awareness about shelter support	TBD	0
Number of evaluations carried out to identify alternative shelter solutions where the intervention takes place.	TBD	0
Number of assisted HH able to meet their shelter needs.	400 households	0

**Progress towards outcomes**

*Activities are on hold waiting for funds.*

**Output 1.3:** Migrants have received assistance to cover their long-term shelter needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
One regional strategy for long-term and programmatic approach is produced	1	0

**Progress towards outcomes**

*Activities are on hold waiting for funds.*

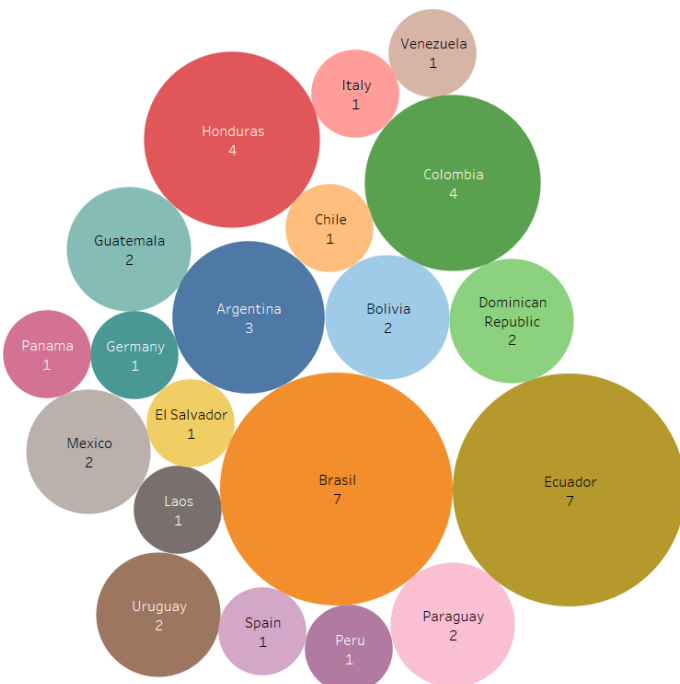
**Output 1.4:** Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved techniques are provided to affected households

Target	Target	Actual
Red Cross Volunteers and staff improve their capacities	300	34

**Progress towards outcomes**

During this reporting period, the fifth edition of the Online Course for the *Coordination and Administration of Temporary Shelters*, developed and organized by the CCM Global Cluster, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International School of Training was held. Of the 46 people registered, 34 successfully passed. Participant's profile in the Coordination and Administration of Temporary Shelters online course:

The majority of participants came from:




Government (11), United Nations (11) and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (10).


Other participants came from NGOs (8) and the private sector (6).

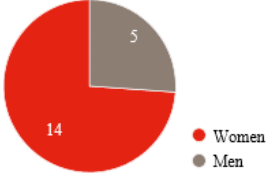
Gender participation was balanced: 25 women (54%) and 21 men (46%).


Representation by country is shown in the graphic to the left.


Partnership with local actors and governments are in process, to identify medium term and long-term solutions. Talks with organizations such as the institution Techo are underway.


	<h2>Livelihoods and basic needs</h2> <p><b>People targeted: 11,465</b> <b>People reached: 0</b></p> <p>Prioritized Countries: Brazil, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay.</p>	
	<p><b>Outcome 2: The target population, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restores and strengthens its livelihoods</b></p>	
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of targeted people (disaggregated by age and sex) that have enough cash or income to meet their survival threshold	11,465	0
<p><b>Output 2.1: Households are provided with unconditional/multi-purpose cash grants to address their basic needs</b></p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of country level livelihoods needs assessments for migrants	2	0
# of assisted households able to meet (Survival) Minimum Expenditure Basket needs (including food items, food-related and non-food items)	TBD	0
<p><b>Progress towards outcomes</b></p> <p>Conversations with the IFRC's Livelihoods Centre, sponsored by the Spanish Red Cross, are underway to identify technical and material support, including for National Societies, in livelihoods.</p>		
<p><b>Output 2.2: Vocational skills training and/or productive assets to improve income sources are provided to target population.</b></p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of labour market surveys carried out	TBD	0
Number of people trained in livelihoods, market-based livelihoods and economic inclusion	60	0
Number of people supported with in-kind assets, cash or vouchers for restarting economic activities	TBD	0
<p><b>Progress towards outcomes</b></p> <p>Activities are on hold waiting for funds.</p>		

	<h2>Health</h2> <p><b>People targeted: 83,200</b> <b>People reached: 1,068</b> Male: 475 Female: 593</p> <p>Prioritized countries: Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago</p>	
	<p><b>Outcome 3: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.</b></p>	
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people reached with health services by age and sex	83,200	1,068
<p><b>Output 3.1:</b></p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people served through basic health programmes adapted to migrants' needs (disaggregated by sex and age.)	To be determined (TBD)	0
<p><b>Progress towards outcomes</b></p> <p>Activities are on hold due to the lack of funds.</p>		
<p><b>Output 3.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population.</b></p>		

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of key messages developed on health promotion and disease prevention that are based on CBHFA	TBD	1,068
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Peru: From the 1 to 26 January 2019, 1,068 persons were reached (56% women and 44% men).		
In December 2018, the PRC started construction on three consultation rooms that will form part of its clinic in its Lima branch where services will be available to people in a situation of vulnerability. The Health Ministry's approval is required before these services can be provided. From December 2018 to January 2019, medical supplies, medicines and equipment were provided to the attention posts in Lima and Tumbes.		
<b>Output 3.3: Psychosocial support provided to the target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached through psychosocial support actions by type	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
In December 2018, the Regional Workshop for Health Attention and Psychosocial Support Guide for Migrant Persons was held in Panama City.		
The workshop had the objective to provide the participants with the tools (guide), practices, methodology and necessary teaching materials, to implement suitable health services to populations on the move, reducing their vulnerabilities and promoting their resilience. This training also aimed to train the participants to replicate this workshop in their National Societies.		
		
Nineteen people (14 women and 5 men, shown on the pie chart to the right) participated from 15 different countries: Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Argentina.		
In Peru, the IFRC created the educational plan in psychosocial support (basic, intermediate and advanced levels), with a total of 7 modules and 101 class hours and presented this to the Peruvian Red Cross in January. The psychological first aid course with an emphasis on human mobility was given to all regional intervention team and internal staff for the improvement of their skills in psychosocial support and attention.		

<b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b>		
	<b>People targeted: 52,150</b> <b>People reached: 2,000</b> Male: not available Female: not available	
	Prioritized countries: Argentina, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago	
<b>Outcome 4: Vulnerable populations have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached with WASH services by age and sex	52,150	2,000
<b>Output 4.1: The National Societies provide migrants in border areas with increased access to safe water, sanitation and promote positive behavioural changes for improved hygiene practices in target population.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of hydration points, showers and bathrooms established	TBD	0
Number of litres of water distributed	TBD	0
Number of personal hygiene kits provided according to age and gender.	TBD	2,000
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
In Peru, travel bags were distributed to 2,000 people. This included 2,000 bottles of bug repellent to prevent dengue or malaria, as well as 156 bottles of shampoo.		

	<h2>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</h2> <p><b>People targeted: 40,000</b> <b>People reached: 0</b></p> <p>Prioritized countries: Argentina, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Trinidad and Tobago</p>	
	<p><b>Outcome 5: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</b></p>	
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of services/activities provided with a differential approach that focus on protection according to target groups' identified needs	40,000	0
<p><b>Output 5.1:</b> National Society programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.</p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of communication campaigns to reduce stigma and discrimination	1	0
Number of national assessments of migrants needs that incorporate PGI to identify potential beneficiaries and define different approaches to the intervention	TBD	0
<p><b>Progress towards outcomes</b></p> <p>National Societies with the support of the Americas Regional Office, are finalizing the communication strategy against xenophobia, as well as linking the campaign of the United Nations platform in which the IFRC is part of the technical team.</p>		
<p><b>Output 5.2:</b> Improve access to opportunities and rights for people who are marginalized or excluded.</p>		
<p><b>Progress towards outcomes</b></p> <p>Activities are on hold waiting for funds.</p>		

	<h2>Migration</h2> <p><b>People targeted: 81,800</b> <b>People reached: 0</b></p> <p>Prioritized Counties: Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago</p>	
	<p><b>Outcome 6: The migrant population receives comprehensive assistance and protection according to the stage of their migratory journey through the National Societies' branch network</b></p>	
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of migrants attended to by the mobile assistance units (by age and sex)	81,800	0
<p><b>Output 6.1:</b> Comprehensive care points in receiving areas and host communities are established through the branch network.</p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of integrated assistance points for the migrant population staffed by volunteers during the action.	TBD	0
Number of people that access services to re-establish and maintain contact with their family members.	TBD	0
<p><b>Progress towards outcomes</b></p> <p>National Societies started these activities prior to the launch of this regional Emergency Appeal. The ICRC has supported some of these actions.</p>		
<p><b>Output 6.2:</b> The beneficiary population receives key information on care points and risks along the migratory route and self-care messages and knows how to search for information about their situation.</p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people that receive general information, counselling and information about their rights at assistance posts	TBD	0
Number of USBs and/or folders provided to beneficiaries	TBD	0



<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<i>Activities are on hold waiting for funds.</i>		
<b>Output 6.3:</b> Migrants have access to mobile tools (Virtual Volunteer) on key information for their protection, as well as access to Red Cross services according to their location along the migratory path.		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people that use the Virtual Volunteer mobile tool.	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<i>Activities are on hold waiting for funds.</i>		

<b>Strengthen National Society</b>		
<b>Outcome S.1.1:</b> 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		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of volunteers involved in the operation	TBD	0
<b>Output 1.1.4:</b> National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers that are protected		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of volunteers that receive training on their role and the risks they face	TBD	0
Number of volunteers that receive psychosocial support	TBD	0
Number of volunteer recruitment campaigns	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
This information is being compiled and systematized; it will be presented in the next operations update.		
<b>Output 1.1.6:</b> National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place.		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of migration response protocols and procedures established	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
This information is being compiled and systematized; it will be presented in the next operations update.		
<b>Output 1.1.7:</b> National Society capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened.		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of staff members hired	TBD	0

<b>International Disaster Response</b>		
<b>Outcome S2.1:</b> Effective and coordinated national and international disaster response is ensured.		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of Regional Intervention Team (RIT) and IFRC staff mobilized to provide support	TBD	6
<b>Output 2.1.1:</b> Effective response preparedness and National Society surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of missions.	TBD	2
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
The head of operations conducted two missions (one in Peru and one in Panama) to support the National Societies in the development of their strategies.		

Global Surge Capacity Response managed the deployment of three FACT personnel to the region to provide support. The positions in Information Management; planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) and CEA, will start in February to cover the operational and technical needs of the National Societies and monitoring of the operation.		
<b>Output 2.1.4:</b> Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of National Societies with enough materials in stock to carry out the planned activities	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<i>Activities are on hold waiting for funds.</i>		
<b>Output 2.1.6:</b> Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of coordination meetings carried out within the Movement and with key external stakeholders	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Movement coordination meetings are held monthly.		
The Country Cluster Support Team in Lima and the ARO participates in United Nations platform coordination meetings.		

<b>Influence others as leading strategic partner</b>		
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> <i>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</i>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of newsletters press releases and reports produced	TBD	0
<b>Output 3.1.1:</b> The IFRC and the National Societies are visible, trusted and effective advocate on humanitarian issues.		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of communication plans and CEA strategies developed	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Six human interest stories published on IFRC website and three in the IFRC Regional Newsletter "Voices from the Americas and the Caribbean". There has been a constant use of social media by National Societies and IFRC accounts to extend the scope of the messages.		
In November, a CEA workshop with focus on migration for Latin America countries was held in Panama.		
A CEA FACT member is being deployed. The recruitment process for the CEA delegate is underway. This person will be responsible for the development of the CEA strategy and plan.		
<b>Output 3.1.2:</b> The IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of monitoring and evaluation reports produced	TBD	0
Number of research lessons learned materials and evaluations produced.	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<i>Activities are on hold waiting for funds.</i>		
<b>Outcome 3.2:</b> <i>The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded</i>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of coordination spaces to exchange information to ensure optimal coordination in resource mobilization.	TBD	0

**Output 3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of partnerships built with key actors from the migration response	TBD	0
Number of proposals developed and presented to potential donors	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>The Partnerships and Resource Mobilization (PRD) department has organized two international teleconference calls with National Societies across the globe and the International Committee of the Red Cross 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.</p> <p>The Secretariat at the global, regional and local levels, undertook a series of resources mobilization activities including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engagement with donors and partners from different funding sources to present the details of the operation and possibilities of collaborations</li> <li>2. Development and presentation of proposals and funding applications</li> <li>3. Development and use of fundraising marketing materials including a fundraising toolkit</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>		

**D. BUDGET***REGIONAL EMERGENCY APPEAL- POPULATION MOVEMENT**Funding requirements - summary*

SHELTER	468,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	905,000
HEALTH	1,238,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	506,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	487,000
MIGRATION	835,000
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES	1,926,000
ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTER'L DISASTER MANAGEMENT	948,000
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS	660,000
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>7,973,000</b>

For the current Disaster Financial Report see [link](#).

Reference documents

Click here for:

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

## Contact information

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

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## 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.



## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDR42004 - Americas - Population Movement

Timeframe: 03 Jun 18 to 06 Sep 19

Appeal Launch Date: 06 Sep 18

Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/6-2018/11	Programme	MDR42004
Budget Timeframe	2018/6-2019/09	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		625,381	561,801			1,187,182	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>British Red Cross</i>		254,610				254,610	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		88,843				88,843	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		34,336				34,336	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		455,765				455,765	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		833,554				833,554	
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		741,590				741,590	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		741,590				741,590	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		1,575,144				1,575,144	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		1,575,144				1,575,144	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		1,575,144				1,575,144	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-173,529				-173,529	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		1,401,616				1,401,616	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDR42004 - Americas - Population Movement

Timeframe: 03 Jun 18 to 06 Sep 19

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## Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/6-2018/11	Programme	MDR42004
Budget Timeframe	2018/6-2019/09	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>625,381</b>	<b>561,801</b>		<b>1,187,182</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Construction - Facilities	13,904						13,904	
Clothing & Textiles	3,691						3,691	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	880						880	
Medical & First Aid	12,000						12,000	
Teaching Materials	86,791						86,791	
Utensils & Tools	6,176						6,176	
Other Supplies & Services	11,812						11,812	
Cash Disbursement	51,179						51,179	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>186,431</b>						<b>186,431</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	1,000						1,000	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	36,361		1,053			1,053	35,308	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>37,361</b>		<b>1,053</b>			<b>1,053</b>	<b>36,308</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	294,077		77,144			77,144	216,933	
National Staff	59,711		7,750			7,750	51,961	
National Society Staff	141,659		650			650	141,009	
Volunteers	60,265						60,265	
Other Staff Benefits	69						69	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>555,780</b>		<b>85,544</b>			<b>85,544</b>	<b>470,237</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	35,672						35,672	
Professional Fees	1,484						1,484	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>37,156</b>						<b>37,156</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	101,773		15,416			15,416	86,357	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>101,773</b>		<b>15,416</b>			<b>15,416</b>	<b>86,357</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	54,469		39,788			39,788	14,681	
Information & Public Relations	30,635		2,928			2,928	27,707	
Office Costs	28,133		2,976			2,976	25,157	
Communications	11,547		2,345			2,345	9,202	
Financial Charges	2,692		575			575	2,117	
Other General Expenses			29			29	-29	
Shared Office and Services Costs	68,746		7,294			7,294	61,452	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>196,223</b>		<b>55,935</b>			<b>55,935</b>	<b>140,288</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions	0		4,989			4,989	-4,989	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>4,989</b>			<b>4,989</b>	<b>-4,989</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	72,457		10,593			10,593	61,865	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>72,457</b>		<b>10,593</b>			<b>10,593</b>	<b>61,865</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,187,182</b>		<b>173,529</b>			<b>173,529</b>	<b>1,013,653</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>451,853</b>	<b>561,801</b>		<b>1,013,653</b>		

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDR42004 - Americas - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 03 Jun 18 to 06 Sep 19

Appeal Launch Date: 06 Sep 18

Interim Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2018/6-2018/11	Programme	MDR42004
Budget Timeframe	2018/6-2019/09	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster management	625,381		1,575,144	1,575,144	173,529	1,401,616	
Subtotal BL2	625,381		1,575,144	1,575,144	173,529	1,401,616	
<b>BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</b>							
Migration	561,801						
Subtotal BL3	561,801						
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,187,182</b>		<b>1,575,144</b>	<b>1,575,144</b>	<b>173,529</b>	<b>1,401,616</b>	