


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency Appeal Operations Update

Belarus: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRBY006		GLIDE n° OT-2014-000146-BLR	
Operations update n° 4 Date of issue: 30 June 2017		Timeframe covered by this update: 1 January – 30 April 2017	
Emergency Appeal operation start date: 3 June 2015		Original Timeframe: 3 June 2015 – 3 February 2017 Extension of the operation: until 31 August 2017	
Appeal budget: CHF 742,931	Appeal coverage: 84%	Total estimated Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date: CHF 624,147	Funding gap: CHF 118,784
N° of people being assisted: 2,400 families (10,000 people) identified as most vulnerable among the displaced people arriving in the country from Ukraine			
Host National Society presence: Belarus Red Cross Society (BRCS) with 250 volunteers, 52 staff members, 6 regional branches and the Minsk City organisation			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: <i>Multilateral support:</i> Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross (from the Canadian Government), Icelandic Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan, Red Cross of Monaco, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross (from the Swiss Solidarity foundation). <i>Bilateral support:</i> ICRC, Danish Red Cross			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Belarus state authorities including the Department of Citizenship and Migration; Labour, Employment and Social Protection Committee; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; local authorities, DG ECHO, UNHCR, IOM, Orthodox Church of Belarus			

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

In 2016, the Belarusian authorities have introduced new rules for the registration of funds, which has led to considerable **administrative delays** affecting the implementation of the operation. Contributions from the ICRC and Partner National Societies' had to be put on hold for nearly three months until permission of use was received from the Humanitarian Aid Department. This has resulted in a gap in the humanitarian assistance provided by the BRCS in both the periods of January – April 2016 and January-April 2017. The BRCS's activities under the appeal could therefore only resume as of April in both years. This has in turn delayed the organization of the **final evaluation** of the appeal activities including a '**lessons learned**' workshop which was originally planned to be held in the spring of 2017.

The final evaluation and workshop are essential for the design of the future support to forced migrants from Ukraine who need to be enabled to integrate in the Belarusian host society. The timeframe of the emergency appeal is therefore **extended until 31 August 2017** to allow for the proper conduct of the planned evaluation phase and the lessons learned workshop. Several partners including the ICRC will be invited to the workshop to exchange experience, challenges and draw conclusions with regard to the support provided to Ukrainian displaced people in the framework of the appeal.

There also remains an acute and urgent need to meet the **chronic needs of at least 5,000 forced migrants** from the **Donetsk and Lugansk regions of Ukraine** who have sought refuge in Belarus. This target group has been carefully selected by the BRCS through filtering criteria coordinated with the IFRC and the ICRC. The BRCS takes care of live-saving cases only, while the rest of the **medical needs remain uncovered**.

Together with other Movement partners, the IFRC will support the development of the BRCS's contingency plan to prevent the potential deterioration of the situation and prepare for future massive displacement from Ukraine's eastern parts into Belarus. Needs will be covered by **funding from DG ECHO between May 2017 – April 2018**. The ECHO funding will be integrated into the **IFRC annual country plan** into which the emergency appeal is going to be transformed given the need for longer-term planning and interventions following the cease of an immediate emergency situation.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The armed conflict in Donetsk and Luhansk regions in south-eastern Ukraine has triggered a massive displacement of civilians seeking refuge and safety in other parts of Ukraine and neighbouring Belarus and the Russian Federation. According to figures from the President of the Republic of Belarus, Alexander Lukashenko, some 160,000 Ukrainian forced migrants affected by the hostilities have arrived in Belarus since June 2014. Around 60,000 of them still remain in Belarus (according to figures from the Department of Citizenship and Migration), while the remaining group has either returned to Ukraine or moved elsewhere (mainly to the EU and the Russian Federation).

The OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM) reports of hundreds of ceasefire violations per day. Civilians continue to be at risk, in particular by shelling, as both sides have positioned themselves close to civilian infrastructure and residential buildings. Since the beginning of 2017, 44 people have lost their lives. Crossing checkpoints along the contact lines also remains dangerous as civilians often have to wait extended periods of time there, with the checkpoints lacking adequate shelter, water and sanitation and occasionally coming under fire.

According to the Department of Citizenship and Migration, in the first quarter of 2017, Belarus received 4,599 people newly arriving from Ukraine, 93 of whom applied for refugee status and subsidiary protection. In total, 159 applications were considered by the Department, granting subsidiary protection to 149 Ukrainians and rejecting 10 applications. Subsidiary protection status was extended for 140 people.

Many people who have fled eastern Ukraine into safer areas of Belarus are traumatized, in shock and struggling to settle down and integrate. The majority of the local people tend to show a welcoming attitude and generosity, but negative attitudes also remain. These are rooted in the belief that displaced people receive more favourable treatment and conditions. Migrants from Ukraine are perceived as competitors for employment, accommodation, services, benefits and humanitarian assistance. Such stigma affects displaced people's ability to earn a living and integrate into the community. While there are some opportunities in the employment market in Belarus and integration – including housing, access to social welfare and health care – most vulnerable displaced people from Ukraine are struggling to obtain access to these opportunities. Meaningful integration support and humanitarian aid networks are virtually non-existent. For many displaced people such as mothers with young children, expectant mothers, people with disabilities and older people it is particularly difficult if not impossible to find employment and acquire new skills and qualifications. It is these vulnerable groups who require urgent help in meeting their daily and most essential subsistence needs.

Emergency medical care for displaced people in Belarus is free under a Presidential Decree. Non-emergency medical treatment and medicines are however not provided by the state, thus displaced people have to cover the related costs themselves. Only holders of a permanent resident permit are entitled to financial assistance from the state, whereas those with temporary registration, including forced migrants, have to rely on their own resources. This is a serious problem for those who have chronic health issues, especially diabetes, cardiac dysfunctions, cancers, surgery needs, obstetric aid, rehabilitation and prosthetics, as they tend to not have the necessary financial resources. The absence of timely support to address this issue and provide medical treatment has resulted in 28 deaths which could have been prevented between 2014 and the start of BRCS's assistance. According to the BRCS's assessment, there are currently some 5,000 people with such severe health condition and vulnerability, requiring continuous, live-saving support. They have mainly arrived prior to 2016 and been in Belarus ever since with their chronic needs continuing to exist and being unmet. They include single parent families, older people, families with several children, people with disabilities and expectant and nursing mothers.

In January – April 2017, the BRCS has provided 223 Ukrainian displaced people with a lifeline as part of its emergency assistance operation. The BRCS is aiming to do more and scale up its programme with the support of the IFRC and other partners. It is striving to meet the acute and chronic medical needs of at least 5,000 displaced Ukrainians, who have been carefully identified and selected through a criterion jointly developed with the IFRC and ICRC. The total number of displaced people in need of medical assistance is around 10,000. In Minsk, the needs are not so high, while in Gomel and Mogilev regions they are becoming more acute. The existing needs will be partially covered from ECHO funds by a grant that has started in May 2017. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) will also launch a new project to support vulnerable displaced Ukrainians in Belarus which will facilitate the organization of consultative centres and trainings for local authorities dealing with displaced people. Another action will be launched by the European Commission as part of its Annual Action Programme 2016 (financed from the EU's general budget) which will include a component to address the increased irregular migration flow through Belarus originating from the conflict in Ukraine.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Since the arrival of the first groups of forced migrants from Ukraine in June 2014, the BRCS has been responding to the needs of the most vulnerable through its emergency cash fund and distribution of household items from its disaster preparedness stock. The distribution of essential food and non-food items has been implemented through the BRCS's well-established voucher distribution system. In addition to one-off humanitarian assistance, the BRCS has provided referral, counselling and psychological support services, temporary accommodation, and support to travel and medication.

The BRCS has substantial experience in handling multilaterally-supported humanitarian activities and social services to address the needs of the most vulnerable. Present in all regions, with 360 staff and 22,000 trained volunteers in eight regional and 160 district/town branches as well as over 8,000 primary units, it is the biggest humanitarian organization in the country and has an important role in the local communities. As an auxiliary to the authorities, it provides high quality humanitarian services and plays an essential role in advocating for the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people in Belarus. Its programmes specifically focus on marginalized or excluded groups to reduce existing discrimination and exclusion. It provides referrals for health examinations, medical, legal and psychological treatment, counselling and assistance in vocational training to further the integration of refugees, victims of trafficking and ex-offenders. The help line "201", operated by Belarus Red Cross volunteers offers support to Ukrainian citizens in need of advice or emergency assistance.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Movement partners in Belarus are closely coordinating the provision of humanitarian assistance to displaced people from Ukraine. Since 2014, the IFRC, the ICRC and the Swiss Red Cross have been key partners of the BRCS in addressing the most acute humanitarian needs. The IFRC Regional Office for Europe and the IFRC Country Representation in Minsk are supporting the BRCS in coordinating movement efforts. The ICRC has supported the BRCS in developing a database for the electronic registration of beneficiaries considering the number of family members and their financial situation. Movement partners have also provided technical advice in the development of the voucher-based distribution system, psychosocial support trainings, and improvement of the monitoring and reporting systems.

The following Movement partners have supported the BRCS's activities under this emergency appeal: Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross (from the Canadian Government), Icelandic Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan, Red Cross of Monaco, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross (from the Swiss Solidarity foundation). In addition, ICRC and Danish Red Cross have supported the operation bilaterally. A total of ten donors, including seven Partner National Societies and DG ECHO have contributed to the appeal in the value of CHF 624,147.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The BRCS is cooperating closely with a number of key humanitarian actors in country including UNHCR, IOM, Department of Citizenship and Migration, Labour, Employment and Social Protection Committees, the Education and Health Departments, local authorities and various NGOs. The BRCS collects and shares live data and information with its state and non-state partners and stakeholders to ensure a timely overview, complementarity of efforts and avoidance of overlap of support.

UNHCR is covering those who have received "refugee" or "subsidiary protection" status. These people are referred to the BRCS branches within the country and receive UNHCR's financial support through the branches. IOM provides legal consultations to displaced people and has assisted several cases of voluntary return. The orthodox and catholic churches support Ukrainians throughout the country and provide second-hand clothes, shoes, food and hygiene items. There are also small local NGOs in all the regional centres of Belarus providing assistance. The NGO "Consultation service for refugees" provides legal support and referral, while the NGOs "Young Christian Women association" and "Business women club" support those in situations of violence, and provide psychological support to women, if needed.

The Belarusian Government's attitude towards displaced people is in general positive despite the existing legal and financial barriers. The State provides support, within its limits, with registration, employment, housing, medical and social assistance. The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and its Committees of Labour, Employment and Social Protection at the regional and city administrations consult and assist the Ukrainian citizens on employment and social benefit issues. The Ministry created a database on its website with vacancies available for foreign citizens, including those where housing is provided. It has to be noted that housing represents sharing a room in a flat, often with the whole family living in only one room. The Ministry of Health is providing emergency medical care to the citizens of Ukraine free of charge and medical check-ups and health certificates required for employment. The provision of vital medicines for those with chronic diseases (e.g. insulin) remains a critical issue, however, as detailed above. The BRCS has so far tried to address this on an individual basis with the support of the Ministry of Health and local authorities.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

The **overall objective** of this Emergency Appeal operation is to provide life-saving assistance in Belarus to 2,400 displaced families (some 10,000 beneficiaries) from Ukraine in acute vulnerability (meeting the vulnerability criteria defined by the Belarus Red Cross, the IFRC and ICRC.)

Implemented strategy

Operational support services

Human resources

A total of 52 professional BRCS staff are engaged in the appeal activities, supported by some 250 trained volunteers. Staff and volunteers in the district branches have been working under strain since the start of the operation in 2014. As part of their daily duties, they provide assistance to displaced families who are often in despair and anxiety. The BRCS is planning to hold trainings for its staff and volunteers to strengthen their emotional resilience, stress coping mechanisms and prevent their burn-out.

Logistics and supply chain

The operation has strictly followed all BRCS and IFRC logistics and procurement requirements. Local suppliers were assessed and contracted in tendering procedures and selected from the existing local pool of Belarusian supermarkets. The BRCS also continued the contractual relationships with suppliers who have proved to be reliable in previous joint activities, e.g. provision of vouchers in the voucher distribution operation.

Communications

The BRCS has highlighted the work of its staff and volunteers in emergency response throughout the operation. It has shared written and visual content with national media (both printed and electronic) and through its own website and social media platforms. The management of the National Society has also regularly informed the relevant partners, authorities and the public on the progress of the appeal activities.

The IFRC Regional Office for Europe has contributed to the BRCS's outreach work through its own communication channels and capacity-building support with digital and web development.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Throughout the implementation period, the BRCS carried out regular monitoring visits to all regions to assess the existing needs of displaced Ukrainian families as well as the implementation of activities. The BRCS senior management and project team also conducted regular implementation and overall progress monitoring.

The IFRC country office in Minsk provided the BRCS with technical support in implementation, monitoring, reporting and adherence to standard IFRC procedures and formats. The country office also provided regular operation updates to the Disaster Management Unit of the IFRC Regional Office for Europe.

Among others, the reporting documentation of BRCS's helpline "201" proved to be a useful monitoring tool.

Administration and Finance

The operation followed the existing management, financial and administration systems of the BRCS. The IFRC Country Office's financial staff in Minsk provided all required technical support and ensured that the financial resources received were used in full compliance with standard IFRC regulations and procedures.

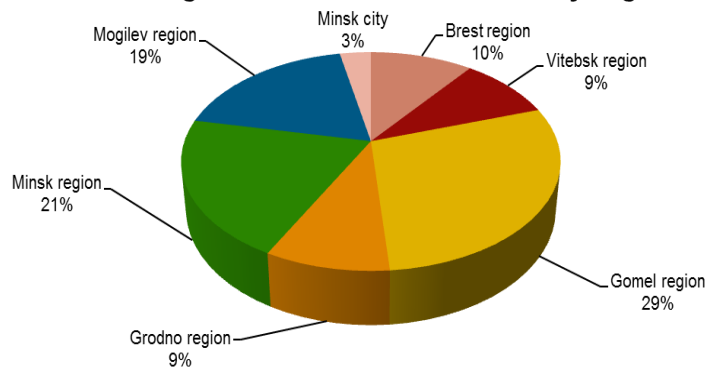
C. Detailed Operational Plan

Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods			
Outcome 1: Emergency assistance is provided to 2,400 families of displaced people from Ukraine	Outputs		
	Output 1.1: The nutritional and health needs of 2,400 displaced families from Ukraine are met through the distribution of vouchers for food and household items and direct payments to medical service providers and vendors.		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		Comments
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Rapid assessment of the beneficiaries' needs and lists in close coordination with local authorities	X		Completed
Contracting a local supplier for the provision of emergency food and hygiene items through vouchers	X		Completed
Distribution of vouchers	X		Completed
Purchase of medical services (treatment and surgery) and medications	X		Completed
Introductory workshop on working with voucher mechanism, reporting, monitoring and visibility	X		Completed
BSS interviewers briefing meeting	X		Completed
Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey	X		Completed
BSS interviewers debriefing meeting	X		Completed
2,400 target families are benefiting from the use of vouchers, medical services and medications	X		Completed – 2,400 families received vouchers during previous distributions. The need for support however remains – and is to be resumed with new donor contributions. To be discussed during the lessons learned workshop how to provide support on a long-term basis
Final evaluation		X	To be organized in August 2017
Lessons Learned Workshop		X	To be organized in August 2017
Monitoring and reporting	X		Continuously performed
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>The BRCS provided cash assistance to 2,400 targeted beneficiaries in form of conditional vouchers to cover their basic hygiene and food needs. Assistance to cover medication and health-care treatment costs was provided through direct payment to service providers and vendors. Each voucher was worth CHF 50. The number of vouchers distributed per family depended on the size of the family/household. Families/households of 1-2 people received one voucher, those of 3-4 people received 2 vouchers, and those with five or more members received 3 vouchers. The vouchers were handed out by the respective regional branches. Where it was required and possible, the BRCS arranged for transportation to enable beneficiaries to reach the branch as well as the shop and bring the food and non-food items home.</p> <p>The selection of voucher recipients was based on a strict filtering criteria to ensure that the BRCS focused on the most vulnerable families/households. The BRCS reviewed the list of beneficiaries of previous distributions as well the lists of newly arrived people who applied for assistance. Only those families/households who had a maximum monthly income of BYN 160 (approx. CHF 80) per person were eligible to receive vouchers. The geographic distribution of beneficiaries can be seen on the below graph. The highest number of beneficiaries with chronic needs were from Gomel region, with Minsk and Mogilev regions ranking the second and third highest,</p>			

respectively. This distribution reflects the usual pattern of location of displaced Ukrainians in Belarus. Most of them enters via Gomel (and remains there), while some move onward towards Minsk and Mogilev.

The targeted beneficiaries for assistance with medical services and medication were selected through questionnaires. The questionnaires were completed by those who have already been registered with the BRCS and were requiring assistance, as well as those who have newly and directly applied to the BRCS due to urgent health needs.

Percentage of beneficiaries assisted by region



Special commissions in the BRCS headquarters and regional branches decided on each case upon review of the submitted documentation including beneficiaries' passport with registration in Luhansk or Donetsk regions, registration in Belarus, medical prescriptions or extracts from medical card, detailed written application proving vulnerability and the urgency of medical services. The commissions included doctors who advised on the urgency of medical interventions and possible consequences if the service was not provided. Furthermore, the applicants' economic situation was also taken into consideration.

Prior to covering the costs of medical services, the BRCS tried to negotiate with the medical institution the reduction of the costs or to achieve free of charge services. In three, childbirth cases, these negotiations were successful. The majority of cases where the BRCS provided financial assistance were treatments of cancer (48% all cases), surgeries to remove tumors or replace joints (together 26% of all cases).

Access to medical care for childbirth is a major challenge for displaced Ukrainian mothers. Emergency obstetric aid is free of charge for Ukrainian citizens, however, planned C-sections and hospital care following the delivery have to be paid (such assistance provided by the BRCS amounted to 14% of all cases). Often, BRCS staff had to remind the hospital staff that emergency obstetric aid was free of charge. An additional seven per cent of all cases included medical intervention for spinal fracture, hernia, adenoma, and five per cent included diabetes medication.

Note: the ICRC is continuously supporting Ukrainian displaced people with vouchers, having assisted 4,464 persons in the first four months of 2017. This does not cover all food, hygiene and medical assistance needs. The IFRC is therefore exploring the possibilities to fill the gap, in particular in the provision of medical services and supplies. It is foreseen, that funded by the ECHO grant, a total of 8,000 vouchers will benefit 2,500 families, including 7,000 individuals with each family receiving at least four rounds of vouchers under the emergency appeal. The ICRC is also exploring the possibilities of piloting the distribution of small grants in 2017 for displaced families who are seeking permanent residence in Belarus to start income-generating activities (e.g. agricultural projects).

National Society capacity building

Outcome 2: The capacity of the Belarus Red Cross to respond to the target beneficiaries and wide public enquiries is strengthened

Outputs

Output 2.1 The National Society's hot line "201" is upgraded to provide efficient communication and information to the vulnerable people and the wider public.

Activities	Is implementation on time?		Comments
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Support for hot line IT capacity through the provision of LCD screen, printer	X		Completed
Procurement of basic furniture for hot line '201' service	X		Completed
Printing information materials for hot line volunteer operators	X		Completed

Progress towards outcomes

As part of this emergency appeal, the BRCS has strengthened its capacities in providing efficient communication and information to displaced Ukrainian people in Belarus. The BRCS's telephone hot line "201" which has been established and managed by 15 volunteers has been upgraded with two additional sound-proof cabins and comfortable chairs for the operators. A new multifunctional colour printer-scanner-copier-fax machine has also been purchased speeding up the production of information materials.

The helpline is operated by the volunteers on weekdays from 7p.m. to 9p.m. taking calls from Ukrainian citizens in need of advice and emergency assistance. The helpline can take about ten calls per day and be on call with four callers at one time. In the reporting period of January – April 2017, a total of 233 calls were received. The volunteers operating the social network (<https://vk.com/redcrossbyinfo>) also processed more than 123 questions and requests via the timeline and private messages. Since the voucher operation ended in 2016, the number of calls has dropped. As the monitoring of the calls shows, most of the callers were newly arrived people who have not yet been fully informed and counselled as opposed to those who have already been staying in Belarus for a time. Over 70 per cent of the questions were about the selection criteria, rules of voucher use as well as suggestions for the improvement of the voucher programme (such as allocating more time for the distribution of the vouchers). In order to keep the helpline operational, new volunteers were also recruited and trained.

In the reporting period, the help line “201” received three complaints. Two complaints were related to the cease of eligibility for voucher support. When the number of vouchers decreased, the BRCS had to reassess the status of beneficiaries and some of them were not invited to the next distribution. The volunteers explained to these families that the fact of not receiving new vouchers was because their situation has improved. One complaint was about the lack of respect by a sales staff towards a beneficiary. The BRCS examined the case, and the sales staff expressed her apology to the beneficiary.

In September 2016, one of the trained BRCS volunteers carried out a Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey (BSS) on the basis of the helpline (for more details refer to the BSS report in the [previous Operation Update no. 3](#), from page 14). The survey concluded the following recommendations:

1. Assistance through voucher mechanism is considered more convenient for most of the beneficiaries than the distribution of food and hygiene parcels. However, this mechanism can be improved by means of introducing new options and services such as:

- possibility to use a voucher many times;
- to issue vouchers in districts, under the place of residence of the beneficiaries;
- to provide transport or compensate for the transport expenses for the travel to/from a shopping centre;
- to provide SMS notification about the distribution;
- to provide medical assistance through vouchers (rehabilitation for children, medical certificates, drugs and medicines);
- to better inform the target group about the assistance provided.

2. To assess beneficiary satisfaction with medical services and supplies, it is recommended to carry out a separate survey targeting only those who have received such support. This survey will help evaluate the quality of the assistance provided and the outstanding needs in medical services.

By strengthening its help line capacity, the BRCS will aim to increase its outreach and ensure a platform for feedback for displaced Ukrainian people in Belarus.

D. Budget

The interim financial report with detailed records of expenditures and financial performance is attached below.



[Click here](#)

1. Click [here](#) to see the interim financial report

2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

Belarus Red Cross:

- **Olga Mychko, Secretary General;**
phone: +375 17 327 14 17, email: info@redcross.by

IFRC Country Representation in Minsk:

- **Katsiaryna Lialeka, Programme Coordinator**
phone: +375 17 282 34 46 ; email: ekaterina.lialeka@ifrc.org

IFRC Regional Representation in Moscow:

- **Davron Mukhamadiev, Head of Regional Representation;**
phone: + 7 499 126 15 66, email: davron.mukhamadiev@ifrc.org

IFRC Regional Office for Europe:

- **Ruben Romero, Disaster Management Coordinator**
phone:+36 1 888 4500; email: ruben.romero@ifrc.org
- **Olga Dzhumaeva, Partnerships and Resource Development Coordinator**
phone: +36 1 888 4500, email: olga.dzhumaeva@ifrc.org
- **Dorottya Patko, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Manager**
phone: +36 1 888 4529, email: dorottya.patko@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

- **Susil Perera, Senior Officer Response and Recovery**
phone: +41 22 7304947; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) 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

MDRBY006 - Belarus - Population Movement

Timeframe: 03 Jun 15 to 30 Jun 17

Appeal Launch Date: 03 Jun 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/6-2017/5	Programme	MDRBY006
Budget Timeframe	2015/6-2017/6	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
A. Budget			742,931			742,931	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>			10,893			10,893	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>			326,698			326,698	
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>			15,000			15,000	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>			24,500			24,500	
<i>Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan</i>			1,890			1,890	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>			10,610			10,610	
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>			21,760			21,760	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>			38,007			38,007	
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Solidarity (SwS)*)</i>			150,118			150,118	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>			24,672			24,672	
C1. Cash contributions			624,147			624,147	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			624,147			624,147	
D. Total Funding = B + C			624,147			624,147	

* 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. Opening Balance							
C. Income			624,147			624,147	
E. Expenditure			-578,862			-578,862	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			45,285			45,285	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBY006 - Belarus - Population Movement

Timeframe: 03 Jun 15 to 30 Jun 17

Appeal Launch Date: 03 Jun 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/6-2017/5	Programme	MDRBY006
Budget Timeframe	2015/6-2017/6	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	
BUDGET (C)				742,931			742,931	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Cash Disbursement	576,000							576,000
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	576,000							576,000
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Office & Household Equipment	4,000							4,000
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	4,000							4,000
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,500							3,500
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	3,500							3,500
Personnel								
National Staff	8,000			9,980		9,980		-1,980
National Society Staff	14,214							14,214
Volunteers	240			126		126		114
Total Personnel	22,454			10,106		10,106		12,348
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees	25,000			6,000		6,000		19,000
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	25,000			6,000		6,000		19,000
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	7,000			120		120		6,880
Total Workshops & Training	7,000			120		120		6,880
General Expenditure								
Travel	16,160			5,315		5,315		10,845
Information & Public Relations	2,900							2,900
Office Costs	400							400
Communications	2,900			16		16		2,884
Financial Charges	17,280			250		250		17,030
Other General Expenses	2,880							2,880
Shared Office and Services Costs	13,827			7,916		7,916		5,911
Total General Expenditure	56,347			13,497		13,497		42,850
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies				510,862		510,862		-510,862
Total Contributions & Transfers				510,862		510,862		-510,862
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	45,130			35,138		35,138		9,992
Total Indirect Costs	45,130			35,138		35,138		9,992
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee				1,739		1,739		-1,739
Pledge Reporting Fees	3,500			1,400		1,400		2,100
Total Pledge Specific Costs	3,500			3,139		3,139		361
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	742,931			578,862		578,862		164,068
VARIANCE (C - D)				164,068		164,068		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRBY006 - Belarus - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 03 Jun 15 to 30 Jun 17

Appeal Launch Date: 03 Jun 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/6-2017/5	Programme	MDRBY006
Budget Timeframe	2015/6-2017/6	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
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Migration	742,931		624,147	624,147	578,862	45,285	
Subtotal BL3	742,931		624,147	624,147	578,862	45,285	
GRAND TOTAL	742,931		624,147	624,147	578,862	45,285	