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Emergency appeal revision Bangladesh: Cyclone Mora

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal Revision n° MDRBD019	80,000 people to be assisted	Appeal launched 12 June 2017
Glide n° TC-2017-000058-BGD	110,111 Swiss francs DREF allocated	Revised Appeal issued 7 August 2017
	1.67 million Swiss francs current Appeal budget	Appeal ends 28 January 2018
	1.16 million Swiss francs current funding gap	

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks **1,674,188 Swiss francs** (increased from 1,296,519 Swiss francs) to enable the **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** to support the **Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)** to deliver assistance and support to **80,000 people** (increased from 50,000 people) for eight months. The operation focuses on the following sectors: **health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH); shelter, food security and livelihoods; disaster risk reduction (DRR) and National Society capacity building**. The budget includes CHF 64,273 for Inter-Agency Shelter Coordination. The planned response reflects the updated situation and information available at this time of the evolving operation, and adjusted with an increase of 29 per cent in budget and a two-month extension due to the subsequent landslides occurred in mid of June in the operational area as well as additional information from the recent detailed assessments. [Details are available in the Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

26-28 May 2017: Low pressure area formed in the Bay of Bengal and intensifies into Tropical Cyclone Mora (TC Mora).

29 May 2017: Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) issues danger signal no.10 in six coastal districts (Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Noakhali, Lakshmipur, Feni and Chandpur) as TC Mora approaches the coast of Bangladesh. BDRCS deploys its volunteers to support the evacuation process of population to safe shelters.

30 May 2017: TC Mora makes landfall in Cox's Bazar with a maximum speed of 130 km/h. TC Mora traverses northeast across Bangladesh through Chittagong and Rangamati districts.

31 May 2017: 110,111 Swiss francs allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Emergency Relief Fund (DREF) to support the BDRCS in addressing the immediate needs of the people.

12 June 2017: IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for 1,296, 519 Swiss francs at the request of BDRCS to assist 50,000 people.

13 June 2017: Bandarban, Chittagong, Rangamati, Khagrachari and Cox's Bazar districts experiences the worst landslides in the history, at least 160 people have lost their lives.

02 August 2017: The IFRC issues revised Emergency Appeal for 1,674,188 Swiss francs to support 80,000 people.



Volunteers from BDRCS Cyclone Preparedness Programme warns coastal communities to evacuate to safe locations. (Photo: BDRCS)

The operational strategy

Background

According to [Office of the UN Resident Coordinator Flash Update No. 2](#), eight districts were affected by TC Mora namely Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Khagrachhari, Bandarban, Rangamati, Feni, Noakhali and Bhola. UNOCHA estimated that overall, 3.3 million people have been affected. The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) in its situation report dated 31 May 2017 stated that seven people were reported dead in Cox's Bazar, Rangamati and Bhola and more than 50,000 houses were damaged in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar districts alone. The Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) indicated that Cox's Bazar is the most severely impacted district with an estimated 335,000 people affected. TC Mora has also exacerbated the poor living condition of the people from Rakhine state of Myanmar that are living in makeshift camps in Cox's Bazar and the estimated humanitarian impact is high. BDRCS has been monitoring the development of TC Mora and responding to the humanitarian needs since 27 May 2017 with support from its Branches and the IFRC and Movement partners.

On 13 June, the districts of Bandarban, Chittagong, Rangamati, Khagrachari and Cox's Bazaar experienced the worst landslides in the history. At least 160 people have lost their lives, 187 people injured and more than 80,000 people affected by the landslides in five districts. Of which, 34,000 people, largely in Rangamati (46%), Bandarban (25%) and Chittagong (25%), were severely impacted as they lost their houses together with their belongings, basic necessities, livelihoods and food stocks. Some 2,124 people took shelters at 19 shelter centres in Rangamati, while 388 people at five centres in Bandarban.

Needs assessment

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), along with its 15 coastal districts branches, has monitored the development of TC Mora closely and participated in different coordination meetings, including at ministerial, district, sub-district and union levels, as well as the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT). BDRCS, in cooperation with the Movement partners, deployed four response teams to Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Feni and Noakhali districts on 31 May 2017.

Based on the initial assessments by BDRCS, food, shelter, livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene are identified as the main priorities for majority of the population affected by TC Mora. A lot of houses have sustained damages across the affected districts due to strong winds and the households have insufficient means to rehabilitate or reconstruct their damaged houses.

Table 1: Initial findings' summary on damages to shelter reported by the needs assessment working group.

District	Sub-district	Number of fully damage Houses	Number of partially damage houses	Total number of damage houses
Cox's Bazar	Cohokoria, Teknaf, Moheshkhali, Kutubdia	15,443	30,117	45,560
Chittagong	Swandip, Anwara, Lohagara, Bashkhali	2,765	2,746	5,511
Bandarban	Nikonchori	850	2,000	2,850
Rangamati	All the upazilla	150	1,027	1,177
Khagrachari	No data	No data	No data	No data

The assessment also indicated that some of the households have increased level of food insecurity as they have lost their food supply and crops due to the winds and floods caused by TC Mora. Livelihood is heavily impacted across the region as agricultural activities are halted because of damages sustained by the agricultural areas and equipment. Water, sanitation and hygiene is also another concern as a number of communities have lack of access to clean water because the water supply systems were inundated, contaminated or damaged. Many latrines, especially in Cox's Bazar, were also damaged which effectively reducing access to safe sanitation and increased the risk of contamination of clean water in the area. The assessment team observed that markets are functional in majority of the area assessed and therefore, cash grants can be a modality in providing assistance for the affected population.

On the other hand, because of the landslides, prices for basic commodities like fuel and water soared in the market due to scarcity of goods. The power shortages hindered access to water. Access to health, nutrition assistance, and life-saving intervention was initially limited due to damaged roads; however most of these necessities have been restored. Protection related concerns have also increased, in particular for children and women. In the mid-term, the impact of this disaster could be also significant depending on the identification of secured areas for reconstruction of damaged shelter and

infrastructure, the speed of reconstruction and rehabilitation work, and available support for the early recovery of the affected population. The RCRC Movement’s assessment for the landslide has identified the priority needs in the three most affected districts as shown below.

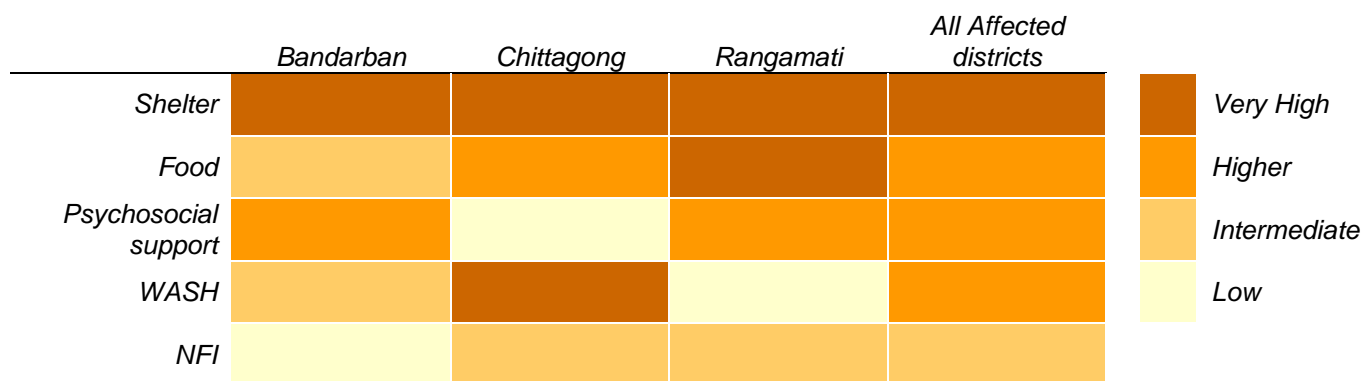


Figure 1: Ranking of needs after landslide disaster

Beneficiary selection

The BDRCS and the IFRC teams will be monitoring the situation jointly and will analyze the information received from local government and different stakeholders. The population in temporary shelters or makeshift shelters will be prioritized in the selection of beneficiaries in the affected locations. Based on the previous assessment reports and operations’ lessons learned, the vulnerability criteria focus on elderly women, marginal income farmers, women-headed families, lactating mothers and physically challenged people. The whole beneficiary selection process will ensure community participation by holding consultation sessions, suggestions and a feedback mechanism. The BDRCS and the IFRC work in close coordination with other humanitarian actors to avoid potential overlapping in respect of selection of geographical locations and beneficiary households. A simplified beneficiary selection criteria has been developed to facilitate beneficiary selection process.

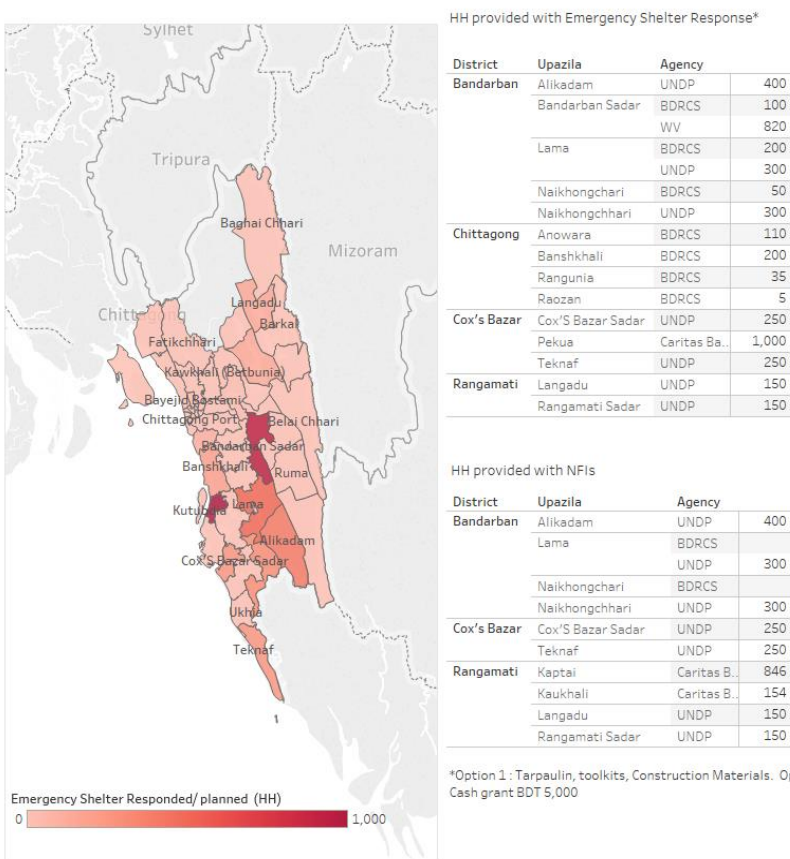
Summary of current response

The BDRCS initiated its cyclone contingency plan and activated an emergency control room at its headquarters in Dhaka. At the same time while responding to TC Mora operation, BDRCS extended its assistance to meet the initial humanitarian needs of the landslides victims. BDRCS received positive support from the National mobile companies (Grameen Phone and Banglalink) for landslide emergency response. See [Annex](#) for a summary of response to date.

Shelter cluster coordination

In recognition of the scale of humanitarian needs and entailing coordination requirements, IFRC has decided to scale up support to Shelter cluster response by deploying a Technical Coordinator and Information Management Focal Point from the Global Shelter Cluster for one month. The technical resources are already in the country and supporting the operation. The additional support focuses on ensuring better coordinated cluster response,

Shelter Cluster Bangladesh 4W Activity Tracking: Landslides and Cyclone Mora 2017



addressing technical needs on shelter designs, materials and interventions, and improving cluster information management system.

Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA)

CEA will be ensured in the emergency response through provision of relevant information to disaster-affected communities and creating accessible feedback mechanisms. While information needs will be assessed on the ground, appropriate messages will be disseminated among the wider population through accessible communication channels. The BDRCS and the IFRC will maintain coordination with the communication with communities (CwC) working group under the HCTT. The operation will involve participatory community selection process and implementation mechanism. A complaints and response mechanism (CRM) will be implemented for communities to raise valid concerns and receive a response about the quality of aid. Specific activities around CEA will be integrated within sectors across shelter, livelihoods WASH and others. This can better inform decisions as programming moves into the recovery stage.

Gender and Diversity

Considering the different needs and capacities of people affected differently according to their gender and age group during disasters, the operation will integrate gender and child protection throughout to provide services appropriate to the needs of affected people.

While the detailed needs assessment will identify the most affected in the disaster, all reports of deaths, injuries and affected families will be disaggregated based on age and sex to ensure the proper analysis of most vulnerable to be targeted for assistance. The assistance package will be designed to address the immediate needs of the vulnerable groups. Women's specific needs of hygiene kits and sanitary articles will be included as part of the hygiene parcels. The needs assessment will also identify the needs for information for gender diverse groups and any risks/records of gender based violence. This will be ensured through the deployment of women enumerators/National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) volunteers and staff together with the men volunteers.

Local capacities development

The focus on localisation during response and recovery will enable capitalization of local knowledge, sharing of resources and expertise as well as building sustainable capacities. This capacity enhancement support will be conducted throughout BDRCS by supporting the capacity building of Red Cross Youth and students and support in shelter activities. The cash based modalities are given special focus in this operation through which the communities will be benefited as a whole as the injection of cash will boost up the local economy and not only the individual households.

Overall objective: The overall objective of the operation is to support BDRCS to ensure that humanitarian needs of 16,000 families affected by TC Mora in four most affected districts of Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Bandarban and Noakhali are met through the provision of emergency food, shelter, health, WASH and livelihood support including strengthening resilience at local level. *Please see the EPoA for breakdown of targeted families per sector.*





Coordination and Partnerships

The BDRCS, as an auxiliary to the Government and guided by the Fundamental Principles, works closely with the authorities at both national and local levels. The existing coordination mechanism with the IFRC, ICRC and in-country Partner National Societies (PNSs) (currently six PNSs in the country) involves a bi-monthly Movement Coordination Forum (MCF) led by the BDRCS.

The existing humanitarian architecture of Bangladesh is managed by the HCTT platform chaired jointly by UN-OCHA and Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. The HCTT act as an advisory group to the Local Consultative Group – Disaster Emergency Response (LCG-DER) providing advice, taking forward agreed actions on behalf of, and feeding back to, the wider LCG DER group. Concurrently the team also acts as coordination platform of the thematic clusters.

Besides the main players, BDRCS branches will work in close collaboration with local organizations, community members, affected populations as partners of choice for implementing its activities.

Proposed sectors of intervention

 Water; Sanitation; Hygiene
Outcome 1: The risks of water and sanitation related diseases are reduced
Output 1.1: Improve access to sanitation facilities and improved practice of hygiene knowledge and behaviour to target families and schools and health centres
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) training of trainers for volunteers • Implementation of PHAST in the communities and six schools and health centers • Distribution of 2,000 jerrycans in six schools and health centres and for 500 families • Distribution of 2,800 boxes of hygiene parcels • Distribution of cash grant and construction materials among 500 affected families for latrine repairs • Support to schools and health centres for latrine repairs through cash grants and materials • Installation of 10 units' new tube wells. • Repairing of 40 units' damaged tube wells.
 Shelter
Outcome 2: Shelter repairing needs of the affected population, schools and health centres are addressed
Output 2.1: Shelter toolkits, awareness, construction materials and cash grant provided to 2,000 families to support the repairs/rebuilding of houses, schools and health centres
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training of trainers for volunteers • Implementation of PASSA in the communities and six schools and health centres • Shelter toolkits and construction materials distribution for 2,000 families • Distribution of cash grant for shelter materials for communities and 6 schools and health centres
 Shelter coordination
Outcome 3: The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability
Output 3.1.: Timely, predictable, and widely accessible shelter coordination services are provided to humanitarian shelter actors.
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support service delivery of humanitarian shelter actors • Support the development and implementation of the shelter coordination
Output 3.2: Shelter coordination services in Bangladesh provide a platform to integrate Build Back Safer (BBS) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) principles into the shelter response of humanitarian actors.
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate the humanitarian shelter response • Support advocacy on behalf of the sector • Build national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning
 Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food security
Outcome 4: Immediate food needs of the affected population are met
Output 4.1: Provision of food items to 8,000 families
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of dry food

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of cooked food
Output 4.2: Provision of unconditional cash grant to 2,000 families
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of unconditional multipurpose cash grants for one month (per family CHF 50)
Outcome 5: Affected livelihood is restored
Output 5.1: Cash grants are provided to 2,000 families to support restoring the livelihoods
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods training of trainer for volunteers • Implementation of livelihood trainings in the community (skills training for alternative livelihoods and rehabilitation of shrimp farm, ponds and farms) • Distribution of conditional cash grants for restoring livelihoods (per family CHF 187.5)



Disaster risk reduction

Outcome 6: Community resilience to disasters is enhanced
Output 6.1: Targeted 3,000 families have better knowledge on DRR
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide disaster risk reduction awareness sessions for beneficiaries • Provide tree saplings to targeted families • Supporting small scale disaster risk mitigation work in schools and health centres
Outcome 7: The National Society early warning systems and procedures are supported to increase capacity
Output 7.1: Early warning equipment and financial support is provided to district branches in order to activate cyclone preparedness programs
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of early warning messages • Evacuation of coastal populations by the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers



National Society capacity building

Outcome 8: National Society branches and local capacity to respond to disaster and crises is strengthened
Output 8.1: Increased capacity of Response Coordination Centre
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster response trainings for local branches, local government authorities and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) • Support the response mechanism of the National Society by web based information dashboard • Building partnerships with schools, health centres and local organizations and service providers



Health

Outcome 9: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced
Output 9.1: Community-based health promotion measures provided
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) training for six communities • Providing first aid boxes to six communities

In addition to the sectors above, the operation will be underpinned by a commitment to quality programming that involves:

- Continuous and detailed assessments and analysis to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme

- Ongoing process of adjustment based on these assessments
- The establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.

The detailed plan of action under quality programming is as follows:

Quality programming
Outcome 10: Continuous assessments and situation analysis are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation
Output 10.1: Needs assessments, beneficiary selection and monitoring are undertaken
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial assessment by Red Crescent Youths (RCYs) and NDRTs • Participation in joint needs assessment with other organizations • Orientation of staff and volunteers on assessment and beneficiary selection • Post distribution monitoring • Monitoring visits by joint teams of the BDRCS headquarters and the IFRC • Lessons learned workshop • Final evaluation



Programme support services

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: **human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.** More details can be found in the Emergency Plan of Action.

€ Budget

See attached [IFRC Secretariat budget](#) (Annex 1) for details.

Jagan Chapagain
Under Secretary General
Programmes and Operations Division

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Revised Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Revised Budget](#)
- [Donor Response](#)

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**Bangladesh Red Cross Society:**

- BMM Mozharul Huq, ndc; secretary general; phone: +88 01811 458500; email: secretarygeneral@bdracs.org
- K. Jakaria Khaled, deputy secretary general; phone: +018 11 45 8501; email: jakaria.khaled@bdracs.org
- Md. Nazmul Azam Khan, director, disaster response; phone: +880-167-813-5455; email: nazmulazam.khan@bdracs.org

IFRC Bangladesh country office:

- Azmat Ulla, head of country office; phone: +880-171-152-1615; email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org
- Md. Adith Shah Durjoy, senior manager response and organizational development; phone: +880-181-825-7651; email: adithshah.durjoy@ifrc.org

IFRC regional office for Asia Pacific, Kuala Lumpur:

- Martin Faller, deputy director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Mathieu Léonard, operations coordinator; mobile: +60-196-200-357; email: mathieu.leonard@ifrc.org
- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org
- Melissa Winkler, acting communications manager; email: melissa.winklertrick.fuller@ifrc.org
- Pierre Kremer, head of partnership, resources and development; mobile: +60-196-200-758; email: pierre.kremer@ifrc.org
- Clarence Sim, PMER manager; email: clarence.sim@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

- Susil Perera, senior officer, response and recovery; phone: +41-2-2730-4947; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org
- Cristina Estrada, response and recovery lead; phone: +41-2-2730-4260; email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



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



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



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

REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

16/07/2017

MDRBD019 Bangladesh : Cyclone Mora

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	26,000	0	26,000
Construction - Materials	350,000	0	350,000
Food	22,500	0	22,500
Seeds & Plants	25,000	0	25,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	85,950	0	85,950
Medical & First Aid	1,800	0	1,800
Cash Disbursements	693,000	0	693,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	1,204,250	0	1,204,250
Computer & Telecom Equipment	2,500	0	2,500
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	6,000	0	6,000
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	8,500	0	8,500
Storage, Warehousing	200	0	200
Distribution & Monitoring	11,700	0	11,700
Transport & Vehicle Costs	8,950	1,500	10,450
Logistics Services	2,200	0	2,200
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	23,050	1,500	24,550
International Staff	0	12,000	12,000
National Staff	75,200	0	75,200
National Society Staff	53,900	0	53,900
Volunteers	14,825	0	14,825
Total PERSONNEL	143,925	12,000	155,925
Consultants	0	17,250	17,250
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	17,250	17,250
Workshops & Training	72,075	20,000	92,075
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	72,075	20,000	92,075
Travel	31,564	4,000	35,564
Information & Public Relations	6,633	4,000	10,633
Office Costs	1,200	1,000	2,200
Communications	1,600	600	2,200
Shared Office and Services Costs	18,861	0	18,861
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	59,858	9,600	69,458
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	98,258	3,923	102,181
Total INDIRECT COSTS	98,258	3,923	102,181
TOTAL BUDGET	1,609,916	64,273	1,674,188
Multilateral Contributions	509,878	0	509,878
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	509,878	0	509,878
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	1,100,038	64,273	1,164,310

Annex

Table 2: TC Mora emergency response by BDRCS, as of 13 July 2017.

Sl. no	District	Amount (BDT) allocated	Funding sources	Beneficiary coverage HHs/people	Distributed relief items	Remarks
1	Cox's Bazar	1,120,000	IFRC-DREF	3,733 HHs	Dry food	Distribution Completed
2	Chittagong	600,000	IFRC-DREF	2,000 HHs	Dry food	Distribution Completed
3	Noakhali	80,000	IFRC-DREF	200 HHs	Dry food	Distribution Completed
4	Noakhali	11,275,000	GRC-FBF project	2,255 HHs	Cash grant @BDT 5,000	Distribution Completed
5	Chittagong	1,400,000	IFRC-EA	350 HHs	Cash grant @BDT 4,000 and 1 packet of Shelter tools kits	Distribution Completed
6	Bandarban	1,400,000	IFRC-EA	350 HHs	Cash grant @BDT 4,000 and 1 packet of Shelter tools kits	Distribution Completed
	BDT	15,875,000				

Table 3: Landslide emergency response by BDRCS, as of 13 July 2017.

Sl. no	District	Amount (BDT) allocated	Funding sources	Beneficiary coverage HHs/people	Distributed relief items	Remarks
1	Rangamati	1,50,000	IFRC	500 people in 4 shelters	Cooked food distribution	Started from 17 June and continued till 26 June 2017
2	Bandarban	75,000	IFRC	1660 people in 6 shelter	Cooked food distribution	
3	Chittagong	75,000	IFRC	200 HHs	Flatten rice - 1 kg, Sugar - 1kg, Semolina - 1kg and Oil - 1lit	Distributed in Rawzan upazila
4	Rangamati	3,50,000	ICRC	500 people in 4 shelters	Cooked food distribution	Cooked food distribution is ongoing
5	Khagrachori	50,000	IFRC		Cash grant	5 HHs received @ BDT 10,000
6	Rangamati	13,50,000	ICRC	1000 HHs	Cash grant	5 HHs received @ BDT 10,000
7	Bandarban	4,14,000	Grameen Phone	300 HHs	Rice-15kg, Pulse-2kg, Oil-1lit, Sugar - 1kg, Salt - 1kg and Suji (baby food) - 1kg	Distribution completed on 23 June 2017
8	Rangamati	4,00,000	Banglalink	300 HHs	Rice-15kg, Pulse-2kg, Oil-1lit, Sugar - 1kg, Salt - 1kg and Suji (baby food) - 1kg	Distribution completed on 23 June 2017
	Total BDT =	33,64,000	(Swiss franc 42,582)			