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Emergency Appeal Operations Update

Italy: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRIT002	GLIDE n° OT-2015-000050-ITA
Operations Update n° 5	Timeframe covered by this update: 1 January 2017 - 31 July 2017
Date of issue: 5 September 2017	Date of disaster: Since January 2015
Operation start date: 18 May 2015	Operation end date: 31 December 2017 (extended by three months from 30 September 2017)
Operation budget: CHF 8,370,768 DREF allocation: CHF 283,305	Appeal coverage: 96%
Number of people being assisted: 300,000	
Host National Society's presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Almost 5,000 staff and volunteers of the Italian Red Cross have been involved in the migration response operation to date across the country.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners involved in the operation: IFRC (Regional Office for Europe in Budapest), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and several partner National Societies have been actively involved supporting Italian Red Cross, including British Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, and Malta Red Cross in the search and rescue team.	
Other partners actively involved in the operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies of the Italian Republic: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior and other Italian authorities • International organizations: IOM, UNHCR • Local and international NGOs (Save the Children, Médecins Sans Frontiers (MSF) and Médecins du Monde) and private donors. 	
Contributions to the Emergency Appeal: On behalf of Italian Red Cross, the IFRC would like to thank all partners for their contributions to the Emergency Appeal: American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross and British Government, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Hellenic Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross and Government, Japanese Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Swiss Government. In addition, the Supreme master Ching Hai International Association, and corporate partners including: Coca Cola Foundation, Give Eur-Hope ASBL, King Digital Entertainment PLC and Metro AG.	



Italian Red Cross doctor giving first health assistance, Salerno 2017.
Source: Italian Red Cross

Summary of the appeal

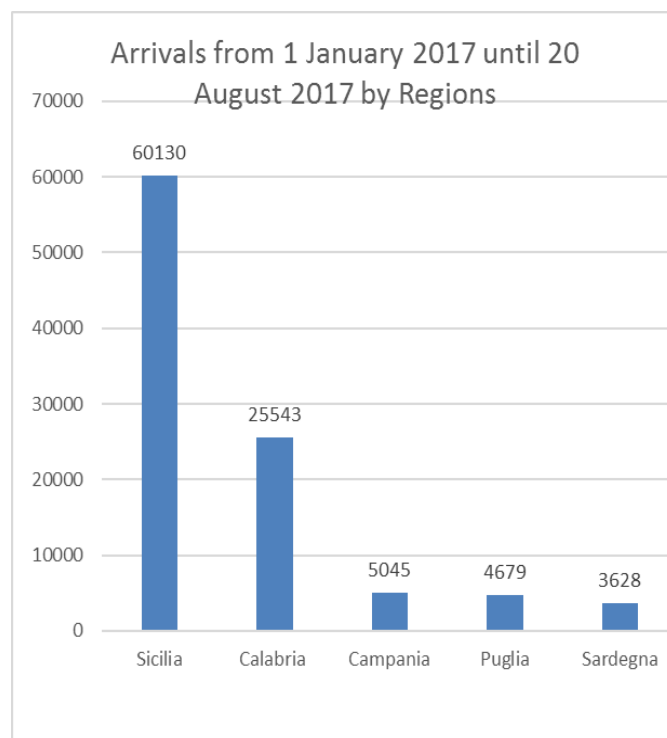
- **25 April 2015:** DREF allocation was made of 283,305 Swiss francs.
- **8 May 2015:** Emergency Appeal was launched for 2,710,576 Swiss francs, to assist 85,000 people, with a timeframe up to end February 2016.
- **23 July 2015:** Operations Update n° 1 was issued to adjust the action to the emerging needs, with an increasing number of migrant people in transit throughout the entire Italian territory.
- **2 November 2015:** Emergency Appeal Revision n° 1 was issued to increase the number of beneficiaries to 105,000 migrants, and increasing the budget to 2,775,269 Swiss francs.
- **25 March 2016:** Operations Update n° 2 was published to extend the timeframe of the Appeal Plan of Action until 31 May 2016.
- **1 June 2016:** Operations Update n° 3 was published to extend the timeframe of the Appeal Plan of Action until 31 August 2016.
- **18 July 2016:** Revised Emergency Appeal n° 2 was issued, for 9,495,715 Swiss francs to provide support to 160,000 beneficiaries including search and rescue activities with the Appeal timeframe extended until 31 July 2017.
- **21 October 2016:** Operations Update n° 4 was issued.
- **6 June 2017:** Revised Emergency Appeal n° 3 was issued, reducing the budget to 8,370,768 Swiss francs, to assist a total of 300,000 people (increased from 180,000), and extending the Appeal timeframe until 30 September 2017.
- **5 September 2017:** This Operations Update extends the Appeal timeframe until 31 December 2017, to enable the Italian Red Cross to meet the still existing humanitarian needs (99,742 migrants have arrived in Italy by boat so far this year), and to complete all planned activities in the framework of the Emergency Appeal.

Situation

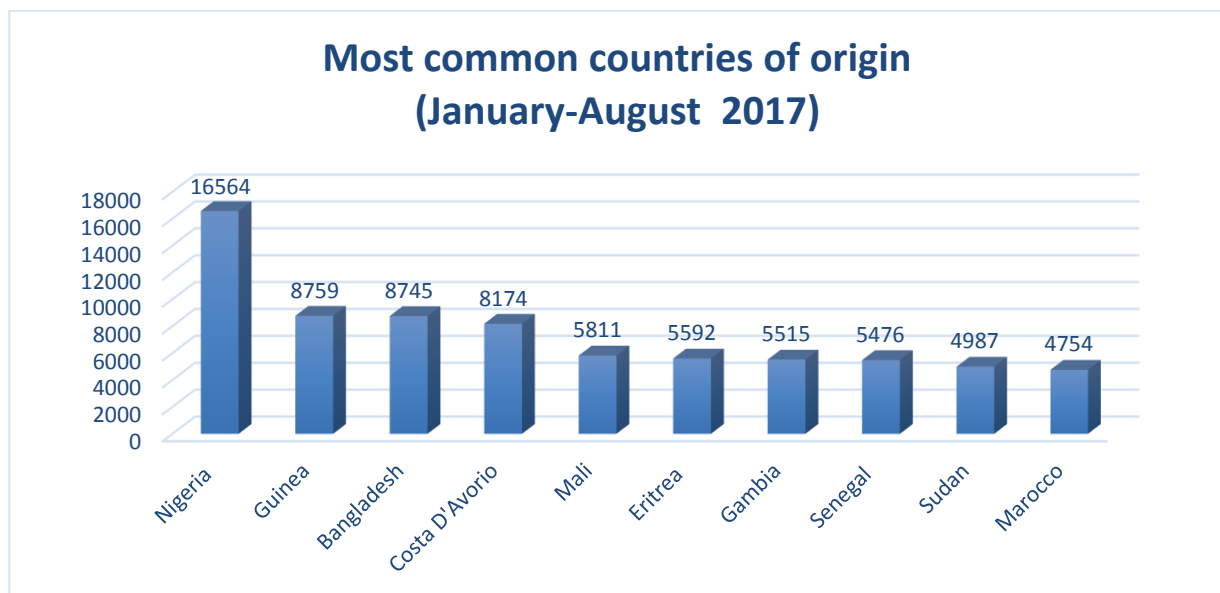
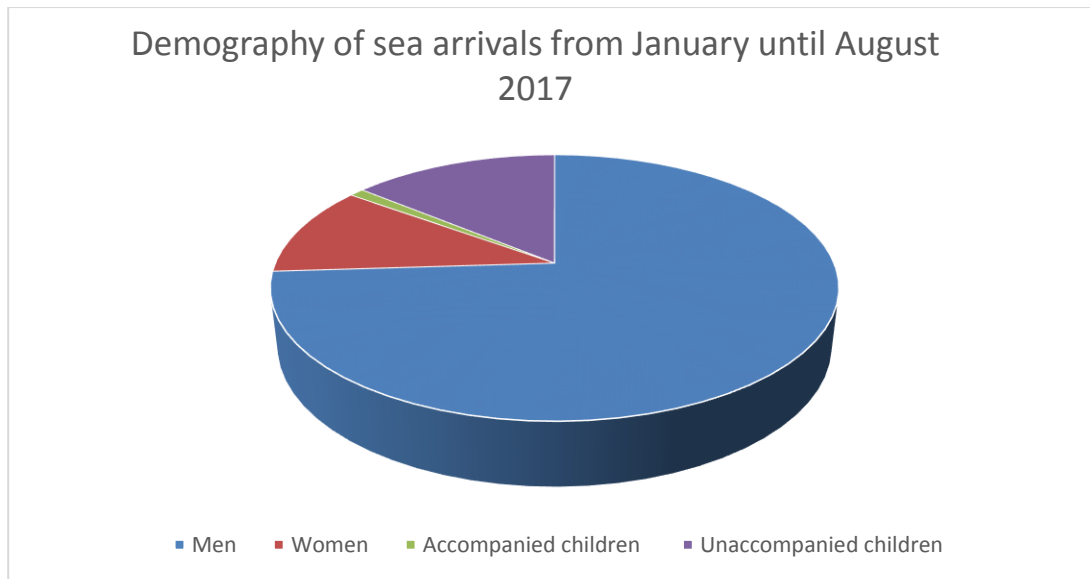
From 1 January 2017 to 4 September 2017, a total of 99,742 migrants have arrived in Italy by sea¹. In 2015 there were a total of 153,842 arrivals, and in 2016 a total of 181,436 arrivals.

During the reporting period, 1 January-31 July 2017, there were a total of 94,234 arrivals (74% men, 11% women, 1% unaccompanied minors and 14% accompanied minors) who arrived on Italian shores after being rescued by search and rescue operations of NGOs, coastguard and military vessels in the Mediterranean Sea.

Libya continues to be the primary departure point for almost 97 per cent of the people who are crossing the Mediterranean Sea to reach Europe. Between January and July 2017, the top five countries of origin of arrivals by sea to Italy have been Nigeria (14 per cent), Bangladesh (12 per cent), Guinea (11 per cent), Côte d'Ivoire (11 per cent) and Gambia (8 per cent).



¹ <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean/location/5205>



In recent years, thousands of migrants have lost their lives in their attempt to seek a safe haven and a better future on the European side of the Mediterranean. This year (up to 20 August), it is estimated that 2,421 migrants have lost their lives while crossing the Mediterranean.

Recently, the Italian Government has threatened to close its ports to search and rescue operations by non-Italian vessels rescuing migrants off Libya's coast, as it struggles to cope with the highest rate of rescues this year.

The EU continues to seek solutions to limit migration flows to Europe from Africa now with a focus on the Central Mediterranean Route and is training the Libyan coast guard. The EU also recently announced that its naval mission against human smuggling will be extended until the end of 2018.

On 2 August, Italy's parliament approved the deployment of two of its naval vessels to Libyan waters in what it refers to as an operation to assist the Libyan coastguard and target people smugglers and traffickers.

Several search and rescue NGOs have refused to sign the Italian government's 'Code of Conduct' for NGOs operating privately-owned ships in the Mediterranean which are engaged in search and rescue operations.

Already, in July and August, the number of new arrivals has dropped substantially; there were 11,461 in July and 3,813 in August², compared to 23,524 in June.

However, it is currently very difficult to know how the situation will unfold in the months ahead. The situation is fluid as the migrants are still coming in small numbers with old boats, in spontaneous arrivals at small harbours, where the provision of assistance is more challenging as the arrivals are unexpected and at night. An estimated 700,000 to 1 million migrants are currently in Libya according to the UN Migration Agency IOM. Humanitarian organizations continue to [raise serious concerns](#) over the conditions and risks migrants face in the country and the various reasons that make them flee to Europe.

It could also be possible that there might be a rise in numbers caused by the political situation in Libya; the number could rapidly increase and therefore the Red Cross support will be much needed.

The situation is currently very unpredictable, and it has strong humanitarian impact as the number of migrants, arriving and in country, still requires maintaining a solid response mechanism in place, which is why IFRC and Italian RC proposes to extend the duration of the Appeal until the end of the year while keeping a close monitoring of the situation.”

Red Cross response

While undergoing a major institutional restructuring, the Italian Red Cross has continued to be at the frontline of the humanitarian response to the needs of migrants and refugees arriving in Italy, providing humanitarian, psychosocial and medical assistance to refugees and migrant populations. From 1 January to 31 July 2017, an estimated 500 Italian Red Cross volunteers and staff members were engaged in providing assistance in 23 different ports in the regions of Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania and Sardinia. During this period, Italian Red Cross intervened in at least 200 landings, providing support to 99,742 migrants.

Priority was given to vulnerable people who, by definition, have special needs and therefore need protection, such as unaccompanied minors, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with younger children, and people for whom it was ascertained that they have suffered torture, rape or other forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence.

From January 2017 until July 2017, the main interventions of the Italian Red Cross have included: reception, relief assistance (food kits and hygiene kits), medical assistance, psychosocial support, family reunification and restoring family links services and provision of information, during and after disembarkation, as well as support through Safe Points.

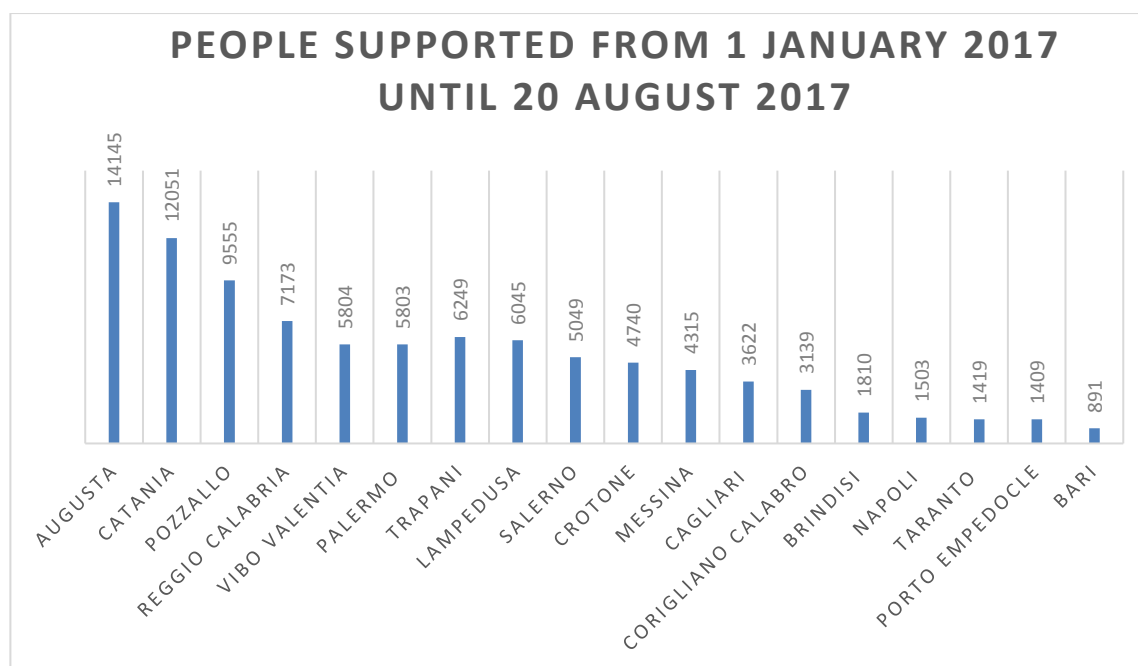


Italian Red Cross volunteer supporting children in Salerno, May 2017. Source: Italian Red Cross



Italian lesson in the reception centre in Bresso, February 2017
Source: Italian Red Cross

² <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean/location/5205>



Source: Italian Ministry of Interior

During the reporting period, the recruitment of the team in the Italian Red Cross headquarters migration unit working under the Emergency Appeal was completed, with the recruitment of new technical staff including the head of migration unit, the Emergency Appeal coordinator, protection officer, anti-trafficking officer, monitoring evaluation accountability and learning officer, migration officers, field officers and cultural-linguistic facilitators (the latter three roles based in the main migrant-receiving regions: Sicily, Calabria and Apulia), to ensure the implementation of activities throughout Italy.

In the first seven months of the year, the Italian Red Cross welcomed 99,742 migrants in the ports of Sicily, Calabria, Puglia, Sardinia and Campania, ensuring the presence of over 500 Red Cross staff and volunteers at 191 landings.

In addition, Italian Red Cross welcomes migrants in 94 reception centers, of which 15 are managed by the Red Cross headquarters and 79 by the local branches, with a total capacity of about 10,000 beds. Every facility provides food (cooked meals), accommodation, health and psychological support, legal support and Italian courses.


To strengthen social inclusion of the guests, the reception centres organize information sessions (especially on legal and social topics), a first approach to the Italian language, Italian language courses, as well as recreational activities.

The restoring family links service is provided directly from the docks to the reception centres, at the Italian Red Cross headquarters and the transit areas, thanks to the Tracing Bus: a four-wheeled telephone booth that travels throughout Italy allowing refugees, asylum seekers and migrants to re-establish links with their family members, using a three-minute phone call, supported by Italian Red Cross staff and volunteers.

In 2016 the Safe Point project was launched with Catania and Trapani as the leads in establishing Safe Points, and in 2017, also in Cagliari and Rome. Safe Points are a help desk where Red Cross volunteers offer listening, assistance and information to all those who are left out of the Italian reception system, and are at risk because they do not have any protection. Over the next few months, another six Safe Points will be opened, moving to northern areas and concentrating on border locations.

Thanks to the activities of the Safe Points operational during the reporting period, it was possible to give information and assistance to 327 people who do not have access to other types of support and have requested support from the Red Cross, many of whom do not have legal status in-country and are therefore particularly vulnerable.

From the beginning of the operation in May 2015 up to the end of July 2017, the Italian Red Cross has provided the following relief items and services to migrants:

 <p>5,535,274 food and non-food items distributed (including hygiene items)</p>	 <p>14,906 persons assisted in the reception centres managed by the Italian Red Cross</p>	 <p>2,066 volunteers / staff involved in the landing operations</p>	 <p>2,419 people assisted by restoring family links / tracing activities</p>	 <p>434,271 people supported on arrival on boats</p>
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Coordination and partnerships



The Italian Red Cross has continued to strengthen its existing relationships with the different ministries/agencies involved in the migration response, such as the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, the Italian Coast Guards, and USMAF – the Maritime, Aviation and Border Health Office of the Ministry of Interior. The collaboration with the governmental authorities has been fruitful and the role of the National Society is well understood. Whenever needed, humanitarian concerns have been brought to the attention of the authorities to ensure that adequate measures can be adopted to meet humanitarian needs.

The branches and the headquarters of the Italian Red Cross have continued to exchange information on a regular basis with other humanitarian actors, to coordinate work and define the best complementary services. Among those agencies are UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), and Save the Children (SCF). Monthly meetings with these organizations act as a coordination mechanism and information sharing platform among stakeholders and organizations involved in supporting and helping migrants during search and rescue and disembarkation activities. In addition, this coordination has ensured that roles and responsibilities are clear. For example, Save the Children work with unaccompanied minors and work is not duplicated; and in harbours where the local prefecture provides food and other items, Italian Red Cross does not duplicate this work by distributing its own kits. Furthermore, the relationship with the local authorities enables Italian Red Cross to carry out preventive restoring family links work at harbours and allows migrants to wait for their family members before being dispersed. A key part of the work undertaken to develop Italian Red Cross standard operating procedures in responding to risks of trafficking has involved developing relationships and coordinating with other actors in-country, to determine how Italian Red Cross could respond within the framework of the existing national referral mechanism. The Italian Red Cross anti-trafficking officer communicated and met with different actors; this coordination was particularly effective as it resulted in Italian Red Cross being invited by the Ministerial Department for Equal Opportunities to participate in the working group of the National Anti-Trafficking Plan 2016-18, as a humanitarian organization.

In order to support the activities under the Emergency Appeal, continuous communication has also been maintained between Italian Red Cross and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners. Collaboration with other members of the Movement has strengthened the Italian Red Cross response, for example, working closely with the Maltese Red Cross and ICRC to address restoring family links cases of families separated during their journeys at sea, as well as identifying casualties in order to inform their families. This collaboration also aims to develop a strategy to promote the restoring family links service, as well as preventing secondary separations of migrants at a later stage in their journey. Support has been provided in particular by the ICRC, who have dedicated a delegate to work as a restoring family links advisor to the Italian Red Cross (from July-October 2017), to strengthen internal processes, procedures and capacities, particularly at disembarkation, including providing information to migrants on their right to family unity, prevention of second separations, collection of salamat (safe and well messages), and sharing information on separations with the wider restoring family links national and international networks. ICRC and Italian Red Cross have worked together to raise awareness among other humanitarian and search-and-rescue actors on the prevention of family separation, as well as promoting the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement restoring family links service through the distribution of posters and information cards

Operational implementation

The following provides an update on implementation during the seven-month period, 1 January 2017 to 31 July 2017, against the outcomes and outputs in the revised Emergency Appeal Plan of Action issued on 6 June 2017:

 <h3>Health</h3>
<p>Outcome 1: The beneficiaries and staff/volunteers are provided with Psychosocial Support Services</p>
<p>Output 1.1: Psychosocial support is provided to people in need (migrants and Italian Red Cross volunteers and staff)</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of psychosocial support specialist for the Italian Red Cross • Provision of psychosocial support training and daily psychosocial support for the Italian Red Cross staff and volunteers • Identification of people affected severely or at risk, provision of psychosocial support and referral for second-line counselling
<p>Progress towards Outcome 1:</p> <p><u>Output 1.1: Psychosocial support is provided to people in need (migrants and Italian Red Cross volunteers and staff)</u></p> <p>At the end of April 2017, a psychologist was recruited, working under the Emergency Appeal funded activities. The psychosocial support activity in this seven-month period was directed to psychosocial support to Italian Red Cross staff and volunteers in regions involved in provision of humanitarian assistance to migrants. Psychosocial support involved 110 volunteers in five meetings organized in Sicily, Calabria and Sardinia. The meetings were aimed at providing volunteers with concrete tools for protection in the psychological emergencies in which they may be involved daily, and, also, to support them in dealing with their emotions. Disembarkation of migrants may present critical situations in which volunteers may feel emotionally involved. During the meetings, many volunteers had the opportunity to share their experiences and their emotions.</p> <p>From January to July, there were also refresher trainings for psychologists in Sicily, involving 17 people. During the trainings, the role of the Italian Red Cross psychologists at landings, and their possible interventions in reducing the suffering and risks of trauma of migrants who have lost family or friends, were addressed.</p> <p>Psychosocial support is provided at points of disembarkation and at safe points. 29 migrants, out of which 15 at safe points and 14 at landings (with sparse or missing family members) were identified as severely affected or at risk, and were referred for second-line counselling, such as vulnerable people who are reported to the authorities for protection in protected structures, especially unaccompanied minors or women victims of violence. In addition, psychosocial support has been provided for those who lost a relative while crossing the sea.</p>

<p>Psychosocial support training in Cagliari, April 2017. Source: Italian Red Cross</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Beneficiaries are provided with first aid and basic health care</p>
<p>Output 2.1: First aid and basic health care is provided to those who need them</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent presence of Italian Red Cross volunteers trained in first aid at the ports (upon migrants' arrival) • Identification of migrants with severe health issues or at risk of deteriorating health, including referral and transportation to hospitals
<p>Progress towards outcome 2</p> <p><u>Output 2.1: First aid and basic health care is provided to those who need them</u></p>

An average of more than 500 Italian Red Cross volunteers have been on the front line of the humanitarian response to the needs of migrants and refugees. The Italian Red Cross in partnership with other humanitarian organizations provides first aid and medical assistance to refugees and asylum seekers, adults as well as minors, who land in the Italian ports. During the disembarkation operations, volunteers and staff have prioritized the most vulnerable according to the following criteria: rescued people in need of urgent medical care, children, nursing mothers and pregnant women.

During the reporting period, 94,234 migrants were given basic medical screenings at disembarkation (74% men, 11% women, 1% unaccompanied minors and 14% accompanied minors). These screenings check for major injuries or health conditions, pregnancy, conditions such as scabies etc. Italian Red Cross doctors and nurses are on hand to treat scabies immediately, as well as provide any basic first aid and primary healthcare that can be administered on-site. Major medical cases which require additional treatment are referred to local hospitals. Red Cross volunteers and staff provide health care and logistical support, distribute basic medical supplies and transport unwell migrants to hospitals and clinics, on a daily basis. During the reporting period, 149 such referrals were made. Italian Red Cross also coordinates with USMAF (Maritime, Aviation and Border Health Office of the Ministry of Interior) whose own 30 doctors and 15 nurses are present at disembarkations too. As per Italian government requirements, USMAF holds responsibility for medical screening and treatment of migrants, and as an auxiliary to the government, Italian Red Cross provides additional support and resources in this effort.



An Italian Red Cross nurse giving health assistance during disembarkation in Salerno, May 2017. *Source: Italian Red Cross*

Outcome 3: The health surveillance of migrants is ensured in the territory of Italy

Output 3.1: A system to ensure the health surveillance of migrants is in place

Activities planned:

- Procurement of IT equipment (two tablets and 3,000 bracelets), followed by piloting and testing

Progress towards outcome 3

Output 3.1: A system to ensure the health surveillance of migrants is in place

The activity has not been realized yet.

Water; Sanitation; Hygiene

Outcome 4: The risk of sanitation-related diseases has been reduced through the distribution of basic hygiene kits

Output 4.1: Up to 72,500 migrants receive basic hygiene kits upon arrival

Activities planned:

- Local procurement, transportation and distribution of hygiene kits

Output 4.2: Awareness of migrants is raised on health and hygiene-related issues

Activities planned:

- Preparation and dissemination of multi-lingual materials on health and hygiene promotion
- New methods and initiatives, such as the Red Noses Clown doctors, training of migrant volunteers and other forms of volunteer engagement

Progress towards outcome 4

Output 4.1: Up to 72,500 migrants receive basic hygiene kits upon arrival

The procurement and logistics procedures are in accordance with the national legislation in the country, the Italian Red Cross regulations, and also the procurement procedures of the IFRC. The main challenge faced has related to procurement of kits to be distributed. Processing this procurement has taken longer than originally forecasted, meaning that new items will not arrive in-country until August. The National Society has mitigated this delay in a number of ways: firstly, as the operation was already ongoing, there was an existing level of stock available, and so the arrival of new kits was not needed in order to commence or continue activities. Secondly,

contingency stock was available in the Italian Red Cross warehouse in Avezzano. In fact, 20,000 hygiene kits were dispatched from the central warehouse to local branches, including Naples, Catania, Crotone, Vibo Valentia, Salerno, Brindisi and Lampedusa. In total, 8,484 were distributed in Sicily, 7,632 in Calabria, 2,448 in Campania and 1,440 in Apulia. Once the new procurement arrives in country, a portion will be used to replenish the contingency stock utilised, and the remainder will be distributed to new arrivals after the delivery date. During the reporting period, migrants who arrived were provided with hygiene kits. Hygiene kits are provided in a zip-lock plastic bag, and include: body soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, bath towel, shampoo, 30 sticking plasters, 10 moist tissues. The male hygiene kits also included razors, and the female hygiene kits included sanitary towels. Provide assistance with hygiene kits to the migrants during disembarkations give us also the possibility the talk to the migrants, recognizing the indicators and signals of trafficking, but also informing them on the risks of trafficking and the protection provided by the Italian legislation.



Distribution of hygiene kits in Vibo Valentia, April 2017.
Source: Italian Red Cross

Output 4.2: Awareness of migrants is raised on health and hygiene-related issues

The hygiene promotion activity has been done face to face with migrants by the mediators at the landings and in the reception centres, such as in Salerno and Messina, and the activity has also been implemented in the other reception centres across Italy.

Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food security

Outcome 5: The emergency food needs of the beneficiaries in the ports are met according to assessed needs

Output 5.1: Food is provided by Italian Red Cross to up to 120,000 beneficiaries

Activities planned:

- Local procurement, transportation and distribution of food to migrants upon arrival

Progress towards outcome 5

Output 5.1: Food is provided by Italian RC to up to 120,000 beneficiaries

The procurement and logistics procedures for the food kits are in accordance with the national legislation in the country, the Italian Red Cross regulations, and also the procurement procedures of the IFRC. As with the hygiene kits, processing the food kits procurement has taken longer than originally forecasted. Italian Red Cross has mitigated this delay using the contingency stock stored in the Hellenic Red Cross. Items which were no longer needed in Greece, since the number of arrivals has fallen in Greece compared to previous years, were transferred to Italy in July to support the response. The Italian Red Cross has now confirmed that all 120,000 kits have now arrived in Italy. In total, 26,400 kits (containing sardines, peanuts, crackers, dehydrated fruits) were distributed to Sicily, and 5,000 kits to Calabria. 1,600 kits were distributed in August in the reception centres of Jesolo and Settimo Torinese (800 per centre) to meet the needs of migrants who had arrived in the previous



Distribution of food kits, Porto Empedocle, January 2017.
Source: Italian Red Cross

weeks. In addition, in a small number of harbours, the local prefecture distributes food kits to migrants arriving, so Italian Red Cross has not distributed the same items twice, avoiding duplication as well as wastage of resources. Once the procurement arrives in country, a portion will be used to replenish the contingency stock utilized, and the remainder will be distributed to new arrivals after the delivery date. The food kits (one kit per person) include a one-litre bottle of water, and sweet and savoury biscuits – they are designed to meet immediate hydration needs and provide basic sustenance during the journey between disembarkation and reaching a reception centre, where full cooked meals are provided.



Shelter (including non-food items)

Outcome 6: Non-food assistance is provided to migrants

Output 6.1: 10,000 migrants receive basic relief kits

Activities planned:

- Procurement, transportation and distribution of basic relief kits to local branches for prepositioning
- Distribution of kits upon arrival

Output 6.1: 10,000 migrants receive basic relief kits

The Italian Red Cross still aims to continue mobilizing resources and IKD for ongoing distributions, which it has implemented throughout the country.

More specifically, at the end of July, the procurement, transportation and distribution of 10,000 blankets as immediate relief items was completed. They were purchased through the IFRC's Global Logistics Service and was delivered to migrants hosted in the reception centres. In addition, 160 blankets were distributed in Apulia, 160 in Sardinia, 800 in Sicilia and 800 in Liguria due to the critical situation in the reception centres. 3,000 pairs of slippers were distributed in Calabria, as well as 1,080 pairs in the Red Cross reception centre in Liguria.



Restoring Family Links

Outcome 7: Family links are restored wherever people are separated from or stay without news of their families

Output 7.1: Family tracing, messaging services are provided to the evacuated people

Activities planned:

- Identification of families in need of restoring family links services, distribution of information and leaflets, handling of tracing requests and provision of family messaging service
- Technical and logistical support to collect and transfer information from family members of foreign shipwreck victims off the Italian coast for identification
- Restoring family links training and provision of equipment for the Italian Red Cross staff and volunteers
- Transnational workshops to exchange experiences and share capacities

Progress towards outcome 7

Output 7.1: Family tracing, messaging services are provided to the evacuated people

The Italian Red Cross has intensified its presence at landings, providing information to migrants on the restoring family links (RFL) service, distributing promotional material, and coordinating activities with other humanitarian actors. At the ports, migrants have the chance to report to Red Cross staff and volunteers about separation from their family members, and receive support and directions on how to benefit from the RFL service. Italian Red Cross staff report to the authorities the cases of separation in Italy, to facilitate the reunion of separated family members. "Salamat" are also collected and transmitted; these are messages indicating that migrants have arrived safely and are well, and are transmitted by telephone to family members living in the countries of origin via the network of National Societies.

During the reporting period, 98 tracing requests were collected, and of those, 20 cases resulted in restored contacts through the tracing requests, in addition to 39 cases of family links restored through "warnings of separation". Tracing requests involve separations exceeding one month in duration; for separations of less than one month, an 'internal warning of separation' is recorded and followed up; these totalled 306 during the reporting period. At every port and safe point, migrants receive a business card-sized advertisement for the RFL work carried out by the Italian Red Cross and ICRC, which includes information in some of the languages most

commonly spoken by migrants, such as English, French, Arabic, Farsi and Pashtu. Volunteers also collect 'salamat'; between February and May 2017, 183 salamat were collected and transmitted from migrants arriving in Italian ports. Italian Red Cross works closely with other members of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, in particular the ICRC and the Maltese Red Cross, to support the reunification of families separated during rescue operations at sea. Italian Red Cross is currently in the process of developing and strengthening its relationship with the Libyan Red Crescent to further support its RFL work.

Preventive RFL was also carried out at ports during disembarkation, to ensure that families separated when their boats were rescued (e.g. members of the same family being taken onto different rescue ships) were reunited before they were transferred on to reception centres. Migrants who disembark and tell Italian Red Cross that their family members are on a ship that has not yet docked are allowed to remain in the port in a dedicated tent where they can sit in the shade until their family members arrive. Italian Red Cross has an agreement with the Italian authorities that these individuals can stay and wait, rather than being registered immediately and taken by bus to a reception centre. Within Italy, the Italian Red Cross supports migrants who have already been separated on different buses and are being accommodated in different parts of Italy, to find their family members and be reunited; this includes working with reception centres hosting unaccompanied minors to find their family members.


RFL training has been organized in various locations: Lazio, Emilia Romagna, Sicily and Lombardy have completed two-day courses for Italian Red Cross RFL staff and volunteers. In particular, workshops in Sicily have been organized in several local branches involved in landing activities. Training focused on RFL activities (prevention of separation, restoration of bonds, maintenance of bonds, support for family members of victims of shipwrecks), psychosocial support issues, legal aspects and vulnerability categories. In July, an important meeting was held with all the members of the Italian Red Cross RFL network, including representatives of each region in Italy, during which the training of volunteers was identified as a priority.

In addition, from January until March, the Red Cross Tracing Bus (funded by Netherlands Red Cross) made 16 trips across Italy from Milan to Lampedusa, covering more than 1,500 km. The Tracing Bus is a service offered by Italian Red Cross to migrants and refugees providing free 3-minute calls with friends or family members they have had to leave behind, aimed at enabling them to maintain contact with family members, and preventing families from losing touch with each other. They also receive information and assistance with tracing family members and RFL. During the Tracing Bus pilot project, 3,656 migrants were reached and 134 volunteers were involved in the activities. Thanks to the RFL service, 1,929 migrants have had the chance to call their families and 1,035 of them restored contacts with their loved ones.

During the reporting period, some improvements and advances were made within the RFL team at Italian Red Cross. An ICRC forensic advisor ran a training for six RFL caseworkers and one database administrator in Rome, on identifying individuals who died during their migration journey. Another training in Geneva introduced the new internal Red Cross Red Crescent Movement database to be used for international RFL cases, and which will be rolled out in Italy this summer. RFL training was provided to new volunteers in Lazio, where no RFL volunteers existed previously, as well as those working at the Augusta port, including the provision of psychosocial support to beneficiaries of RFL services. Simulations were organized to enhance the training, developing volunteers' capacity to collect tracing and messaging requests. Two RFL caseworkers attended the IFRC Europe Regional Protection and Anti-Trafficking Workshop in Budapest, as well as the annual RFL Conference of European National Societies in Oslo, Norway, both in April 2017. Italian Red Cross is also in the process of preparing information materials on RFL services available in-country for dissemination, translating these into the most common languages of the migrants.



Italian Red Cross volunteer offering a three-minute call to family members back home, through the Tracing Bus activity, March 2017. Source: Italian Red Cross

 <h2>National Society capacity-building</h2>
<p>Outcome 8: The capacity of the National Society to respond to the consequences of the crisis situation is strengthened</p>
<p>Output 8.1: The Italian Red Cross has been strengthened to provide efficient response during disembarkation of the migrants.</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <p>At the national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the National Society leadership in the standardization, planning process of its procedures and trainings. • Support to the National Society in its reporting structures and capabilities. <p>At the operational level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of five lighting balloons, defibrillator, field tents and equipment, and provision of computers and scanners • Development of internal standard operating procedures
<p>Progress towards outcome 8</p> <p>Output 8.1: The Italian Red Cross has been strengthened to provide efficient response during disembarkation of the migrants</p> <p>Over the past year, the Italian Red Cross has been undergoing a complete restructuring of its institution as well as its status. This ongoing process requires a standardization of procedures and practices which is being currently developed and implemented.</p>
<p>Outcome 9: The functionality of the Lampedusa branch is guaranteed</p>
<p>Output 9.1: A temporary office is set up for the Lampedusa branch</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of location, establishment of the local branch and needs assessment • Setting up and training of the team and volunteers, and recruitment of a reception services advisor • Development of standardized reception procedures • Procurement of logistics items and provision of hygiene and relief kits during disembarkations
<p>Progress towards outcome 9</p> <p>Output 9.1: A temporary office is set up for the Lampedusa branch</p> <p>In April, the Italian Red Cross staff member engaged for the reception centre in Lampedusa was trained, together with the other Italian Red Cross reception centres' directors, by the academic institute Unilink Campus of Rome. The 12-day course provided a useful learning opportunity on the following subjects: the historical and geopolitical background of migration, national and international migration law, procedures for managing recovery and reception situations. All participants could also share their experiences with other reception centre coordinators and further develop their understanding and skill sets for their work. A reception services advisor from Italian Red Cross supported the new director in the adaptation of the Italian Red Cross reception procedures to the Lampedusa context.</p>

In addition to the sectors above, the operation is 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 adjustments as required based on the findings of assessments;
- the establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to crisis-affected people;
- appropriate monitoring and evaluation informing programme management and delivery.

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

Quality programming	
Outcome 10: Migrants have access to updated information, provide feedback and are able to take informed decisions about their situation, health and well-being etc.³	
Output 10.1: Access to up to 10 Safe Points is available to migrants in key locations	
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline needs assessments and collection of continuous feedback from migrants including training of branches • Provision of information and materials about health, RFL and legal services for both migrants and host communities • Provision of basic assistance, healthcare and distribution of non-food items • Setup and operation of up to 10 Safe Points across key locations in Italy • Ten trainings on legal assistance, migration flows and principles of humanitarian assistance 	
Progress towards outcome 10	
Output 10.1: Access to up to 10 safe points is available to migrants in key locations	
<p>From March to April, Italian Red Cross conducted evaluation and assessment missions to Catania and Trapani Red Cross local branches and collected data and information to inform the development of internal guidelines to support those migrants who are outside the protection system granted by Italian authorities. Italian Red Cross also mapped the Italian territory to identify transit cities (and their Italian Red Cross local branches) with the aim of replicating the successful examples of the Safe Points in Trapani and Catania and expanding the service to 8 new Safe Points (including the two already set up).</p> <p>This was the first step for the establishment of the Safe Points – a space in which migrants receive information about their rights, RFL, health, and residence rights to services in Italy. This consists of out-reach activities as the Safe Point is established in an area which is easily accessible to migrants and is usually in the centre of a town. Through the Safe Points, Italian Red Cross volunteers are able to help migrants to navigate the bureaucratic procedures of the Italian system, and to ask assistance from lawyers for free legal aid to support some of the vulnerable migrants.</p> <p>Italian Red Cross created a guideline and calendar for the opening of the eight new Safe Points. In May, the Safe Point Coordinator travelled around some regions (Sardinia and Lazio) to introduce the programme. In Sardinia, 30 Italian Red Cross volunteers belonging to the Cagliari local branch actively participated in the training activities launched by the programme. The activities consisted of on-the-job training, how to run the services of the Safe Points, legal training on the general principles of immigration law, psychosocial support, and hands-on training with the support of a volunteer committee. A group of Italian Red Cross Cagliari branch volunteers are now</p>	 <p><i>Italian Red Cross staff providing services at the Safe Point in Catania, April 2017.</i> Source: Italian Red Cross</p>

³ Outcomes 10 and 11 and their listed activities refer to the section on Community Engagement and Accountability in the Detailed Operational Plan of the Emergency Appeal Plan of Action.

dedicated to Safe Point activities. Some time was dedicated to obtain required documents and authorization for the use of public space from the local authorities, to be able to set it up on the main square of Cagliari. The Safe Point was officially opened on 21 June. Two additional Safe Points planned in Rome are going to be opened shortly, and the decrees are already published by the president of the local committee.

Other training activities for volunteers are being planned. The guidelines on the basic activities of Safe Points have been expanded and are being evaluated. Reporting models have been disseminated among the volunteers to facilitate the communication of information not only within the Red Cross but also further afield, and are available to organizations who are rolling out – or intend to roll out – such a service. The training is also tailored to identified needs, and will include anti-trafficking prevention training.

The community engagement and accountability training, as part of the wider protection, community engagement and accountability and psychosocial support training carried out during the reporting period, has also ensured that protection ‘champions’ across the regions have knowledge and understanding of the importance of community engagement and accountability. Thanks to the work of the Safe Points which could collect feedback from the migrants about the existing clothing kits, Italian Red Cross adapted and amended its approach to better respond to the needs of migrants. At disembarkations, most migrants land nearly naked or with a few, wet and dirty clothes. The earlier relief kit did not contain adequate clothing in terms of quantity and dignity. The new kit has therefore been amended to include a full change of clothes including disposable underpants, t-shirt, trousers, small blanket and towel. This way, migrants will feel safe and treated with dignity, no matter how long they have to wait to be transferred to a reception centre.

Outcome 11: Awareness is raised among the Italian population for the humanitarian needs of the migrants

Output 11.1: Public sensitization campaign and activities are organized

Activities planned:

- Public awareness campaign “#leparolevalgono”, in the framework of the IFRC awareness campaign “#Protect Humanity” via the Italian Red Cross website, social networks and newspapers
- RFL video promoting RFL activities in the field
- National press campaign
- Awareness-raising campaign on the added value migrants bring to host communities

Progress towards outcome 11

Output 11.1: Public sensitization campaign and activities are organized

In connection with the community engagement activities, the Italian Red Cross launched a public awareness raising campaign “#leparolevalgono” in May 2016, which ended in September 2016. The campaign was conducted in the framework of the global IFRC awareness raising campaign “#Protect Humanity” launched in September 2015 and aims at calling people, partners and decision-makers to stand in solidarity with vulnerable migrants by signing a call for their protection, and to guarantee their safety and dignity, without discrimination, at every stage of their journey.

The Italian Red Cross’s campaign, realized in collaboration with the Treccani encyclopaedia, assumes that words like “Humanity”, “Migration”, “Hospitality”, “Asylum” and “Dialogue” are among the most present words today in the media and in public debates, however, despite this, only a few people know their intrinsic meaning. Through this campaign, the Italian Red Cross promotes the understanding of the phenomena of migration and hospitality through the words that are chosen to describe them.

In March 2017, a three-minute video on the experience of the Tracing Bus was produced and promoted on the Italian Red Cross YouTube channel and social media network of the Italian Red Cross

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-bxQ8gAXbLo&feature=youtu.be>; in addition to a video promoting an RFL happy ending story: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pvTWOsPOCxY>

Moreover, several videos and news were presented during the reporting period, in order to promote the Red Cross’s activities in the migration response work, both inside and outside the National Society:

Life in the Reception Centre of Ventimiglia: https://youtu.be/nIH_OozWdmQ

The Safe Point in Catania: <https://youtu.be/AW6VPrupJs0>

Migrants, the Apulian phenomenon of the "Spontaneous Landings": <https://youtu.be/lzuWilZVcKY>

The Reception Centre in Lecce: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=trbyroKi3Ag>

Work in Progress - Settimo Torinese: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=52zj1pEFIHY&t=33s>

Salerno, Italian Red Cross landing operations: <https://youtu.be/PdOXZJctUYE>

Migration Task Force Meeting: <https://youtu.be/3k8HTlaf6qs>

A Life-saving Call: The Tracing Bus to Reconnect Migrants with Families: <https://goo.gl/fCdYqv>

Rome, the Phone Bus for refugees: <https://goo.gl/WPBwEA>

A call to say "We're still alive": <https://goo.gl/RSEfnz>

Outcome 12: Protection services are provided to migrants⁴

Output 12.1: Italian Red Cross staff and volunteers are trained to identify victims and potential victims of trafficking and refer them to appropriate services

Activities planned:

- Recruitment of a protection and an anti-trafficking officer
- Development and distribution of pocket guides and e-module software
- Delivery of training of trainers in community engagement and accountability, psychosocial support and protection

Output 12.2: Migrants in Italy are provided with information on trafficking

Activities planned:

- Development and distribution of information and marketing materials and roll-out of the Virtual Volunteer application
- Meetings for asylum-seekers

Progress towards outcomes

Output 12.1: Italian Red Cross staff and volunteers are trained to identify victims and potential victims of trafficking and refer them to appropriate services

With the support of British Red Cross through the Mediterranean Migration Anti-Trafficking Project (MMPAT), the Italian Red Cross is significantly strengthening its protection and anti-trafficking work. Specifically, in April 2017, a protection officer and anti-trafficking officer were recruited at headquarters level, working under the Emergency Appeal activities. The pocket guides have been realized and will be distributed alongside the roll-out of the e-module in August. During the reporting period, the team worked on the PROTECT e-module with the final aim to train 500 Italian Red Cross volunteers on the identification of a victim or potential victim of trafficking during Italian Red Cross activities. Since the end of the reporting period, the team has finished developing and adapting the e-module to the Italian context and laws, including translation into Italian and proofreading, and the addition of Italian Red Cross photos relevant to the context. The focus groups and interviews with staff and volunteers informed part of the content. At the end of July, the anti-trafficking officer completed the formulation of the e-module 1 for the Mediterranean Migration Protection and Anti-Trafficking Project - recognizing the victims of trafficking and offer an answer. The training has been available on the IFRC e-learning platform from 8 August 2017.



Italian Red Cross Protection, Gender and Inclusion Training, Bresso, April 2017. Source: Italian Red Cross

In April, the Italian Red Cross and IFRC organized a three-day training hosted by the National Training Centre in Bresso (Milan). 39 Italian Red Cross staff and volunteers, 23 women and 16 men, from various regions and Red Cross branches, like Friuli, Trentino, Lombardia, Piemonte, Liguria, Lazio, Marche, Molise, Puglia, Calabria, Sicilia, responding to the current migration crisis, actively participated, including some of them who were migrants who became Red Cross volunteers. The event was the first of its kind and served to pilot a standardized, basic Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies training, sensitizing and introducing operational tools to prevent, identify and respond to protection needs. Topics included sexual and gender based violence, trafficking in human beings, child protection, violence prevention, minimum standards for protection, among others. Significant parts were dedicated to strengthen the competencies and skills of participants in providing psychosocial support and

⁴ Outcome 12 and its listed activities refer to the section on Protection in the Detailed Operational Plan in the Emergency Appeal Plan of Action.

ensuring community engagement and accountability. As part of the process that aims at developing and providing a training of trainers in protection, key profiles were identified and lessons learned, to progress with further steps. The training was evaluated and a comprehensive report was developed by Italian Red Cross (which is available upon request). Evaluations showed that there was a need for such a training for staff and volunteers, but also that the level of knowledge about psychosocial support, community engagement and accountability, protection, gender and inclusion, varied greatly and the next training will be adjusted on account of that. The event provided the basic structure for Italian Red Cross to adapt key materials and develop and provide the training for trainers for identified protection “champions”.

The Italian Red Cross Protection Unit, during its first months of operation, has aimed to create a map of migrant centres across the Italian territory, to identify the new safe points, to meet volunteers and staff who provide support during disembarkations, in order to identify gaps that might delay the protection process and the migrants’ sense of safety. The next step is the production of protection guidelines and to make them available to Red Cross staff and volunteers.

Italian Red Cross is working with the goal of raising awareness through face-to-face trainings for Red Cross staff and volunteers, and, at the same time, informing the migrant population through posters, videos and brochures, about Italian Red Cross activities

The Protection Unit has developed protection training material, relevant to the Italian migration context, in order to begin a training and awareness course for all Italian Red Cross staff on Protection, Gender and Social Inclusion. In July, the Italian Red Cross organized a focus group discussion with eight migrants in the reception centre of Lecce. The aim of the focus group was to identify, through migrant assessments, indicators to improve the protection process. The discussions extended to the staff in the reception centre also aimed to outline the tools to be used to strengthen the promotion of social inclusion, and opportunities for vocational and professional education. Interviews with migrants, including families with children and adults, highlighted the importance of communication in terms of information dissemination, protection of migrant children in the centre, and in particular how to deal with intra-family forms of violence within the migratory environment.

Output 12.2: Migrants in Italy are provided with information on trafficking

The Virtual Volunteer platform was launched in conjunction with World Refugee Day, on 20 June 2017. The smartphone-friendly platform provides information about available services in the area where a person is connected, by both Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and non-Movement actors – from legal aid to psychological counselling, from health services to kitchens where migrants can access food, as well as providing information on the search for family members who have been separated. Through geolocation, the platform allows refugees, asylum seekers and people outside the reception and accommodation system to identify the various services provided by Italian Red Cross and other agencies. Users can find outpatient clinics, consultants, canteens, dormitories, places to receive free legal assistance and psychological support on the map, as well as the three Red Cross Safe Points, currently operating in Catania, Trapani and Cagliari. The platform also provides information on what trafficking is and how Italian Red Cross can protect people exposed to the different forms of exploitation in Italy.

During the first six weeks, the platform was operational (19 June – 31 July), there were 410 unique users. There was a low bounce rate of users who navigated away from the app after viewing only one page (21.27%), and there were more sessions than unique users (550), indicating the usefulness of the app: users are returning to open it again, and are viewing multiple pages – an average of 5.8 pages is viewed per session, with an average use time of 2 minutes 42 seconds.

Outcome 13: The quality of this operation is ensured and continuous improvement is provided through monitoring

Output 13.1: The Italian Red Cross branches are monitoring and deploying teams based on the situation

Activities planned:

- Mobilization of volunteers and transportation of relief items based on the needs
- Ongoing assessments and monitoring by Italian Red Cross and the IFRC

Progress towards outcome 13

Output 13.1: The Italian Red Cross branches are monitoring and deploying teams based on the situation

Monitoring visits have taken place to the disembarkation ports, Safe Points and reception centres by Italian Red Cross and IFRC migration team members. A visit of IFRC delegates took place in May in Sicily, while members of the Italian Red Cross migration unit have been able to visit more frequently throughout the reporting period. Monthly monitoring meetings have enabled all project stakeholders to be aware of the progress of the project, and to address any issues as and when they arose.

Operational support services

Communications

All communication activities directly support the Emergency Appeal and aim to raise awareness and sensitize the public, media and partners/donors on the emergency situation, humanitarian needs, and the Red Cross Red Crescent response. For more detailed communication products please visit the following links:

IFRC communications: <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/europe-central-asia/italy/>

Italian Red Cross web site: <https://www.cri.it/home>

Italian Red Cross Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/ItalianRedCross/>

In addition, links to various videos and stories within the reporting period are listing in section 11.1 above.

Human resources

After proper assessment performed, the IFRC regional office is in the process of providing ongoing support to the National Society with regard to financial and operational reporting (and when required, coordination). The regional office will also support the Italian Red Cross in the drafting of the 2018 migration plan and the strengthening of its reporting capacity.

During the reporting period January-July 2017, the Emergency Appeal has covered the salaries of the following Italian Red Cross staff:

Linguistic mediators, providing support in the field	5	persons
Field officer	1	Persons
Migration officers	3	Persons
Psychologist / psychosocial support coordinator	1	Person
Safe Point coordinator	1	person
Emergency Appeal coordinator	1	Person
Communications officer	1	person
Protection officer	1	person
Anti-trafficking officer	1	person
Head of migration	1	person
Logistics officer	1	person
Monitoring evaluation accountability and learning officer	1	person

Administration and Finance

The operation is carried out by the Italian Red Cross's local branches, which directly engage at the ports and in the reception centres, under the guidance of the national headquarters and in accordance with the administrative and financial procedures of the Italian Red Cross, that ensure the accountability of the whole National Society. The Italian Red Cross response is also supported by the IFRC Secretariat's Regional Office for Europe in Budapest, which includes support in finances, planning monitoring evaluation and reporting, resource mobilization, as well as technical support in the area of protection / anti-trafficking.

Logistics

The Italian Red Cross conducts in-country procurement for some items, and also continues to use the IFRC Secretariat's Global Logistic Service (GLS) for identified and agreed international procurement. If and when required, a procurement specialist from IFRC GLS is deployed to support the National Society's procurement capacities. The Global Logistics Service, through its capacity in the IFRC's Regional Office for Europe, also supports Italian Red Cross in the development of standard operating procedures for accessing and replenishing contingency stocks.

The supply of items is guaranteed both during the disembarkations, down to the southern parts and at the northern borders of Italy, with the aim of assisting migrants in transit, at safe points and also in temporary settlements/reception centres. Logistics support is organized to ensure coverage of the entire national territory.

Six warehouses are used to store all the material needed: the logistic centre in Avezzano and the warehouses in Catania (Sicily), Cagliari (Sardinia), Salerno (Campania), Crotone (Calabria) and Brindisi (Apulia) function as central warehouses for receiving, storing and dispatching required items. The local branches maintain their own warehouses and organize the distributions, requesting materials from the five central warehouses. The Italian Red Cross fleet is used for transportation between central warehouses and branch warehouses and field locations. At times and due to urgent needs, the Italian Red Cross also uses a shipping company to accelerate the distributions to the field.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

The Italian Red Cross monitoring evaluation accountability and learning (MEAL) coordinator started in post in April 2017, and rapidly put into place a comprehensive two-page reporting form to collect monitoring information on each disembarkation, to be filled in and submitted by the migration and field officers at each location on a daily basis. This form is also used by the Italian Red Cross emergency coordination desks at national and regional levels, and in which information is collected on the number of arrivals, kit distributions, logistics, health services offered etc. The data collected serves to monitor performance at a local level, and can be aggregated to provide a national picture of results. It is also used to produce a monthly report, which allows Italian Red Cross to monitor migratory flow and figures.

The collected data is disaggregated by gender, unaccompanied minors, adults and minors, and vulnerable groups, such as disabled, elderly, persons at risk of abuse, persons in need of psychiatric treatment, pregnant women etc. This activity can be particularly challenging because in order to give disaggregated figures, the Italian Red Cross needs to rely on local authorities' reports in which the names of the migrants are listed. These lists are not always available on the spot. In order to be more accurate and reliable in this matter, the Italian Red Cross is initiating coordination meetings with other agencies working at disembarkation points and collecting data, to enable monthly comparisons and corroboration of data. In addition, the Emergency Appeal team compare their data with the data collected by the caseworkers of the restoring family links team. It should be noted that the percentages of men, women, accompanied and unaccompanied minors mentioned in this report are aggregated from those disembarkations at which it was possible to collect disaggregated data, under the assumption that the overall demographics were likely to be similar across the total number of migrants supported. These figures have also been compared against UNHCR data from January - May 2017, which is largely similar.

Financial report

The budget of the Revised Emergency Appeal is CHF 8,370,768, income to date is CHF 8,043,781 (appeal coverage is 96%), and expenditure up to the end of July 2017 is CHF 5,547,755. The currently remaining balance will be used to meet the existing humanitarian needs and to implement the planned activities. Through this Operations Update, the timeframe of the Emergency Appeal is to be extended until end December 2017.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Italian Red Cross:

- **Barbara Contini, Director of Operations Division**
phone: +39 338 944 6875; email: barbara.contini@cri.it
- **Francesca Basile, Head of Migration**
phone: +39 347 871 6001; email: francesca.basile@cri.it
- **Paola Maieli, Emergency Appeal Coordinator**
phone: +39 347 853 8818; email: paola.maieli@cri.it

In the IFRC Regional Office for Europe:

- **Christophe Lobry-Boulanger, Head, Europe Migration Response Operation**
phone: +36 1 888 4500; email: christophe.lobryboulanger@ifrc.org
- **Olga Dzhumaeva, Partnerships and Resource Development Coordinator;**
phone: +36 1 888 4500; email: olga.dzhumaeva@ifrc.org
- **Dorottya Patko, Planning, Evaluation, Monitoring and Reporting Manager**
phone: +36 1 888 4529; email: dorottya.patko@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

- **Susil Perera, Senior Officer, Response and Recovery**
phone: +41 22 730 4947; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org



[Click here](#)

1. Click [here](#) to see the interim financial report
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

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**.



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Updated July 2017

ITALY: THE ITRC RECEPTION NETWORK



Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRIT002 - Italy - Population Movement

Timeframe: 24 Apr 15 to 30 Sep 17

Appeal Launch Date: 08 May 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2017/7	Programme	MDRIT002
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/9	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			8,370,768			8,370,768	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross			115,284			115,284	
Austrian Red Cross			31,086			31,086	
Bloomberg			144			144	
British Red Cross			998,671			998,671	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)			2,674,584			2,674,584	
Coca Cola Foundation			99,674			99,674	
Finnish Red Cross			84,851			84,851	
Give Eur-Hope ASBL			21,865			21,865	
Icelandic Red Cross			193,130			193,130	
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)			176,409			176,409	
IFRC at the UN Inc			43,462			43,462	
Irish Red Cross Society			107,135			107,135	
Italy - Private Donors			11,644			11,644	
Japanese Red Cross Society			78,065			78,065	
King Digital Entertainment PLC, King.com			68,722			68,722	
Metro AG			10,903			10,903	
Mohammed Issam Khouy			3,850			3,850	
Nestle			280			280	
Nielsen			25			25	
Norwegian Red Cross			651,115			651,115	
On Line donations (from Australia - Private Donors*)			798			798	
On Line donations (from Austria - Private Donors*)			3			3	
On Line donations (from Bahrain - Private Donors*)			30			30	
On Line donations (from Botswana - Private donors*)			4			4	
On Line donations (from Brazil - Private Donors*)			9			9	
On Line donations (from Canada - Private Donors*)			524			524	
On Line donations (from Chile Private Donors*)			16			16	
On Line donations (from China - Private Donors*)			318			318	
On Line donations (from Costa Rica - Private Donors*)			1			1	
On Line donations (from Denmark - Private Donors*)			3			3	
On Line donations (from Egypt - Private Donors*)			1			1	
On Line donations (from France - Private Donors*)			165			165	
On Line donations (from Germany - Private Donors*)			45			45	
On Line donations (from Great Britain - Private Donors*)			1,650			1,650	
On Line donations (from Greece - Private Donors*)			2			2	
On Line donations (from Hong Kong - Private Donors*)			37			37	
On Line donations (from India - Private Donors*)			6			6	
On Line donations (from Indonesia - Private Donors*)			44			44	
On Line donations (from Ireland - Private Donors*)			31			31	
On Line donations (from Italy - Private Donors*)			23			23	
On Line donations (from Japan - Private Donors*)			57			57	
On Line donations (from Kazakhstan - Private Donors*)			2			2	
On Line donations (from Kuwait - Private Donors*)			158			158	
On Line donations (from Lebanese - Private Donors*)			31			31	
On Line donations (from Malaysia - Private Donors*)			58			58	
On Line donations (from Mexico - Private Donors*)			4			4	
On Line donations (from Morocco Private Donors*)			15			15	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRIT002 - Italy - Population Movement

Timeframe: 24 Apr 15 to 30 Sep 17

Appeal Launch Date: 08 May 15

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2017/7	Programme	MDRIT002
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>On Line donations (from Netherlands - Private Donors*)</i>	29	29
<i>On Line donations (from New Zealand - Private Donors*)</i>	31	31
<i>On Line donations (from Nigeria private donors*)</i>	1	1
<i>On Line donations (from Norway - Private Donors*)</i>	44	44
<i>On Line donations (from Oman - Private Donors*)</i>	9	9
<i>On Line donations (from Panama Private donors*)</i>	3	3
<i>On Line donations (from Poland - Private Donors*)</i>	12	12
<i>On Line donations (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors*)</i>	9	9
<i>On Line donations (from Romania Private Donors*)</i>	4	4
<i>On Line donations (from Russia - Private Donors*)</i>	22	22
<i>On Line donations (from Saudi Arabia - Private Donors*)</i>	495	495
<i>On Line donations (from Seychelles private donors*)</i>	11	11
<i>On Line donations (from Singapore - Private Donors*)</i>	218	218
<i>On Line donations (from Slovakia Private Donors*)</i>	5	5
<i>On Line donations (from South Africa - Private Donors*)</i>	98	98
<i>On Line donations (from Spain - Private Donors*)</i>	77	77
<i>On Line donations (from Swedish - Private Donors*)</i>	22	22
<i>On Line donations (from Switzerland - Private Donors*)</i>	173	173
<i>On Line donations (from Taiwan - Private Donors*)</i>	64	64
<i>On Line donations (from Thailand - Private Donors*)</i>	4	4
<i>On Line donations (from Trinidad & Tobago - Private Donors*)</i>	47	47
<i>On Line donations (from Turkey - Private Donors*)</i>	22	22
<i>On Line donations (from Unidentified donor*)</i>	123	123
<i>On Line donations (from United Arab Emirates - Private Donors*)</i>	1,487	1,487
<i>On Line donations (from United States - Private Donors*)</i>	4,772	4,772
<i>On Line donations (from Vietnam - Private Donors*)</i>	6	6
<i>Other</i>	2	2
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	15,639	15,639
<i>supreme master ching hai international association</i>	87,805	87,805
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	703,445	703,445
<i>Swiss Government</i>	700,000	700,000
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	610,000	610,000
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>	300	300
<i>Taiwan - Private Donors</i>	28,939	28,939
<i>TeliaSonera</i>	43	43
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	54,821	54,821
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	464,997	464,997
C1. Cash contributions	8,048,717	8,048,717
Other Income		
<i>Fundraising Fees</i>	-4,935	-4,935
C4. Other Income	-4,935	-4,935
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	8,043,781	8,043,781
D. Total Funding = B +C	8,043,781	8,043,781

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRIT002 - Italy - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 24 Apr 15 to 30 Sep 17

Appeal Launch Date: 08 May 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2017/7	Programme	MDRIT002
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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			8,043,781			8,043,781	
E. Expenditure			-5,547,755			-5,547,755	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			2,496,026			2,496,026	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRIT002 - Italy - Population Movement

Timeframe: 24 Apr 15 to 30 Sep 17

Appeal Launch Date: 08 May 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2017/7	Programme	MDRIT002
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	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)				8,370,768		8,370,768		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	247,532			20,510		20,510	227,022	
Shelter - Transitional				2,634		2,634	-2,634	
Clothing & Textiles	1,240,237			350,740		350,740	889,497	
Food	202,736			22,078		22,078	180,658	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,061,114			786,074		786,074	275,041	
Medical & First Aid	302,508			108,762		108,762	193,746	
Teaching Materials	41,441						41,441	
Utensils & Tools	60,983						60,983	
Other Supplies & Services	1,591,073			1,576,074		1,576,074	14,998	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	4,747,624			2,866,872		2,866,872	1,880,752	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	80,000			118,990		118,990	-38,990	
Computers & Telecom	42,733			15,279		15,279	27,454	
Others Machinery & Equipment				389		389	-389	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	122,733			134,657		134,657	-11,924	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	218,444			11,325		11,325	207,119	
Distribution & Monitoring	66,912			52,877		52,877	14,035	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	491,683			350,597		350,597	141,086	
Logistics Services	128,550			53,873		53,873	74,677	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	905,589			468,672		468,672	436,917	
Personnel								
International Staff	112,000			28,429		28,429	83,571	
National Staff				8,598		8,598	-8,598	
National Society Staff	1,468,824			1,079,755		1,079,755	389,069	
Volunteers	8,559			1,039		1,039	7,520	
Other Staff Benefits				18,018		18,018	-18,018	
Total Personnel	1,589,383			1,135,839		1,135,839	453,544	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	29,400			39,919		39,919	-10,519	
Professional Fees	40,457			11,000		11,000	29,457	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	69,857			50,919		50,919	18,938	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	105,819			26,372		26,372	79,447	
Total Workshops & Training	105,819			26,372		26,372	79,447	
General Expenditure								
Travel	86,301			81,706		81,706	4,595	
Information & Public Relations	81,384			29,257		29,257	52,126	
Office Costs	38,408			4,515		4,515	33,893	
Communications	68,707			33,526		33,526	35,180	
Financial Charges				2,544		2,544	-2,544	
Other General Expenses	38,156			137,741		137,741	-99,585	
Shared Office and Services Costs				700		700	-700	
Total General Expenditure	312,955			289,990		289,990	22,965	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions				180,119		180,119	-180,119	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRIT002 - Italy - Population Movement

Timeframe: 24 Apr 15 to 30 Sep 17

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Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2017/7	Programme	MDRIT002
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/9	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)				8,370,768			8,370,768	
Total Operational Provisions				180,119			180,119	-180,119
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	510,507			334,974			334,974	175,534
Total Indirect Costs	510,507			334,974			334,974	175,534
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee				48,732			48,732	-48,732
Pledge Reporting Fees	6,300			10,609			10,609	-4,309
Total Pledge Specific Costs	6,300			59,341			59,341	-53,041
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	8,370,768			5,547,755			5,547,755	2,823,012
VARIANCE (C - D)				2,823,012			2,823,012	

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRIT002 - Italy - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 24 Apr 15 to 30 Sep 17

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Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2017/7	Programme	MDRIT002
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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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	8,370,768		8,043,781	8,043,781	5,547,755	2,496,026	
Subtotal BL3	8,370,768		8,043,781	8,043,781	5,547,755	2,496,026	
GRAND TOTAL	8,370,768		8,043,781	8,043,781	5,547,755	2,496,026	