


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Senegal: Migrants Repatriation

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRSN014
Date of Issue: 06 February 2018	
Date of disaster: 6 June 2017	
Operation start date: 9 June 2017	Operation end date: 09 September 2017 (3 months)
Host National Society: Senegalese Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 130,000
Number of people affected: 9,800 (returnees and host communities)	Number of people assisted: 9,800
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Senegalese Red Cross Society (SRCS) was the host National Society ○ The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Sahel Cluster supported the Senegalese Red Cross Society in this operation. ○ Several Red Cross and Red Crescent Partners National Societies (Belgium, Luxemburg, Danish, French, Red Cross Societies, ICRC) provided support to SRCS. 	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: International Organization of Migration (IOM), the authorities such as the Chief of Staff of the President of the Republic (CEMPART), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Directorate for Senegalese Abroad (DGSE), the Orientation Bureau for Social Assistance (BOAS) and the Ministry of Health.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

In June 2017, a total of 336 migrants were voluntarily repatriated to Senegal. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) organized their return, in collaboration with the Senegalese authorities and the Directorate for Senegalese Abroad (DGSE) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Most migrants had been held in overcrowded detention centres without adequate access to clean water, food, toilets and basic health services. In their attempt to reach Europe via Libya, most of them were subjected to arbitrary detention, violence and other forms of abuse, such as forced labour and extortion of funds from the smugglers and traffickers.

The recorded arrivals in June were as follows:

- 171 migrants returned to Dakar by air while over 40 others arrived by road from Libya, including several returns of migrants by land from Niger (transport organized by IOM) on 1 June 2017.
- 165 Senegalese migrants from 14 regions (including one woman) were repatriated by air to Senegal on 6 June 2017, most of them from detention centres in Libya.

As shared by IOM, the total voluntary Senegalese returnees assisted during the period from January to August 2017, whether from Niger or from Libya or globally elsewhere by IOM is as follows:

Coming from	Assisted migrants	Women	Minors
Libya	521	1	5
Niger	944	2	27
All countries	2,000	50	47

Stripped of their possessions, abused and disappointed, most migrants have been traumatized by what they experienced and needed support to get back on their feet and restart their lives. With support from IFRC and in coordination with the local authorities and IOM, the SRCS supported the returnees at the arrival phase, through the provision of Psychosocial Support (PSS) and reintegration programmes to help them for a dignified return.

It is worth mentioning that Senegal has traditionally been a major destination country in West Africa and has now become a country of emigration, migration and transit. In recent years, Senegal has become the second country provider of West African migrants trying to cross the Mediterranean, following The Gambia; they leave in the hope of a better life.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The Senegalese Red Cross Society (SRCS) has an extensive experience in the management of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in conflict situations (having supported the 1989 repatriation plan and management of refugees in Senegal during the Senegalese-Mauritanian conflict). More recently, during the post-election crisis in The Gambia, at the end of 2016 and early 2017, the SRCS assisted the displaced population from The Gambia and together with the Gambian Red Cross Society participated in their return with technical and financial support from IFRC. Having learned from experience, the National Society has strengthened its strategy to provide humanitarian assistance to the influx of returned migrants and together with IOM, contributed towards the Senegalese authorities' response plan for Senegalese returnees and other transit migrant returnees from The Gambia and Guinea Bissau.



SRCS volunteers distributing mineral water to migrants. SRCS/IFRC

The Senegalese Red Cross Society (SRCS) initiated its assistance by deploying its staff and volunteers to assist some 9,800 migrant returnees. Indeed, from the start of the DREF operation, the Senegalese Red Cross Society (SRCS) established a good cooperation and working relationship with the authorities and IOM and provided assistance to the Senegalese migrants who returned by air to Senegal. Additionally, all the trainings of the National Society's decision makers, staff and volunteers took place as planned. However, the operation faced some delays due to the cancellation of an originally planned flight of migrant returnees as well as insecurity and sensitive issues in the insertion and social reintegration process of returnees into their respective communities.

Besides, before the operation ended, a request to extend the operational timeframe by two months was introduced. However, the request was not granted. This situation, added to a late kick-off of planned activities, resulted in a low implementation rate of the operation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Sahel Cluster provided the SRCS with technical support in its response strategies, assistance, the mobilization and coordination of resources, in monitoring the action plan and strengthened the National Society in facilitating its long-term positioning and relationship with key operational partners and its institutional positioning within the Government's response plan in favour of repatriated migrants. This support focused on capacity building of SRCS' structures both at headquarters and in the committees to meet the needs of returnees and their host communities.

Partner National Societies (PNS) based in Senegal namely ICRC, Belgium, British, French, Luxembourg and Spanish Red Cross Societies also operated bilaterally in-country and were regularly briefed and associated to this operation. The Danish Red Cross provided Psychosocial support through its Reference Centre based in Copenhagen. The IFRC Cluster Office in North Africa was associated to this operation and developed a process for improved information sharing through an efficient network of the National Societies of countries of migration departure, transit and arrival.

It is also worth adding that the collaboration with IOM country and regional offices was crucial, given its important role in the repatriation of stranded migrants from Libya to Senegal and other neighboring countries.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Senegalese Department of External Affairs, supported by IOM constituted a task force led by the Chief of Staff of the President of the Republic (CEMPART) made up of the Directorate General of Senegalese living abroad, the Ministry

of Foreign Affairs (DGSE), BAOS which is a Welcome and Orientation Desk for Senegalese abroad, the Ministry of Interior and Defence, the Ministry of Health, IOM and SRCS that deployed field teams to ensure the necessary assistance in the return of these migrants. The Senegalese Red Cross Society, in its auxiliary role to the public authorities, strengthened its dialogue and coordinating actions with the authorities at both central and delocalized level. SRCS played an essential role during the arrival phase as well as in the social reintegration phase of these returnee migrants. The decisive actions of the IOM, which was leading in the repatriation of people from Libya, also delivered similar services for the non-Senegalese migrants returning from Libya.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Since the fall of Muammar Khadhafi, the security situation in Libya has aggravated tensions in some parts of Africa, particularly in the Sahel countries. Indeed, Libya has been for a long time considered by young people in search of a better life as an Eldorado. Today, it gives the image of a country plagued by an unprecedented humanitarian crisis with many missing migrants, lost in the desert, held in prison, separated from their families who are left without any news. To respond to the needs of many migrants wanting to return home, IOM and governmental services have been supporting the repatriation of stranded people in Libya. The system set-up by the authorities is limited to the arrival process and to the return of people in their home provinces. In cooperation with other local actors, IOM has been supporting the reintegration programme for these returnees, integrating health-related assistance, safety, providing food, water, hygiene and sanitation and contributing to social inclusion.

Risk Analysis

Given the complexity of the situation, migrants repatriated to Senegal were living in precarious conditions. Those whose status remained uncertain from a social point of view, benefited from a different status with specific needs to be addressed. The initial assessment showed that within the returnees, a vulnerability screening needs to be well addressed targeting more specifically the vulnerability of women, young people under age 18, but also people who lost contact with their families. It is worth mentioning that apart from IOM and SRCS, no other humanitarian organizations provided support to migrants who risked seeing their situation worsening if nothing was done quickly.

The Senegalese Red Cross Society (SRCS), in collaboration with IOM and other local actors, conducted an in-depth assessment to identify vulnerability and related risks and proposed courses of action to address them. However, further assessments were needed but could not be conducted as part of this DREF operation due to timeframe constraints.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Contribute and support the implementation of the National Response Plan of the Government of Senegal on the issue of return of migrants and the management of this sensitive migration phase.

Proposed strategy

1. Humanitarian assistance: at arrival phase (airport and arrival phase in the provinces of origin)
 - Provide assistance to migrants (Psychosocial Support, First Aid, distribution of hygiene kits, NFIs; meals/refresher/water, RLF, etc.)
2. Imminent crisis by focusing on the preparation of the National Society for an unplanned situation which is expected to grow.
 - Training of volunteers / refresher course for staff (FA, PSS, PSP, and RLF),
 - Sensitization of governance, staff/volunteers, local authorities, local media, host communities on the migration phenomena and the return phase.
 - Community awareness campaign, social mobilization awareness and coordination between authorities and partner structures involved in the migrants' problem.
 - Close collaboration and coordination with local authorities, state services and IOM on the implementation of the plan.

Operational support services

Human resources

The Secretary General of the Senegalese Red Cross Society was the first officer in charge of the operation. He guided and facilitated the operation, ensured an effective concertation, collaboration and coordination within the SRCS (Governance / Management and Field Teams) and with the RC/RC Movement partners and external partners. He also facilitated the interaction between the different technical services. He liaised with Government, IOM and IFRC Representatives. His management Team was in contact with the IFRC technical services. An RDRT member with a specific psychosocial support profile was identified, mobilized and deployed to support the SRCS as part of this operation.

The SRCS Disaster Management national coordinator was responsible for the implementation of the operation. He ensured that assistance was provided to affected families effectively, efficiently and according to plans. He organized the teams of volunteers needed. Other SRCS technical departments and Units such as Health/Water and sanitation Communication, Migration focal point and field coordinators, who were closely associated and provided technical support to the DM in the implementation of response activities. The Presidents and Secretaries General of the local committees were also the first points of contact for local authorities on site and ensured the effective implementation of the approved programme. The field committees benefited from a transfer of know-how, as to upgrade skills for their staff and volunteers to better meet the needs and expectations of migrants on the return.

Gender and Diversity

SRCS ensured that its interventions were aligned with IFRC minimum standards commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming. The Senegalese Red Cross Society provided support to all returnees including children, pregnant or lactating women, men and boys. Most, if not all, belong to the socially vulnerable households and lacked relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own.

Logistics and supply chain

the DREF allocation provided one vehicle to support the implementation of planned activities (for three months), including fuel, staffing, and maintenance. Logistic activities aimed to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, storage and transport in accordance to IFRC standard procurement procedures and aligned to IFRC logistic standard, processes and procedures. The Sahel Cluster Logistic Unit ensured technical logistic support to the Senegalese Red Cross Society.

Information technologies (IT)

To ensure permanent contact between teams and members of the coordination on the ground, the National Society used the Internet, mobile phones, social networks and the HF and VHF radio networks to facilitate communication.

Communications

All communication was coordinated with the SRCS and IFRC Sahel Cluster prior to publication. Communication materials, advocacy and community outreach was developed to ensure appropriate visibility of the SRCS humanitarian work and IFRC, through the production and publishing of articles, press releases, testimonials, brochures, photos and videos. The media was involved to ensure media coverage both at central and local levels. Social media was used to optimize the visibility of Red Cross actions. Emphasis was placed on advocacy for the protection of the dignity, rights and respect, of migrants.

<https://www.facebook.com/139708579473587/photos/pcb.1298549153589518/1298548983589535/?type=3>

Security

Security and safety of the Red Cross and Red Crescent team, volunteers as well as within the host communities were an important part of the response plan. Indeed, the DREF operation was implemented in a safe environment ensured by SRCS which enabled the teams on the ground to operate.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Evaluation grids were designed by the National Society with the technical support from the IFRC. SRCS supervisors monitored the work of the volunteers, compiling and processing information collected to ensure the quality, scope and relevance of the intervention. Indeed, supported by the IFRC Sahel Cluster Team and the deployed RDRT, the Senegalese Red Cross Society implemented a regular monitoring & evaluation plan to ensure the effectiveness and response activities. Tools were developed by the team for data collection and processing. A weekly reporting system was also established, and reports were produced to assess the level of progress of the intervention. Reporting was carried out at three (03) levels: departmental focal points and supervisors were in charge of the direct supervision of volunteers in the field, supervised by regional supervisors at intervals (once a week). Ultimately these teams were under the responsibility of the national coordination which defined all the strategies.

Additionally, reporting on the operation was also made in accordance to IFRC minimum reporting standards. One update requesting a timeframe extension was developed during the operation's timeframe; however, the request was not granted.

Administration and Finance

The IFRC provided the necessary operational support, including the review and validation of invoices and the justification of expenditures, validation of budgets, bank transfers and technical assistance to SRCS on procedures. Adequate briefing and support was also provided to the operational teams. The SRCS has a finance and accounting department. Financial IFRC staff worked closely with the Finance Department of the National Society, which ensured the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions discussed in the MOU between the National Society and the Sahel Cluster of the International Federation. The management of financial resources was made according to the procedures of the guidelines of the National Society and the DREF.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality Programming/ Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Ensure humanitarian reception quality and the return of migrants to their communities

Output 1.1 Improved welcome and facilitate the return

Activities planned

- Setting up a monitoring team for the reception of migrants. Mobilize SRCS staff and volunteers and deploy an RDRT member to provide technical support to SRCS
- Welcome Services / social welfare desks for returnees / repatriated migrants at arrival points, set up of RLF Desk and undertake awareness sessions about RFL services among returnees
- Procurement and distribution of returnee kits to 800 migrants
- Provision of basic health assistance and emergency First Aid
- Provision of psychosocial social support for migrants
- Advocacy Campaign “Stop indifference, Protect Humanity”, development of sensitization materials, community awareness tools, communications equipment
- Community engagement activities, involvement of migrants repatriated as information and awareness actors / relay
- Accompanying migrants to an effective return in the communities of origin and transit (social inclusion agenda)
- Coordination with partners (coordination meetings, workshop on reintegrating strategy, field visits, meeting with local authorities, media visits).

Narrative description of achievements

- The monitoring committee composed of 10 volunteers in the region of Dakar was completed filling the gap left in the set-up organized by the authorities. This watch committee brought together volunteers specialized in RFL, health, water, sanitation and hygiene.

- Restoration kits were distributed to 800 migrants upon their arrival at the airport in Dakar. Health and emergency first aid assistance as well as psychosocial support were also provided to migrants. The most serious health issues were referred to health structures for better support.

- The media coverage of key activities carried out in this operation was ensured on social media used to maximize the visibility of Red Cross actions.



The deployed RDRT and a SRCS staff interviewing a migrant. SRCS/IFRC

- Emphasis was also placed on advocacy for the protection of migrants. These communication activities targeted the direct beneficiaries of the DREF, their communities of origin and the authorities and made visible the humanitarian action of SRCS to relieve the sufferings of the repatriated migrants.

Information, education and communication were supported by the production of banners, leaflets, action photos on the achievements of the DREF that impacted on the respect for human dignity in the targeted communities. Communication materials were developed to make visible the humanitarian actions of the National Society, through the production and realization of articles, press releases, testimonials, leaflets, photographs and videos and sensitization activities on the return phase, public awareness campaign “*Stop Indifference, protecting humanity.*”

- Due to the complexity and sensitivity and because of some security issues for the reintegration process, the actions of the National Society were limited in identifying the destination areas of returnee arrivals and recording their telephone numbers.

- Coordination with IOM and other actors was key to ensure an effective and appropriate response. Indeed, the effective Government-led coordination with IOM and other external partners involved in this operation and through its experience gained in managing population movements, enabled the SRCS to truly play its assisting and relief roles.
- The assessments conducted took into account Restoring Family Links' (RLF) aspects needs and revealed that several migrants lost contact with their loved ones. This information was shared with the National Society's RLF focal point for appropriate actions.

Outcome 2: Supporting returnees in their reintegration process through a social inclusion approach

Output 2.1 Strengthen the capacity of migrants

Activities planned

- Undertake assessments, ongoing situation analysis and post assistance monitoring and individual needs. Any adjustments to the proposed plan are made on basis of continuous assessments of needs and feedback from affected people.
- Undertake an internal review of the response and organize a "Lesson learned" workshop to inform future similar interventions.

Output 2.2 To facilitate insertion and economic stability of migrants

Activities planned

- Psychosocial monitoring for returnees and host families
- Implementation of income generating activities for returnees and host communities
- Distribution of inputs productive assets to returnees and host families

Narrative description of achievements

The Senegalese Red Cross Society (SRCS), in collaboration with IOM and other local actors, conducted an in-depth assessment to identify vulnerability and related risks and proposed courses of action to address them. The risk assessment was considered at three levels: (i) at the contextual level: getting an overall view, a better understanding of the risks and threats that could increase the vulnerability of migrants; (ii) at the institutional level to identify weaknesses within the National Society, which might constitute an obstacle to the effective implementation of activities and (iii) at the operational level to detect access to potential bases or factors services limits that might endanger these migrants. Once risks were identified, preventive measures were proposed.

Challenges

The DREF review workshop was planned. However, as the timeframe extension request was not granted, it did not take place. This DREF review workshop would have enabled to document the process, evaluate the lessons learned and allow for an analysis of the successes, challenges, best practices and recommendations from this operation. This would have helped to make the necessary adjustments if needed and required and eased their implementation in similar operations in the future or in similar DREF operations in the Sahel Region.

Lessons Learned

The DREF extension timeframe was not granted due to strict DREF regulations. The extension of the operation's timeframe would have allowed the National Society to take part in further essential assessments in the communities where the returnees were to be reintegrated. Individual needs assessments would have also enabled to envisage further involvement in income generation activities (IGAs) for both the returnees and their host communities in addition to considering cooperating with IOM to assist the reintegration costs of some 70 people.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 3: Strengthen National Society's Capacities

Output 3.1: Senegalese Red Cross auxiliary role and mandate are better understood, and the National Society is better equipped to support the repatriation and return process in Senegal

Activities planned

- Provision of orientation and training of SRCS Branch / committee Governance and Management Teams (regional / departmental SG, staff, youth and volunteers) in migration management and crisis communication.
- Restoring Family Links Training / refresher course

Narrative description of achievements

The capacities of the National Society have been strengthened with trainings rolled-out to decision makers, staff and volunteers. All the planned trainings were carried out at 100%.

Indeed, a total of 72 staff members and volunteers received trainings or refresher trainings in RFL (Restoring Family Links), First Aid, Psychosocial Support (PSS), Crisis Communication and Advocacy, the Management of the reception of migrants, Sensitization against discrimination and Relief.

The training sessions included a training of trainers in PSS. The trainings took place in the four major areas subject to migrant departures as follows:

- Tambacounda 17 – 19 August 2017 25 volunteers from Goudiry and Tamba.
- Dakar region 22 – 24 August 2017, 25 volunteers from Dakar
- Thiès and region 26 – 27 August 2017 16 elected members (the Presidents and Secretaries General of the local committees) from 14 regions of Senegal
- Thiès and region 28 – 30 August 2017 PSS training of 22 trainers of Red Cross managers and technicians



Training of SRCS staff and volunteers. IFRC/SRCS

Lessons Learned

Based on its recent experiences, the Senegalese Red Cross Society is now well equipped in knowledge, capacities and skills to develop a strategy and roll-out activities related to population movement or migration.

D. Budget

The overall budget for this operation was CHF 130,000, of which CHF 50,923 were spent. The balance of CHF 79,077 shall be returned to the DREF.

Explanation of variances:

The variance of CHF 1,585 under *International Staff* budget line as well as CHF 3,503 related to *Logistics, Transport & Storage* as mentioned in the final financial report are due to an under budgeting of those two lines.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for: Previous Appeals and updates Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

In the Senegalese Red Cross Society National Society

- Mamadou Sonko, Secretary General, Tel: +221 33 823 39 92, Email: sonkomala@yahoo.fr

In the IFRC

- **IFRC Sahel Country Cluster Support Team:** Anne Elisabeth Leclerc, Head of Sahel Country Cluster, phone: +221 78 639 0 794; email: anne.leclerc@ifrc.org ; Romain Guigma, Operations Manager; phone: +22178 6380703; email: romain.guigma@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Africa Region:** Florent Del Pinto, Acting Head of Disaster and Crisis Department; Nairobi; phone: +254 780 930278; email: florent.delpinto@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer; phone: +41 75 4198604; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **In IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Kentaro Nagazumi, Head of Partnership and Resource Development; phone: +254202835155; email: kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Regional Logistics Unit:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; phone: +254 733 888 022 & Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator; phone: +254 780 771139; email: fiona.gatere@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.

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives, changing minds.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSN014 - Senegal - Migrants

Timeframe: 09 Jun 17 to 09 Sep 17

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Jun 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/06-2017/11	Programme	MDRSN014
Budget Timeframe	2017/06-2017/09	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	PSN031
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		130,000				130,000	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		130,000				130,000	
C4. Other Income		130,000				130,000	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		130,000				130,000	
D. Total Funding = B +C		130,000				130,000	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		130,000				130,000	
E. Expenditure		-50,923				-50,923	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		79,077				79,077	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSN014 - Senegal - Migrants

Timeframe: 09 Jun 17 to 09 Sep 17

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Jun 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/06-2017/11	Programme	MDRSN014
Budget Timeframe	2017/06-2017/09	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	PSN031
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)			130,000			130,000		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Utensils & Tools	13,333		4,212			4,212	9,122	
Cash Disbursement	6,667						6,667	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	20,000		4,212			4,212	15,788	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,983		10,587			10,587	-8,603	
Logistics Services	5,100						5,100	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	7,083		10,587			10,587	-3,503	
Personnel								
International Staff	7,500		9,085			9,085	-1,585	
National Society Staff	12,500		3,222			3,222	9,278	
Volunteers	17,980		976			976	17,004	
Total Personnel	37,980		13,283			13,283	24,697	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	32,167		16,342			16,342	15,824	
Total Workshops & Training	32,167		16,342			16,342	15,824	
General Expenditure								
Travel	12,373		2,248			2,248	10,126	
Office Costs			126			126	-126	
Communications	11,633		1,126			1,126	10,508	
Financial Charges	829		-109			-109	938	
Total General Expenditure	24,836		3,391			3,391	21,445	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	7,934		3,108			3,108	4,826	
Total Indirect Costs	7,934		3,108			3,108	4,826	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	130,000		50,923			50,923	79,077	
VARIANCE (C - D)			79,077			79,077		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRSN014 - Senegal - Migrants**

Timeframe: 09 Jun 17 to 09 Sep 17

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Jun 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/06-2017/11	Programme	MDRSN014
Budget Timeframe	2017/06-2017/09	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	PSN031
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	130,000		130,000	130,000	50,923	79,077	
Subtotal BL2	130,000		130,000	130,000	50,923	79,077	
GRAND TOTAL	130,000		130,000	130,000	50,923	79,077	