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# Emergency Appeal Operation Update

## Americas: Population Movement

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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

*This operation update no.1 provides an updated situation and how the Red Crosses teams have adapted their response to meet the changing migration situation. This update also reports the latest progress of the [Emergency Plan of Action](#) considering that the actual **coverage of the Appeal is of 15%**. Additional funding is needed to support the response activities and reach more people through the Americas Region.*

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

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

By December of 2019, an estimated 5.3 million Venezuelans would have left the country, migrating in search of opportunities, health services and an overall search to improve the socio-economic conditions of themselves and their families. This is the largest migration in the history of the Americas. Migrants are one of the most vulnerable populations, exposed to human trafficking, abuse, exploitation and violence.

This Emergency Appeal seeks funds to reach this vulnerable population through a range of services that are aimed at preserving the dignity of migrant



*Photo credit: Volunteers assisting migrant persons. Ecuadorian Red Cross. 2018*

populations and increasing their wellbeing. These services are: shelter; livelihoods and basic needs; health services; water, sanitation and hygiene services; protection gender and inclusion. The appeal also looks to reinforce the capacities of the National Societies and volunteers that provide services to the migrant population.

According to UNHCR, over three million people have fled to other countries in the Americas by air, by land or by boat, over 5,000 people per day are crossing different types of borders.

Due to the current situation, each country has responded according to their capacity levels and different resources based in the needs of the population.



Source: UNHCR as of December 2018

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

### Argentina

With the increased numbers of migrant persons, there is a national emergency. The expected number of migrant persons has not changed from the forecasted number, however there is a clear difference in the access points, from having 80% of migrants coming through airports, now up to 50% of migrant persons entering the country through land, mainly the frontier in Jujuy and Foz Iguazu. The profile of the migrant persons has also changed, from 78% of Venezuelan migrants entering the country with undergraduate levels of education, most new migrants do have studies nor previous employment in their country of origin. There is also an increase in nuclear families entering the country, augmenting the need to provide services for accompanied minors along the migration route. The needs remain mainly on shelter, health services access and there has been a great increase on the needs for Restoring Family Links (RFL). The ministry of international relations of Argentina states that there are currently 130,000 migrants and refugees from Venezuela registered in the country

### Brazil

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

### Ecuador

The migration route through Ecuador from the northern frontier through the southern frontier continues. There are two variants in this route: (i) those that pass from the Venezuela frontier and cross the country towards another without staying; (ii) those who stay in cities along the route because they take several days to get to the other frontier. It is estimated that around 1 million Venezuelan nationals entered the country last year, reaching its most critical point on April 2018 when 4,000 persons per day entered the country. There's been an increase in migrant populations in urban areas such as Quito, Guayaquil, Manta, Ambato, Santo Domingo, Ibarra, among others. On 19 January 2019, a Venezuelan immigrant stabbed a pregnant Ecuadorian woman to death in the city of Ibarra. The dissemination of a video of said incident caused a national outrage. Which led to Ecuadorian nationals in the city of Ibarra to attack Venezuelans, breaking into their homes and burning their possessions. Xenophobia sentiments have increased, and Ecuador's president Lenin Moreno has announced that immigration controls will be tightened.

### Guyana

The Guyanese government will open a help centre for migrants in the next months to provide health services, including vaccinations and orientation to Venezuelan migrants. The support centre will be located in Charity, a small township located in the Pomeroon-Supenaam region, where many Venezuelans cross to Guyana. There are increasing tensions

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

between the border dispute of Venezuela and Guyana, due to oil exploration in the zone. A Venezuelan Navy interrupted the path of a vessel for seismic surveying on December 22, 2018. However, this incident has not affected the attention provided to Venezuelan migrants as of January 2019. An estimated 24,000 Venezuelans are living in the country, with a greater number of them going back and forth between Guyana and Venezuela because they have access to public health care and their children can attend school in Guyana for the most part, albeit some Venezuelan children face barriers because they do not speak English. In addition, the Guyanese government has granted Venezuelans tourist visas to stay for a period of three months.



### Panama

Panama is still a main destination for Venezuelans. The Panamanian government has imposed restrictive measures for the entrance of Venezuelans, this has not stopped the influx of migrant persons to the country. It has however decreased Venezuelan's access to basic services and labour market, many migrants enter the informal labour market.

There has been a noticeable shift in the types of Venezuelan migrants entering the country: before migrants would come into the country alone, now there are entire families traveling together. Adding to the situation of migrant children that have additional needs for protection.

More than 76,000 Venezuelans have sought to remain legally in Panama as of March 2018 (in 2015, there were less than 10,000 Venezuelans in the country). The population of Venezuelan migrants has moved inside the country from big cities to less populated areas due to high costs, especially in Panama City.

In addition, Panama has had an influx of other migrants, especially extra continental migrants, who enter via informal, highly dangerous migratory routes on their journey north. Additionally, the internal tension in Nicaragua could impact the migratory situation in Panama.



### Peru

An estimated 700,000 Venezuelans are living in Peru, it is still the second most popular destination in South America for Venezuelans after Colombia. Of this group there are 128,000 Venezuelans with a temporary resident permit and 221,000 in process of obtaining this permit. Although the government has given temporary legal status to Venezuelan migrants, they still have limited access to basic services such as health, and education and the labour market. According to the DTM-Peru (4<sup>th</sup> Round) results at least 56% of the Venezuelan population surveyed have between 18 and 29 years old. The age group of persons over 60 years old represented less than 5%, showcasing that elderly persons are mobilizing less than younger persons. According to the same survey 46% of the persons suffered discrimination before reaching Tumbes and 73% persons suffered from chronic illness that require medication.



### Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago are located at 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela, and with its population of 1,200,000 and 40,000 Venezuelan migrants, is the country with the biggest proportion of migrants according to its population. According to the DTM-Peru survey 46% of the persons suffered discrimination before reaching Tumbes and 73% persons suffered from chronic illness that require medication. Some of the major challenges posed by the large influx of Venezuelans include international protection and physical security considerations, health services, lack of documentation, sexual and gender-based violence, exploitation and abuse, and lack of access to basic rights and services (UNHCR, 2017). Without refugee status determination (RSD) and similar mechanisms, asylum seekers and refugees do not have the legal right to work, to receive a public-school education or to drive vehicles in Trinidad and Tobago. The Venezuelan asylum seekers continue to experience stigma and discrimination, with acts of resentment regarding employment and access to health services further threatening their security.



### Uruguay

Recent official figures indicate that there are at least 10,000 Venezuelan in Uruguay, making it a destination country for Venezuelans. Although the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR for its acronym in Spanish) suspended Venezuela, the Uruguayan government has provided Venezuelan migrants with access to the labour market and basic services; however, the increasing number of migrants requires support from other actors to attend their specific needs. The main challenges for the migrant persons are access to shelter, information on health and other services and economic vulnerability.

***Overall, there is no indication that the influx of Venezuelans to other regional countries will slow any time soon, which will overwhelm the host countries limited local and national capacities.***

## Summary of current response

Due to the multi-country and financial construct of this regional appeal, the transfer of funds from the appeal to the National Societies is effective on January 2019. Therefore, many of the activities that the National Societies performed have been with their own, programs and partners funds as the need of migrant persons cannot wait. While services have been provided, there is need for more funds to give the necessary humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable. For the case of Ecuador, a DREF disbursed funds for migration related activities. Peru received funds at the beginning of January and that is the reason why it is the only National Society with activities that are a direct consequence of the funds of this appeal.

### Argentina

There is a currently a national emergency. An “Argentinian Red Cross Migration Cell” has been created from an interdisciplinary table of all programs and with an operative scheme and functioning bases to address the situation in the country. A baseline study has been conducted, highlighting the branches that need the most support, as they will provide assistance in the migration flow. The Argentinian Red Cross is currently waiting on the monetary sources to implement this plan of action. However, its Restoring Family Links channels are open for search, Red Cross messages, among others. There are currently talks with bank provider to implement the Cash Transfer Program (CTP) for shelter.

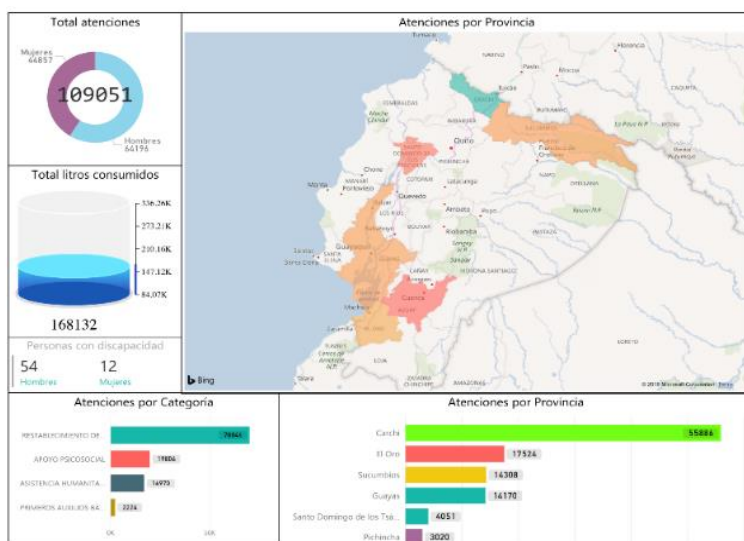
### Brazil

The Brazilian Red Cross worked with the International Committee of the Red Cross in Water and Habitat assessments and identified three pertinent opportunities for interventions in Pacaraima (The Hospital, the Health Post -both the most commonly used health service by locals and migrants- and the Catholic Church and Education Centre for Migrants). The ICRC in Brazil is offering RFL services in Boa Vista and Pacaraima in Roraima State. Success rate of phone calls was 69% in October. The Brazilian Red Cross offers similar services prior to the Interiorização (resettlement process of migrants by Brazilian authorities from Roraima State to other Brazilian States) and at Misión Brasil-Venezuela. The ICRC also carried out assessments to identify Protection patterns and gaps in the state of Roraima. A series of focus groups with migrants and hosts populations were planned to discuss experiences, current needs and future plans.

### Ecuador

The Ecuadorian Red Cross works with the International Committee of the Red Cross in Water and Habitat projects in the two main border cross points. The ongoing rehabilitation of the Transit Centre in Tulcán will provide a new permanent infrastructure to support local policies in child protection (temporary care centre for UAMSC), women protection and to host vulnerable migrants. The ICRC is also improving access to safe water for Venezuelan migrants in different transit and permanent places in Ecuador.

Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities are offered by the Ecuadorian Red Cross with the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Federation at kiosks in the border of Colombia and Peru, as well as in Guayaquil and Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas. The success rate of call for October was 91%. The ICRC also provided an RFL Basic workshop for 24 volunteers and a FL Answers workshop for 13 volunteers.



Source: [Dashboard of Human Mobility Ecuadorian Red Cross](#).

With the DREF funds obtained, the Ecuadorian Red Cross has been able to provide services to migrant persons in the frontier points and cities in the interior of the country. The National Society is part of the working group of National Mobility, supported the chancellery in attending meetings that resulted in the signature of the Quito accord in 2018.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has provided services on Restoring Family Links (RFL), psychosocial support, first aid, safe water access, water, sanitation and hygiene, in the locations of El Oro, Carchi, Sucumbios, Pichincha and Guayas.

Services were provided to 109,051 migrant persons, in different services such as humanitarian assistance, psychosocial support, humanitarian aid, amongst others.

A dashboard has been designed to showcase the assistance provided and it is updated daily. For further reference, see [link](#).

## Guyana

The Guyana Red Cross is working with UNICEF, UNHCR and the Guyana Civil Defence Commissions, assisting the registration of asylum seekers in the country and providing humanitarian assistance, among them distribution of clothes for the vulnerable persons, preserving their human dignity. The National Society is in constant talks and coordination in its role as an auxiliary of the government. The plan is to increase the services provided when the appeal funds arrive.

## Panama

Panama Red Cross Society has provided services on humanitarian assistance, food services, shelter, kits and transportation aid to 528 families, 359 in Panama City and 169 in La Chorrera, a satellite city of the capital. It has also worked with OIM by giving humanitarian assistance to vulnerable Venezuelans in the republic of Panama from October 2018 through January 2019. The services provided have been with the National Society own resources.

## Peru

In coordination with external actors and other resources, from May 2018 through December 2018 the Peruvian Red Cross reached 9,568 persons through health services, of which 4,325 are men and 5,243 are women; distributed 1,425,000 litres of water in showers and hygiene services; and provided 13,423 services of Restoring Family Links, including calls, internet services and battery charge. Actions also included training of its volunteers through the following workshops: Psychosocial Support Workshop: 20 volunteers; Migration workshop: 13 volunteers; Communications workshop: 22 volunteers; Care of volunteer's program; First Aid Workshop



*Photo credit: Volunteers distributing wáter to migrant persons. Peruvian Red Cross.*

In December 2018, the expansion of the Lima policlinic started, to provide more services to vulnerable migrant persons, as of the date of this update, 3 additional consulting rooms are finished, it is expected that the consulting rooms will be in use in the coming months as they need to be accepted and approved by the Health Ministry. Through December 2018 and January 2019, medical supplies and generic medicines were provided to the attention posts in Lima and Tumbes, as well as equipment's such as defibrillators with a cost of 7,500 swiss francs.

With the funds of this appeal the Peruvian Red Cross, as of January 26, provided health services in Lima to 31 migrant persons and in the Contact Post of the Red Cross at the Binational Centre of Frontier Attention (CEBAF in Spanish) in Tumbes to 1,037 migrant persons of which 56% are women and 44% men. In January the Educational plan in psychosocial support for the Peruvian Red Cross in basic, intermediate and advanced levels, with a total of 7 modules in 101 hours of class, was designed and presented. And the Psychological First Aid course with emphasis in human mobility, to strengthen the competences of actors in psychosocial support and attention, was given to all RIT international personnel.

## Trinidad and Tobago

The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross and the ICRC continue to reinforce dialogue with authorities to monitor de situation of migration detention centres.

## Uruguay

The Uruguayan Red Cross has allocated an economic fund to provide food security services to migrant persons from any nationality that comply with a set of vulnerability criteria. These services are provided from Monday until Friday, in coordination with the Movimiento Scout del Uruguay (Uruguay scouts movement), which has provided the location and necessary cooking utensils to perform this activity, additionally to providing volunteers. There are 24 persons receiving food, with an average of 15 persons per day, including 4 children that are less than 12 years old. If more funds are received the food assistance will also be provided during the weekends. The persons receiving food assistance were referred to the National Society through the MIDES (Social Development Ministry), and two NGOs Manos Veneguayas and Idas y Vueltas. The branch involved in this service received training on the use of ODK and Mega V, that allows for a better registry and distribution of assistance to the persons reached. The health team of the National Society is providing support in identifying cases that require special treatment, there is also collaboration in assessment and administration of different services such as Health Centres access, medicines and treatment for chronic and immune deficiency illnesses. Evaluation is currently under way in border departments to be able to support branches in their work with the communities and in coordination with other actors. There is advocacy work to identify and access a structure that will allow to manage a shelter for migrant persons. There are evaluations underway in 4 departments that border with Brazil, to provide services along with MIDES.

## Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

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

The IFRC and regional National Societies are working closely with the ICRC and other partners on coordinated humanitarian action and external communication and community engagement and accountability (CEA) approaches to develop joint communication guidelines, capacities and a CEA product. Other partners currently active on the ground are carrying out assessments, whose findings will determine the new analysis of the situation that is very volatile in the different contexts.

The IFRC's ARO organizes regular online conferences to ensure exchange of information throughout the Movement; ARO is also coordinating closely with the ICRC delegations and regional delegations in the Americas and its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, which collectively cover migrants' entire migratory journey. The ICRC, due to its well-established expertise and long-standing experience in Protection, is increasing its support to the affected National Societies along the migratory routes.

Considering the current migration context, ARO has formed a **Migration Coordination Cell (MCC)** composed of experts from the IFRC whose mission is to assess the situation and support the implementation of active emergency operations in the region. From this perspective, the MCC is expected not only to address matters related to Venezuela, but also to contribute to advancing more regional planning and promotion of migration.

The MCC is supporting:

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

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

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

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

- Community engagement and accountability (CEA) in November 2018, with the participation of 15 National Societies (37 participants, 5 International Committee of the Red Cross officials and 6 facilitators)
- Regional workshop (pilot) of the Guide for differentiated health and psychosocial support to mobile populations in December 2018, with the participation of 19 National Societies, International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. It is important to mention that this workshop was developed under other programs and the National Societies involved in the Regional Emergency Appeal are complementary to the process.
- Train of Trainers workshop in the Sphere project 2019, with new humanitarian standards, that was developed in January 2019.

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

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provides a response to the needs of migrants in the countries covered by this appeal through its Regional Delegation in Brasilia (covering Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile), its Regional Delegation in Lima (covering Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia), its Regional Delegation in Caracas (covering Venezuela, T&T and the ABC islands) and its Regional Delegation for Panama and the Caribbean. The ICRC responds to the needs of migrants in Colombia through its delegation in the country. The ICRC actions, with a strong focus in protection, RLF and mainly implemented in sensitive border areas (mainly in Colombia and Venezuela but also in Peru, Ecuador, Brazil and the Caribbean islands), are coordinated and complementary to those undertaken by other MVT partners.

The ICRC, together with host national societies, the Federation and other partner national societies continues to support the provision of RFL services along the migratory route. The 19 RFL connectivity kiosks (in Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru) offer a combination of the following services: phone calls, access to WiFi (with own smartphone or

RC smartphones), access to the internet (with RC laptops/tablets) and battery charging. In some of these kiosks the Red Cross distributes self-care messages and messages to prevent family separation along with first aid, hydration, and psychosocial support services. The ICRC is also investing in the capacities of National RC/RC societies in RFL. In Ecuador 24 Volunteers from ERC Branches participated in the RFL Basic Workshop and 13 volunteers of the ERC in the FL Answers workshop (trained to use the tool and systematize their RFL activities).

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

The phenomenon of migration in the Americas and globally is now highly polarised, requiring all Movement components to maintain an approach based on the strict application of the Fundamental Principles, preserving our independence, neutrality and impartiality. Minimum elements are established that must be included in the operational agreements between the Movement's components and its external partners.

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

In addition to working with the International Federation, UNHCR and IOM, some National Societies are part of national response networks within their countries, such as the Ecuadorian Red Cross which is part of the Red Anti Trata (anti trafficking network), It is also part of the National Decentralized Risk Management System with a strong component in the Health, Shelter and Humanitarian Assistance committees, and gives support to the Risk Management and Emergencies technical table. The Panama Red Cross Society has constant communication with the National Office for the Attention of Refugees, Catholic Church Shelter for Refugees, RET International and the Norwegian Refugee Council among others. The Peruvian Red Cross works with the Health Ministry, Government and other NGOs and humanitarian actors that work at the CEBAF (Binational Centres of Frontier Attention). The Uruguayan Red Cross works closely with the MIDES (Social Development Ministry) with a framework for response action; besides information sharing and interinstitutional coordination in the frontier departments.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

The complex and volatile geopolitical context makes the analysis of humanitarian needs in each regional, national and provincial level a dynamic analysis with constant changes. This is mainly due to changes in government public policies, that generates new scenarios that change daily and are assessed by the National Societies, the Country Cluster Support Teams, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Federation Regional Office.

At the moment, we are developing a detailed and continuous evaluation with the National Societies of the region, through a highly participative methodology at all levels, mobile population, host communities, National Societies, governments and United Nations systems, aiming to identify new humanitarian gaps faced in the region, specifically in the transversal axis of Migration, Protection, access to essential services and over all with an attention to all vulnerable groups that are part of this crisis.

It is worth mentioning that the technical capacities of the National Societies have increased in the last months, as well as in thematic areas that did not have the previous expertise to respond. This has allowed us, along with the National Societies to identify new opportunities to provide services to the population, based in their operational capacities and existing coordination at the national level.

Mass migration from Venezuela has increased malaria resurgence risk across South America. During 2018, migrants from Venezuela constituted 96% of imported malaria cases along the Ecuador–Peru border. Plasmodium vivax predominated (96%). Autochthonous malaria cases emerged in areas previously malaria-free

## **Operation Risk Assessment**

It is difficult to predict how migration will evolve in the coming weeks and months. Several major factors are considerably influencing the current influx such as:

- The socio-political situation of the country, the current instability of the political situation with pressure from external actors for a change in the leadership of the country.
- The economy situation of the country is leaving the population with shortage of food, water supply and limited access to health attention, specially affecting children and elderly with chronic diseases.

- The current drought in Venezuela will have result in low levels at the hydroelectric dams, this is expected to happen in March 2019.
- The armed conflict in the Colombo-Venezuela border has affected the mobility of 120,000 persons, including displacement of about 8,820 persons due to confrontations between ELN and ELP since mid-March 2017.
- Changes in migration policies from the countries that the migrants move to, including the possibility of closing borders.

These factors leave a population with deteriorating conditions, leading to violence, insecurity and a complex scenario where health, food security, water and sanitation and psychosocial needs, are in dire situation. All these factors have serious consequences in the population dignity and wellbeing.

### **Evolution of the influx**

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

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

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

### **Proposed strategy**

In response to a sustained increase in the number of migrants around the Americas, the RCRC Movement has set up humanitarian operations in all countries receiving migrants. The National Societies have scaled up their response with the support of other components of the Movement: the ICRC, PNS and the IFRC Secretariat through some DREFs and Emergency Appeal.

The dimension and the type of this phenomenon is unfamiliar for most of the National Societies of the region. This volatile and unpredictable situation requires for the NSs a new way of working and the need to profile up their role as a key operational actor recognized by national and international stakeholders. Legal and political environment will certainly influence and condition our role with governments and our response in terms of protection and humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy.

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

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

To this extent, protection and community engagement and accountability are central to the operation.

In addition to the adoption of a participatory approach, The Movement is developing/ intend to develop a continuous assessment of the context that is guided by the recognition that factors such as gender, age, disability, sexuality, health status, legal and social status, ethnicity or country of origin and other factors may put migrants at heightened risk of discrimination, abuse and exploitation along the migratory trails.


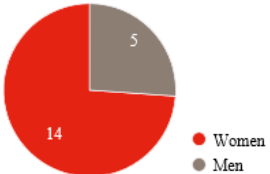
As a humanitarian actor, the Movement therefore continually document and analyse possible challenges to better be able to understand and respond to this risks and threats migrant face and the capacity and commitment of authorities to protect migrants considering also the "future" risk, for example the consequences of new migration policies in the country or the increase in xenophobia and deterioration of the situation in general.

## **C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN**

The activities reported have a cut-off date of January 2019, it is worth mentioning that the funds to the National Societies were transferred beginning December 2018 - January 2019, considering the funds received and the financial architecture for this operation. This has entailed making an analysis for each in their distinct response capacities, migration Flow and response by other actors.





The National Societies have implemented activities with local funds and other alliances, emergency funds, as well as actions with other donors. Which is why we are only reporting on actions that can be reflected in the financial part of this Regional Appeal.

	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Health</h2> <p><b>People targeted: 83,200</b>  <b>People reached: 1,068</b>  Male: 475  Female: 593</p> <p>Prioritized countries: Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 3: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.</b></p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people reached with health services by age and gender	83,200	1,068
<p><b>Output 3.1:</b></p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people served through basic health programmes adapted to migrants' needs (disaggregated by sex and age.)	TBD	0
<p><b>Progress towards outcomes</b></p>		
<p>Activities are on hold due to the lack of funds.</p>		
<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population.</p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of key messages developed on health promotion and disease prevention that are based on CBHFA	TBD	1,068
<p><b>Progress towards outcomes</b></p>		
<p>Peru: During the month of January 2019, up to the 26th 1,068 persons were reached (55.53% women and 44.47% men).</p> <p>In December 2018, the expansion of the Lima policlinic started, to provide more services to vulnerable migrant persons, as of the date of this update, 3 additional consulting rooms are finished, it is expected that the consulting rooms will be in use in the coming months as they need to be accepted and approved by the Health Ministry. The purpose is to reach vulnerable persons that are outside the reach of the Peruvian health system.</p> <p>Through December 2018 and January 2019, medical supplies and generic medicines were provided to the attention posts in Lima and Tumbes, as well as equipment's such as defibrillators, for the adequate attention of primary health services.</p>		
<p><b>Output 3.3:</b> Psychosocial support provided to the target population</p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people reached through psychosocial support actions by type	TBD	0
<p><b>Progress towards outcomes</b></p>		
<p>On December 2018 the Regional Workshop for Health Attention and Psychosocial Support Guide for Migrant Persons was held in Panama City.</p> <p>The objective of this workshop was to provide the participants with the tools (guide), practices, methodology and necessary teaching materials, to provide adequate health services to mobile populations, reducing their vulnerabilities and promoting their resilience. Another objective of the workshop was the preparation and training so that the attendants could replicate this workshop in their National Societies.</p> <p>The participants of this workshop were a total of 19, from 15 different countries: Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Argentina. Gender breakdown is shown on the right chart:</p>		
		

Peru:

- Design and presentation of the Educational plan in psychosocial support for the Peruvian Red Cross in basic, intermediate and advanced levels, with a total of 7 modules in 101 hours of class
- Course in Psychological First Aid with emphasis in human mobility, to strengthen the competences of actors in psychosocial support and attention, given to all RIT international personnel.

	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Water, sanitation and hygiene</h2> <p><b>People targeted: 52,150</b>  <b>People reached:</b>  Male:  Female:</p> <p>Prioritized countries: Argentina, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago</p>	
<b>Outcome 4: Vulnerable populations have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people reached with WASH services by age and gender	52,150	2,000
<b>Output 4.1:</b> The National Societies provide migrants in border areas with increased access to safe water, sanitation and promote positive behavioural changes for improved hygiene practices in target population.		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of hydration points, showers and bathrooms established	TBD	0
Number of litres of water distributed	TBD	0
Number of personal hygiene kits provided according to age and gender.	TBD	2,000
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Peru: Travel bags were distributed to mobile persons within them were 2,000 bug repellents to protect the migrant persons from bites that could cause dengue or malaria, as well as 156 bottles of shampoos.		

	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Shelter</h2> <p><b>People targeted: 14,290</b>  <b>People reached: 0</b>  Male:  Female:</p> <p>Prioritized Countries: Guyana, Ecuador, Uruguay, Panama and Argentina</p>	
<b>Outcome 1: The migrant population strengthens its safety and well-being related to its shelter needs in the short, medium and long-term.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people reached through shelter activities disaggregated by age and gender	14,290	0
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Migrants have received assistance to cover their basic short-term shelter needs.		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people trained in collective centre management with an emphasis on providing assistance to migrants including Red Cross staff and volunteers.	300	0
Number of people reached through the provision of NFIs and emergency shelter materials/kits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ecuador 1,750 Households</li> <li>- Guyana 250 Households</li> <li>- Uruguay 300 bed sheets kits</li> </ul>	9,000 (1,800 Households)	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		

Activities are on hold waiting for funds.

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

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

**Progress towards outcomes**

Activities are on hold waiting for funds.

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

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

**Progress towards outcomes**

Activities are on hold waiting for funds.

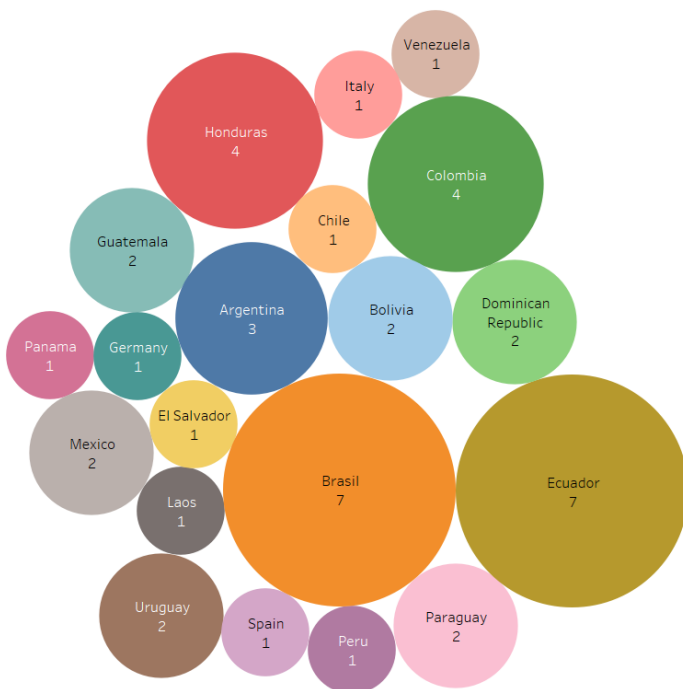
**Output 1.4:** Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved techniques are provided to affected households

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

**Progress towards outcomes**

This formation is the 5th edition of the Online Course on *Coordination and Administration of Temporary Shelters*, developed and organized by the CCM Global Cluster, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Escuela Internacional de Formacion (International school of Training)

Initially 46 participants registered, but only 34 successfully passed the program. Participant's profile in the Coordination and Administration of Temporary Shelters online course:




The majority of participants came from: Government (11), United Nations (11) and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (10).


Other participants came from different NGOs (8) and the Private Sector (6).

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


**Representation by country**

Alliances with local actors and governments are in process, to identify medium term and long-term solutions. Talks with organizations such as TECHO are developing.

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

	<h2>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</h2> <p><b>People targeted: 40,000</b>  <b>People reached:</b>  Male:  Female:</p> <p>Prioritized countries: Argentina, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Trinidad and Tobago</p>	
	<p><b>Outcome 5: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</b></p>	
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of services/activities provided with a differential approach that focus on protection according to target groups' identified needs	40,000	0
<p><b>Output 5.1: National Society programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.</b></p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of communication campaigns to reduce stigma and discrimination	1	0

Number of national assessments of migrants needs that incorporate PGI to identify potential beneficiaries and define different approaches to the intervention	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Activities and monitoring activities with particular cases. The National Societies with the support of the Americas Regional Office, are finalizing the communication strategy for xenophobia, as well as linking the campaign of the United Nations platform where the International Federation of the Red Cross is part of the technical team.		
<b>Output 5.2:</b> Improve access to opportunities and rights for people who are marginalized or excluded.		
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Activities are on hold waiting for funds.		

	<h2>Migration</h2> <p><b>People targeted: 81,800</b>  <b>People reached: 0</b>  Male:  Female:</p> <p>Prioritized Counties: Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago</p>	
	<p><b>Outcome 6: The migrant population receives comprehensive assistance and protection according to the stage of their migratory journey through the National Societies' branch network</b></p>	
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of migrants attended to by the mobile assistance units (by age and gender)	81,800	0
<b>Output 6.1:</b> Comprehensive care points in receiving areas and host communities are established through the branch network.		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of integrated assistance points for the migrant population staffed by volunteers during the action.	TBD	0
Number of people that access services to re-establish and maintain contact with their family members.	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
These activities were happening before the Regional Appeal, and many have been supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross.		
<b>Output 6.2:</b> The beneficiary population receives key information on care points and risks along the migratory route and self-care messages and knows how to search for information about their situation.		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people that receive general information, counselling and information about their rights at assistance posts	TBD	0
Number of USBs and/or folders provided to beneficiaries	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Activities are on hold waiting for funds.		
<b>Output 6.3:</b> Migrants have access to mobile tools (Virtual Volunteer) on key information for their protection, as well as access to Red Cross services according to their location along the migratory path.		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people that use the Virtual Volunteer mobile tool.	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Activities are on hold waiting for funds.		

<b>Strengthen National Society</b>		
<b>Outcome S.1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies and capacities to plan and perform</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of volunteers involved in the operation	TBD	0
<b>Output 1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers that are protected</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of volunteers that receive training on their role and the risks they face	TBD	0
Number of volunteers that receive psychosocial support	TBD	0
Number of volunteer recruitment campaigns	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
This information is under collection and will be presented in the next operational update.		
<b>Output 1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of migration response protocols and procedures established	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
This information is under collection and will be presented in the next operational update.		
<b>Output 1.1.7: National Society capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of staff members hired	TBD	0

<b>International Disaster Response</b>		
<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated national and international disaster response is ensured.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of Regional Intervention Team (RIT) and IFRC staff mobilized to provide support	TBD	6
<b>Output 2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and National Society surge capacity mechanism is maintained</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of missions.	TBD	2
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Two missions, one in Peru and one in Panama to Support the National Societies in the development of their strategies.		
Global Surge Capacity Response managed the deployment of 3 FACT personnel to the region, to provide support. Information Management, PMER and CEA, effective on February. To cover the operational necessities of the National Societies and the technical Support for the adequate monitoring of the operation.		
<b>Output 2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of National Societies with enough materials in stock to carry out the planned activities	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Activities are on hold waiting for funds.		
<b>Output 2.1.6: Coordinating the role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced</b>		

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of coordination meetings carried out within the Movement and with key external stakeholders	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Movement coordination meetings are held monthly. With the Country Cluster Support Team, United Nations platform coordination meetings are also attended.		

<b>Influence others as leading strategic partner</b>		
<b>Outcome 3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies, uses its unique position to influence decisions at the local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of newsletters press releases and reports produced	TBD	0
<b>Output 3.1.1:</b> The IFRC and the National Societies are visible, trusted and effective advocate on humanitarian issues.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of communication plans and CEA strategies developed	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Six human interest stories published on IFRC website and three in the IFRC Regional Newsletter, Voices from the Americas and the Caribbean. There has been a constant use of social media by National Societies and IFRC accounts to amplify the reach of the messages.		
In November CEA workshop with focus on migration for Latin America countries was held.		
A CEA FACT is being mobilized and we are in the process of recruiting the CEA Delegate, being one of the initial objectives of this position to develop the CEA strategy and plan.		
<b>Output 3.1.2:</b> The IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of monitoring and evaluation reports produced	TBD	0
Number of research lessons learned materials and evaluations produced.	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Activities are on hold waiting for funds.		
<b>Outcome 3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of coordination spaces to exchange information to ensure optimal coordination in resource mobilization.	TBD	0
<b>Output 3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of partnerships built with key actors from the migration response	TBD	0
Number of proposals developed and presented to potential donors	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
The Partnerships & Resource Mobilization (PRD) department has organized two international teleconference calls with National Societies across the world and the International Committee of the Red Cross to discuss joint resource mobilization efforts for this response. Other coordination spaces have been organized in relation to specific funding applications. Additionally, several one-to-one meetings with members of the movement took place to exchange information and coordinate donations to the operation as well as other resource mobilization activities.		
The International Federation at the global, regional and local level, undertook a series of resources mobilization activities including:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engagement with donors and partners from different funding sources to present the details of the operation and possibilities of collaborations</li> </ol>		

2. Development and presentation of proposals and funding applications
3. Development and use of fundraising marketing materials including a fundraising toolkit
4. Organization of a “Donor Advisory Group” field visit in Colombia including representants from governments and Red Cross National Societies with the aim to discuss and explain the regional humanitarian needs related to the population movement situation in the region.

## D. BUDGET

### *REGIONAL EMERGENCY APPEAL- POPULATION MOVEMENT Funding requirements - summary*

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

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



Reference documents

Click here for:

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

## Contact information

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

### In the National Societies

- **Argentine Red Cross:** [info@cuzroja.org.ar](mailto:info@cuzroja.org.ar)
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## How we work

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

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



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



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



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

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDR42004 - Americas - Population Movement

Timeframe: 03 Jun 18 to 06 Sep 19

Appeal Launch Date: 06 Sep 18

Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/06-2019/09	Programme	MDR42004
Budget Timeframe	2018/06-2019/09	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		625,381	561,801			1,187,182	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>British Red Cross</i>		254,610				254,610	
<i>Italian Red Cross</i>		48,159				48,159	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		88,843				88,843	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		34,336				34,336	
<i>Spanish Government</i>		282,091				282,091	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		455,765				455,765	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		1,163,805				1,163,805	
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		741,590				741,590	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		741,590				741,590	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		1,905,395				1,905,395	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		1,905,395				1,905,395	

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

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		1,905,395				1,905,395	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-246,475	-42,562			-289,037	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		1,658,920	-42,562			1,616,358	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDR42004 - Americas - Population Movement

Timeframe: 03 Jun 18 to 06 Sep 19

Appeal Launch Date: 06 Sep 18

## Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/06-2019/09	Programme	MDR42004
Budget Timeframe	2018/06-2019/09	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>625,381</b>	<b>561,801</b>		<b>1,187,182</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Construction - Facilities	13,904			7,904		7,904	6,000	
Clothing & Textiles	3,691						3,691	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	880			10,041		10,041	-9,161	
Medical & First Aid	12,000			7,859		7,859	4,141	
Teaching Materials	86,791			29		29	86,761	
Utensils & Tools	6,176						6,176	
Other Supplies & Services	11,812			9,607		9,607	2,205	
Cash Disbursement	51,179						51,179	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>186,431</b>			<b>35,439</b>		<b>35,439</b>	<b>150,992</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	1,000						1,000	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	36,361		1,061	38		1,099	35,262	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>37,361</b>		<b>1,061</b>	<b>38</b>		<b>1,099</b>	<b>36,262</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	294,077		96,718			96,718	197,358	
National Staff	59,711		16,867			16,867	42,845	
National Society Staff	141,659		2,671			2,671	138,987	
Volunteers	60,265						60,265	
Other Staff Benefits	69						69	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>555,780</b>		<b>116,256</b>			<b>116,256</b>	<b>439,524</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	35,672		2,478			2,478	33,194	
Professional Fees	1,484		174			174	1,310	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>37,156</b>		<b>2,652</b>			<b>2,652</b>	<b>34,504</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	101,773		36,230			36,230	65,543	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>101,773</b>		<b>36,230</b>			<b>36,230</b>	<b>65,543</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	54,469		52,960	1,273		54,233	236	
Information & Public Relations	30,635		3,897	1,925		5,821	24,813	
Office Costs	28,133		2,038			2,038	26,095	
Communications	11,547		2,644			2,644	8,903	
Financial Charges	2,692		920	222		1,142	1,550	
Other General Expenses			29			29	-29	
Shared Office and Services Costs	68,746		11,441			11,441	57,305	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>196,223</b>		<b>73,929</b>	<b>3,419</b>		<b>77,349</b>	<b>118,874</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions	0		2,462	1,490		3,951	-3,951	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>2,462</b>	<b>1,490</b>		<b>3,951</b>	<b>-3,951</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	72,457		13,885	2,175		16,060	56,397	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>72,457</b>		<b>13,885</b>	<b>2,175</b>		<b>16,060</b>	<b>56,397</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,187,182</b>		<b>246,475</b>	<b>42,562</b>		<b>289,037</b>	<b>898,145</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>378,906</b>	<b>519,239</b>		<b>898,145</b>		

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

Timeframe: 03 Jun 18 to 06 Sep 19

Appeal Launch Date: 06 Sep 18

Interim Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2018/06-2019/09	Programme	MDR42004
Budget Timeframe	2018/06-2019/09	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster management	625,381		1,905,395	1,905,395	246,475	1,658,920	
Subtotal BL2	625,381		1,905,395	1,905,395	246,475	1,658,920	
<b>BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</b>							
Migration	561,801				42,562	-42,562	
Subtotal BL3	561,801				42,562	-42,562	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,187,182</b>		<b>1,905,395</b>	<b>1,905,395</b>	<b>289,037</b>	<b>1,616,358</b>	