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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Libya: Complex Emergency

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

| | |
|---|---|
| DREF operation – Final Report | Operation n° MDRLY001 |
| Date of Issue: 11/01/2016 | Glide n° CE-2014-000108-LBY |
| Date of disaster: 16/05/2014 | |
| Operation start date: 05 August 2014 | Operation end date: 11 December 2014 |
| Host National Society: Libyan Red Crescent | Operation budget: CHF 379,145 |
| Number of people affected: 2,000,000 | Number of people assisted: 20,000 |
| N° of National Societies involved in the operation: 1,000 volunteers, 800 staff, 35 branches | |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Libyan Red Crescent (LRCS), Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) and ICRC (The International Committee of the Red Cross) | |
| Other partner organizations involved in the operation: UNHCR, IOM and the Local authorities of Libya. | |

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The security situation in Libya has been highly volatile since May 2014 and, combined with the political instability in the country, continues to deteriorate to-date. The increase of the security incidents has caused hundreds to be killed and wounded in different communities across the country, particularly around Benghazi and Tripoli. The Libyan Ministry of Health (MOH) has announced that around 700 have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded by end of December 2014. People living in the areas directly affected by the fighting in Benghazi and Tripoli are trying to move to safer areas, while others remain trapped. Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS) staff and volunteers are risking their lives to help evacuate those trapped, who had been locked until fighting calmed down. The MOH has warned of a possible collapse of the health system should the situation continue.

More than 10,000 Libyan families have been displaced from their homes in the conflict areas, and have dispersed in different directions, including the neighbouring country of Tunisia. To assist this situation, LRCS and ICRC have been facilitating the delivery of medical supplies to hospitals, however, the LRCS branches in Zawya, Khoums, Ejmail and Zwara have reported difficulties in accessing and transporting medicines and medical supplies for chronic diseases and for nursing mothers.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Since the beginning of July 2014, LRCS volunteers have been responding to ongoing clashes, evacuating, transferring and receiving wounded at the hospitals. The LRCS volunteers are well known for this part of response in addition to dead body management. The LRCS branch in Benghazi has been evacuating bodies to the Benghazi medical centre and has activated its Restoring Family Links (RFL) team receiving many requests. The branch has also increased their activities regarding the awareness of the remnants of war and unexploded ordinance and has prepared three schools as temporary shelters for displaced people.

The LRCS branch in Tripoli is an active member of the crisis management committee created by the Tripoli local council and branch volunteers throughout the operation continued to assist families seeking safe areas and to facilitate the transportation of medical supplies as mentioned above.

In Zwara, in the west of the country bordering Tunisia, the LRCS branch provided packs of water to stranded migrants. In addition, many trucks, each containing 12,000 litres of water, were provided by the branches of Sebrata, Agilat and Ejmail to provide water for IDPs. The Zwara branch received 1,000 displaced families from Tripoli - all have been hosted with families or in empty apartments. In addition, the branch has transferred those wounded in clashes between IDPs and the security forces at the border to its newly opened clinic in Bukamash. Cases in need of intensive care were transferred to the Zwara hospital. The branch has three ambulances, which provide medical care to around 40 persons daily. One provides care around the border areas and the other two move from the border to the medical centres and vice versa. At the same time, on the other side of the border, the Tunisian Red Crescent undertook a joint operation with the LRCS Zwara branch with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the ICRC to respond to the urgent needs of Egyptians stranded at the border.

In Zawya, the LRCS branch has taken care of more than 2,500 families (17,500 people) arriving from Tripoli - about 100 of them were hosted in student hostels of the university. In addition, the branch has also helped 200 foreign students from the Islamic Call University, who have been stranded and are being hosted by the Zawya Alsofih (religious school) and some mosques.

The LRCS Nalut branch has also received displaced families, mostly hosting them with host families. They are monitoring the border crossing of Wazen Dhaiba and are keeping track of the situation of displaced people in other cities and villages of the Nfoosa mountains.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have been supporting the LRCS in its programmes and strategic planning process since the outset of this crisis.

The IFRC North Africa Regional Office in Tunis has, since the start of 2014, scaled up its preparedness and support to the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS) and has been in continuous contact with LRCS from Tunis. Since the start of the conflict in May 2014, the IFRC established daily communication with the LRCS to monitor the situation and provide technical advice accordingly. Since then, the IFRC has issued four information bulletins, providing regular updates and data on the situation, in addition to the publication of four web stories.

The IFRC has also responded to the urgent request of the LRCS to cover the acute shortage of blood bags, due to sudden high demand. 1,000 blood bags were procured from the Tunisian Central Pharmacy and made available to the LRCS by airfreight. The IFRC is also facilitating a mission of the senior management team of the LRCS to Tunis, during which the team will also visit the LRCS branches in the west of Libya. This was supplemented by the DREF allocation to support the provision of food and non-food items to assist the NS's response, in coordination with the wider Movement response.

Tunisian Red Crescent Societies (TRCS) teams have also been working with LRCS volunteers on the Tunisian side of the border to ensure proper reach out to those stranded or crossing into Tunisia. TRCS is playing active part in the National Contingency Plan for this situation and the IFRC has been working with TRCS since the outset of this crisis to help the TRCS in its contribution to this plan and to respond to any possible escalation of the crisis in Libya which could lead to further population movement into Tunisia.

In addition, the IFRC kept regular contact with the ICRC delegations in Tunisia and Libya to monitor the situation and contribute to the coordination of the response in support the two NSs. The ICRC has had a permanent presence in Libya but after the tragic killing of one of its staff members on June 4 in Sirte, it reduced the number of its international staff based in Libya to 14. On 15 July 2014, the ICRC temporarily relocated its remaining international staff to Tunis, from

where they have been operating since then. Since 15 July, the ICRC delegation has been supporting the LRCS, as well as the Ministry of Health and local NGOs, with emergency medical materials and human remains management kits as well as food and essential household items, using ICRC stocks in country. The ICRC delegation in Tunisia is also present at Ras Jdir border post, providing logistical support to the TRCS Ben Guerdane Committee in preparing rations distributed at the border and providing telephone services to people fleeing Libya.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The UNHCR office in Libya (local staff) established contact with LRCS, offering their support in the form of dispatching NFIs available in their warehouses in Libya. The LRCS has also received calls from the International Organization of Migration (IOM) and the World Food Programme (WFP) and is in regular contact with the Libyan authorities at different levels. Most of the branches are active members of the local crisis management committees and the committee of the local council for each city affected by the conflict or dealing with displaced families. The NS has also had contact with the Prime Minister's office, which has made funds available to the LRCS Benghazi branch to respond to urgent needs. The UN family in Libya launched its appeal in September 2014 seeking 35.25 million US dollars, out of which 15 Million for food security. An updated UN-coordinated Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), published in October 2015, highlights the deterioration of the overall humanitarian situation in Libya, with approximately 2.44 million people identified as being in need of assistance.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

A needs assessment was conducted by LRCS in the weeks following the outbreak of violence in May 2014 and the main outcome showed the need to provide support to displaced families and those affected directly by the ongoing violence in 17 of the NS's branches: Alkhoms, Zliten, Agilat, Sebrata, Zwara, Zawyia, Misrata, Sirte, Bani Walid, Nalut, Tokra, Alabyar, Benghazi, Almarj, Tarhoona, Tripoli, and Ejmail.

A plan of action has been drafted based on this preliminary information from the assessment and from the LRCS Crisis Management Committee based in the headquarters in Benghazi.

Selection of beneficiaries

The beneficiaries targeted by this DREF are 4,000 families (20,000 people) present in different cities. The identification of the most vulnerable from among the IDP families and those affected by the conflict was done by the local IRCS Branch staff and volunteers.

| Region | City | Supported families |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| West | Zawyia and Sebrata | 1,200 |
| West | Zwara, Ejmail, Agilat | 600 |
| Nfoosa Mountain | Nalut, and other cities | 350 |
| West | Misrata and Zliten | 1,200 |
| West | Khoums | 150 |
| South | Bani Walid | 100 |
| East | Benghazi, Ajdabyia | 300 |
| East | Almarj, Albayda | 100 |

Title: Beneficiaries among cities

Risk Analysis

The situation remained very volatile throughout the operation, with a steadily growing number of displaced families across the country. As the situation continues to deteriorate, access remains a major concern, as is the possibility of spill over of population displacement to other areas of the country. Severe access constraints had a direct impact on the operation, and due to insecurity the LRCS was forced to evacuate its head office in Benghazi for an alternative site in the city. As a result there was a loss of access to the assets and documentation contained in the office, and this also resulted in a delay in implementation and the operation end date from August to December 2014. Despite these challenges the LRCS was able to deliver all assistance and implement related activities under this operation.

B. Operational strategy and plan

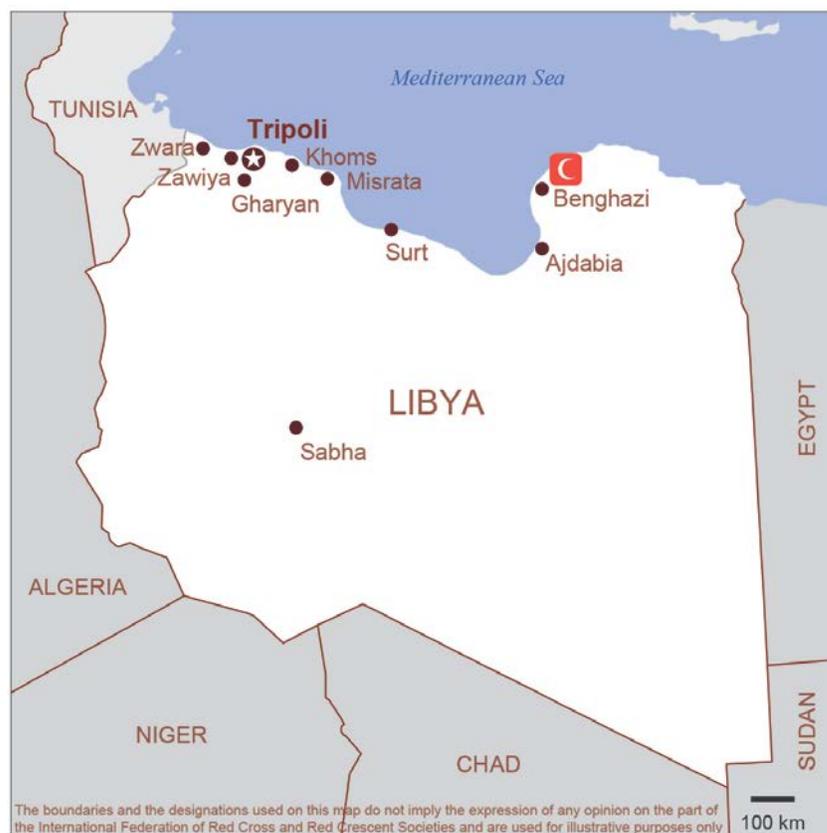
Overall objective

Provide effective and efficient relief assistance to 4,000 families (20,000 people) displaced as a result of the ongoing crisis. The focus was on providing food parcels, water and NFIs (essential household items).

Proposed strategy

This operation aimed to support LRCS in responding efficiently and effectively to the growing needs of those displaced in communities across Libya. 20,000 vulnerable, displaced men, women, children and elderly people (4,000 families) were provided with food, water and essential non-food items. The planned assistance was coordinated with the National Society and RCRC Movement partners on the ground.

Within the scope of this operation, the IFRC procured food rations from neighbouring Tunisia for the response to the needs in the



Libya Map Main cities

western branches and procured from the local market in Benghazi in response to food needs in the East. This strategy aimed to avoid negative impact on struggling local markets. A senior logistician was mobilized and located in the south of Tunis to conduct and supervise procurement to ensure quality and timely delivery to LRCS. A disaster management representative from LRCS joined the IFRC team working on this. Food and non-food items were procured from the IFRC Global Logistical Service (GLS) based in Dubai. In agreement with the ICRC, kitchen sets were prepositioned for immediate delivery if the situation deteriorate and people start seeking refuge in the temporary shelters installed by the LRCS branches.

Both IFRC and ICRC have been supporting the LRCS in building a strong enough capacity to respond to the urgent needs of the displaced families, through close collaboration in the procurement of the needed food and non-food items. Several meetings have been conducted between the IFRC and the ICRC in order to ensure a coordinated support.

In addition, to ensure continuity and sustainability of the work of the LRCS branches, five generators were made available from the local market as a backup system to deal with the frequent electricity cuts experienced in Libya.

LRCS has 3,000 registered volunteers in 35 branches, out of which 1,000 are regular active volunteers and can be mobilized quickly. This number of 1,000 volunteers and staff have been mobilized for this operation. A senior communications and reporting personnel were deployed from the MENA Zone Office to support the National Society.

Operational support services

In order for the intervention to meet its objectives, additional assistance was needed from the different support services of the NS, such as Disaster Management, Logistics, Administration, Finance, PMER, Communications, Security and Resource Mobilization. Technical support was also provided by the IFRC when needed.

Human resources (HR)

The LRCS has over 800 staff and over 3000 volunteers in 35 branches. The IFRC and ICRC have heavily invested in scaling up the skills of the staff and volunteers through training and coaching. IFRC provided support to the volunteers through incentives for volunteers and staff involved. Up to 1,000 volunteers were activated in the operation and between 200 and 500 were directly supported by the IFRC through this DREF with volunteer insurance and with equipment.

Logistics and supply chain

The operation's Disaster Management Coordination Committee purchased 2,000 mattresses and 2,000 pillows and distributed them as follows to cover the needs on the basis of reaching the most vulnerable. Furthermore, 2,000 blankets, 1,000 kitchen sets, 100 first aid kits and 3,000 food parcels were as well delivered from the IFRC Global Logistics Services Office. The original plan was to procure food from Tunis; however this plan was changed due to the administrative approvals were taking longer than expected. For this reason, it has been agreed with LRCS to go for the global procurement specifically regarding food. Regarding other items, it had been agreed from the start to make global procurement through the IFRC global logistic Unit.

Procuring food from the local market was ruled out as this would burden the local market and the limited availability of items.

Procuring items from the IFRC Global Logistics Services Office also witnessed some delays related to the delivery destination. In fact, the preferred destination was Benghazi, where the LRCS headquarters is situated. However, it turned out to be impossible go through the Benghazi port as it is targeted by different parties of the ongoing fighting. The same problem was faced while delivering goods from Tobrog and Tripoli. The available routes turned out to be Misrata port, where the food parcels, the kitchen sets and the blankets were delivered by sea; and Mitiga airport where the first aid kits were delivered by air.

IFRC coordinated actions with the ICRC, the Logistics Cluster and other key actors to ensure that the logistics operation uses all information to be as efficient and effective as possible.

Communications

The IFRC Senior Communication Officer supported the LRCS's Head of Communications and the spokesperson at LRCS to develop and post four web stories to inform and document the National Society's response, both within the Movement and externally.

Information Management (IM)

The Disaster Management Information Delegate in the MENA Zone Office supported LRCS in all various IM related activities. This included assisting in data collection methods/format (tracking number of displaced persons, locations, access, type and quantity of assistance provided, who is doing what and where, infographics, maps etc.). Technical training was provided to LRCS staff and volunteers.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Monitoring was done regularly by the National Society staff and IFRC team, with adherence to IFRC's standard guidelines and focus on a results-based monitoring system. The monitoring team ensured objectives were achieved based on the designed response plan. A monitoring report was produced and published during the intervention to update on the progress against objectives as well as any changes in operation that might occur. A formal Operations Update was made

to ensure these changes are communicated to the wider audience. Nonetheless, due to the nature of the on ground armed clashes, the monitoring of the operation became from hard to impossible at some point into the operation time frame.

Furthermore, due to a deterioration in the security situation in Benghazi, LRCS was forced to evacuate its head office for an alternative site. Unfortunately various assets and documentation was lost in the process, resulting in delays in providing timely monitoring data. This loss has had an impact on the completion of the present DREF Final Report.

The IFRC continues to engage and have open communications with LRCS and where possible the beneficiaries, to ensure a continuous improvement in the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, sustainability, accountability and impact of the assistance delivered.

Administration and Finance

The LRCS Finance Department ensures appropriateness of the accounting records and the adequacy of internal control systems to ensure and safeguard the interests of the Partners and beneficiaries in order for the funds to be spent efficiently and effectively while attaining programme objectives.

Due to operational challenges referred to above, including evacuation of LRCS head office, loss of documentation, procurement and distribution challenges, by completion the operation was under spent by CHF 49,612. Unspent funds were returned to the DREF fund. A detailed breakdown of variance against budget can be found below.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Outcome 1: The nutritional needs of 15,000 displaced persons and vulnerable host families are met | |
| Output 1: 15,000 people (3,000 families) are provided with food parcels (in coordination with ICRC food parcel provision) | |
| Activities | % of achievement |
| Procure 3,000 food parcels from local or international suppliers | 100 % |
| Distribute 3,000 food parcels according to selection criteria at branch level | 100 % |
| Conduct post distribution monitoring | |

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Outcome 2: The affected populations have access to essential household items to reduce their vulnerabilities | |
| Output 2.1: Essential household items are provided to 1,000 families (5,000 people) based on needs | |
| Activities | % of achievement |
| Procure 2,000 blankets | 100 % |
| Procure 2,000 mattresses | 100 % |
| Procure and pre-position 1,000 kitchen sets as preparedness stocks | 100% |
| Distribute blankets and mattresses to most vulnerable families | 100% |

Health and Care

| | |
|--|--|
| Outcome 3: The psychological distress caused by the situation is minimized through PSP consultations provided by the National Society. | |
| Output 3.1: Provision of psychosocial support activities to 1,000 affected families based on need | |

| Activities | % of achievement |
|---|------------------|
| Train 50 volunteers and prepare them to map the needs | 100 % |
| Prepare necessary materials for the PSP activities | 100 % |
| Provide PSP consultations to traumatized families. | 100% |
| Train 50 volunteers and prepare them to map the needs | 100% |

| Outcome 4: LRCS branches and volunteers are prepared and insured | |
|---|------------------|
| Output 4.1: Volunteers are provided with basic safety and protection tools | |
| Activities | % of achievement |
| Procure the outfits for 200 volunteers | 100 % |
| 100 first aid kits are procured and shipped | 100 % |
| Five medium size generators procured as a backup for the branches in case of electricity shortage | 100% |
| 500 volunteers insured | 100% |

D. THE BUDGET

The Final Financial report is available as Annex

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **IFRC Libya Program coordinator** : Mahfoud Bessah, Phone: +216 58 51 0806 , Email: mahfoud.bessah@ifrc.org
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- **IFRC MENA Zone:** Mireille Charara, DM Officer, Phone : +961 71 802918; Email: mireille.charara@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC MENA Zone:** Bayarmaa Luntan, Head, Development and Partnerships, Phone: +961 79 30 1195, Email: bayarmaa.luntan@ifrc.org

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

- **In IFRC MENA Zone:** Nadine Haddad, Senior PMER Officer, Mobile +961 70 802 775, Email: nadine.haddad@ifrc.org



Click

1. Revised Emergency Appeal financial report [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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.

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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**MDRLY001 - Libya - Complex Emergency**

Timeframe: 11 Aug 14 to 11 Dec 14

Appeal Launch Date: 11 Aug 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2014/08-2015/12 | Programme | MDRLY001 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2014/08-2015/12 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

| | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| A. Budget | | 379,145 | | | | 379,145 | |
| B. Opening Balance | | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | | | | |
| <u>Other Income</u> | | | | | | | |
| <i>DREF Allocations</i> | | 329,533 | | | | 329,533 | |
| C4. Other Income | | 329,533 | | | | 329,533 | |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4) | | 329,533 | | | | 329,533 | |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | | 329,533 | | | | 329,533 | |

* 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 | | 329,533 | | | | 329,533 | |
| E. Expenditure | | -329,533 | | | | -329,533 | |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | | 0 | | | | 0 | |

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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) | | | 379,145 | | | 379,145 | | |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing & Textiles | 40,000 | | 43,013 | | | 43,013 | -3,013 | |
| Food | 144,500 | | 111,644 | | | 111,644 | 32,856 | |
| Medical & First Aid | 31,901 | | 30,037 | | | 30,037 | 1,864 | |
| Teaching Materials | 2,000 | | | | | | 2,000 | |
| Utensils & Tools | 27,000 | | 21,134 | | | 21,134 | 5,866 | |
| Total Relief items, Construction, Sup | 245,401 | | 205,828 | | | 205,828 | 39,573 | |
| Land, vehicles & equipment | | | | | | | | |
| Computers & Telecom | | | 17 | | | 17 | -17 | |
| Office & Household Equipment | 10,575 | | 6,648 | | | 6,648 | 3,927 | |
| Total Land, vehicles & equipment | 10,575 | | 6,665 | | | 6,665 | 3,910 | |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Storage | | | 1,428 | | | 1,428 | -1,428 | |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 5,000 | | 22,347 | | | 22,347 | -17,347 | |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 22,000 | | | | | | 22,000 | |
| Logistics Services | 11,100 | | 17,423 | | | 17,423 | -6,323 | |
| Total Logistics, Transport & Storage | 38,100 | | 41,199 | | | 41,199 | -3,099 | |
| Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| National Staff | 1,600 | | 52 | | | 52 | 1,548 | |
| National Society Staff | 3,884 | | | | | | 3,884 | |
| Volunteers | 20,350 | | 750 | | | 750 | 19,600 | |
| Total Personnel | 25,834 | | 802 | | | 802 | 25,032 | |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 10,000 | | 13,509 | | | 13,509 | -3,509 | |
| Total Workshops & Training | 10,000 | | 13,509 | | | 13,509 | -3,509 | |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 8,700 | | 14,598 | | | 14,598 | -5,898 | |
| Information & Public Relations | 3,000 | | 1,276 | | | 1,276 | 1,724 | |
| Office Costs | 8,195 | | | | | | 8,195 | |
| Communications | 3,500 | | 3,571 | | | 3,571 | -71 | |
| Financial Charges | 2,700 | | 5,996 | | | 5,996 | -3,296 | |
| Other General Expenses | | | 15,977 | | | 15,977 | -15,977 | |
| Total General Expenditure | 26,095 | | 41,418 | | | 41,418 | -15,323 | |
| Indirect Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Programme & Services Support Recove | 23,140 | | 20,112 | | | 20,112 | 3,028 | |
| Total Indirect Costs | 23,140 | | 20,112 | | | 20,112 | 3,028 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 379,145 | | 329,533 | | | 329,533 | 49,612 | |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | | 49,612 | | | 49,612 | | |

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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 response | 379,145 | | 329,533 | 329,533 | 329,533 | 0 | |
| Subtotal BL2 | 379,145 | | 329,533 | 329,533 | 329,533 | 0 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 379,145 | | 329,533 | 329,533 | 329,533 | 0 | |