



DREF Operation Final Report	Operation N° MDRJM004
Date of issue: 15 March 2017	Date of disaster: 3 October 2016
Operation manager: Santiago Luengo, a.i. Regional Disaster Management Coordinator; email: santiago.luengo@ifrc.org	Point of contact: Yvonne Clarke, Director General of the Jamaica Red Cross
Operation start date: 1 October 2016	Expected timeframe: 2 months
Overall operation budget: 130,149 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: Approximately 100,000 to 150,000 persons (according to ODPEM)	Number of people to be assisted: 524 families (2,620 people)
Host National Society: The Jamaica Red Cross (JRC) has 400 volunteers at the national level.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS), Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD).	
*Jamaica did not experience the effects that would normally be associated with a hurricane of such intensity (Category 4) largely because of the change in its trajectory, which saw Haiti being directly impacted; thus, there was no justification for the commencement of an operation and the attendant expenditures. The Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) was requested at the time to guarantee the National Society's capacity to respond to the anticipated effects of the hurricane (a Preparedness DREF) as the forecasted track had the hurricane primarily impacting the eastern section/ region of the island, which is uniquely vulnerable and since it includes two main population centres of Kingston and Saint Andrew, it is home to most of the island's population. Once it was determined that Matthew would not impact the island, the National Society decided not to proceed with the operation for Hurricane Matthew.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster.

On 27 September 2016, Tropical Storm Matthew began gaining strength in the Caribbean; by September 28, the storm's wind speeds had reached 60 mph (95 km / h), prompting the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s National Hurricane Centre (NHC) to post an advisory on Tropical Storm Matthew at 15:00 Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) that day on its website. Within hours of the advisory, Matthew had moved toward Saint Lucia and entered the Caribbean Sea. The following day, it veered south-west and became a Category 1 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson scale, with maximum sustained wind speeds at or exceeding 74 mph (119 km/h). On 30 September 2016, Hurricane Matthew became the most powerful hurricane of the 2016 Atlantic hurricane season, when it reached Category 4 hurricane status, with maximum sustained winds of 140 mph (220 km/h). On 1 October 2016, Matthew briefly became a Category 5 hurricane with maximum sustained winds at or exceeding 157 mph (253 km/h) before winds speeds decreased and returned to the Category 4 level.

On October 3, 2016, the centre of Hurricane Matthew was located near latitude 17.8 degrees North, Longitude 74.4 degrees West. Matthew moved toward the North near 15 km/h (9 mph). Maximum sustained winds were near 230 km/h (145 mph), with higher gusts, maintaining a Category 4 status on the Saffir- Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale. Hurricane force winds extended outward up to 65 km (40 miles) from the centre and tropical storm-force winds extend outward up to 295 km (185 miles). Matthew continued a northward trajectory which kept Jamaica outside of the range of the hurricane-force winds; however, the risk of tropical-force winds spreading over eastern parishes remained, necessitating the issuing of a Tropical Storm Warning for the island.

On October 4, 2016 at 10:00 am, the Meteorological Service of Jamaica discontinued the Tropical Storm Warning for Jamaica. The island was no longer threatened by Tropical Storm-force winds as hurricane Matthew continued to move away and weather conditions improved. The centre of Hurricane Matthew was located near latitude 18.9 degrees North, Longitude 74.3 degrees West. This was about 230 kilometres (140 miles) east of Morant Point or 60 Kilometres (35 miles) east of Tiburon, Haiti.

The National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) at the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) received reports of roads being blocked because of rock fall and landslides in the parishes of Saint. Mary and Saint Ann. There were also reports of flooding in the parishes of Saint Thomas and Kingston and Saint Andrew and sea level rise on the coast of the parish of Clarendon. There were also disruptions to utilities such as electricity and water supplies primarily in the parish of Saint Mary, which also suffered from high turbidity in several communities. The Jamaica Red Cross continued to monitor the situation in the shelters opened across the island.

The Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) issued a Public Service Announcement on Tuesday October 4, 2016 that activities at the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) were scaled down to level 1 considering the reduction of the threat level of Hurricane Matthew. Level 1 is the monitoring phase. The Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) also recommended a return to routine operations where possible and that all shelters scale down operations depending on conditions in their respective areas. All Ministries, Departments and Agencies were expected to reopen at 10 a.m. Businesses were encouraged to follow through with their Business Continuity Plans and the Ministry of Education advised when schools will resume.

At 02:00 PM Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) (1800 Universal Time Coordinated [UTC]) on 7 October 2016, the eye of Hurricane Matthew was located near latitude 29.7 North, longitude 80.7 West, which was around 40 miles (60 km) east south-east of St. Augustine, Florida in the United States of America (USA) and around 60 miles (95 km) south-east of Jacksonville, Florida. Matthew moved toward the north north-west at 13 mph (20 km/h), and this general motion was expected on 7 October 2016. A turn toward the north on the evening of 7 October 2016 or Saturday, 8 October 2016 was expected. On the forecast track, the centre of Matthew was forecasted to continue moving near or over the coast of north-east Florida and Georgia through the evening of 7 October 2016 and near or over the coast of South Carolina, USA on Saturday, 8 October 2016.

The IFRC, on behalf of the Jamaica Red Cross would like to extend many thanks to all partners and donors for their generous contributions.

The balance of this operation (124,009 CHF) will be reimbursed to the DREF.

Summary of response

Please see the box on page 1 for information on the response.

Overview of Host National Society

The National Society pre-positioned health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) and emergency shelters in the Saint Ann, Saint Mary, Portland, Saint Thomas, Kingston and Saint Andrew, Saint Catherine and Saint Elizabeth branches for the response to Hurricane Matthew. The JRC identified two priority areas for the intervention in support of the affected population: 1) water and sanitation; 2) shelter

The following actions were undertaken by the Jamaica Red Cross:

- 1- An inventory of the National Society's stock
 - 1) Volunteers and the National Society team were involved in setting up the National Society's stock
- 2- Pre-positioned stock was sent on 3 October 2016:
 - 1) Kingston and St. Andrew (Branch)
 - i. 5 portables stoves (gas stoves)
 - ii. 36 kitchen sets
 - iii. 36 cleaning kits
 - iv. 50 hygiene kits
 - v. 50 buckets – 14 litres
 - vi. 5 tarpaulins

- 2) to St. Thomas branch (in pcs)
 - i. 100 hygiene kits
 - ii. 100 kitchen sets
 - iii. 100 cleaning kits
 - iv. 200 long-lasting insecticide treated [mosquito] nets (LLITNs)
 - v. 90 mattresses – double
 - vi. 100 blankets
 - vii. 100 buckets – 14 litres
 - viii. 100 tarpaulins
 - ix. 150 Jerry cans- foldable
 - x. 30 portables stoves (gas stoves)

- 3) to Portland branch:
 - i. 100 hygiene kits
 - ii. 50 mattresses – double
 - iii. 120 blankets
 - iv. 100 buckets – 14 litres
 - v. 100 tarpaulins
 - vi. 200 jerry cans- foldable

- 4) St. Mary
 - i. 100 kitchen sets
 - ii. 50 cleaning kits
 - iii. 100 blankets
 - iv. 50 hygiene kits
 - v. 50 buckets – 14 litres

- 5) St. Catherine
 - i. 22 kitchen sets
 - ii. 100 buckets – 14 litres
 - iii. 100 hygiene kits
 - iv. 5 tarpaulins
 - v. 10 portables stoves (gas stoves)
 - vi. 100 LLITNs
 - vii. 5 mattresses- double
 - viii. 60 blankets

- 6) Clarendon
 - i. 50 buckets – 14 litres
 - ii. 5 portables stoves (gas stoves)
 - iii. 50 kitchen sets
 - iv. 20 LLITNs
 - v. 100 Blankets
 - vi. 50 hygiene kits
 - vii. 5 tarpaulins
 - viii. 5 rubber boots
 - ix. 6 raincoats

- 7) St. Ann
 - i. 10 portables stoves (gas stoves)
 - ii. 50 cleaning kits
 - iii. 20 mattresses- double
 - iv. 10 mattresses- single
 - v. 30 Blankets
 - vi. 24 hygiene kits
 - vii. 24 buckets – 14 litres

- viii. 15 tarpaulins
 - ix. 100 jerry cans- foldable
- 8) St. Elizabeth
- i. 50 kitchen sets
 - ii. 5 mattresses- double
 - iii. 100 blankets
 - iv. 50 hygiene kits
 - v. 50 buckets – 14 litres
 - vi. 5 tarpaulins
- 3- Distribution of personal protective equipment for 100 volunteers in the JRC's headquarters (raincoats and rubber boots)

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Jamaica Red Cross has helped those who are most vulnerable since 1948 through disaster response, disaster preparedness, first aid, search and rescue, health services, HIV/AIDS interventions, social welfare and environmental programmes, information/dissemination and initiatives for young people. In addition, the IFRC is supporting and coordinating with the National Society to respond better to this crisis, ensuring that all the identified needs are met. The IFRC is maintaining continuous communication with the Jamaica Red Cross through the cluster delegation and with the regional office for the Americas in Panama through the Disaster and Crisis department.

Movement Coordination

The IFRC's Disaster and Crisis Department support with a Logistic Delegate that was on the country to support the National Society. Coordination meetings had been held to inform Movement members.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

At the national level, the Jamaica Red Cross works closely with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Salvation Army, Food for the Poor, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/ Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), the European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (DFATD)¹, and St. John's Ambulance Brigade to support its actions to help the most vulnerable people.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Please refer to page 2: Summary of Response.

None of the parishes reported any incidences to the national headquarters that would have required the mobilization of national resources or the need to supplement the pre-positioned materials in the branches to respond to the threat of Hurricane Matthew.

Risk Analysis

In general, humanitarian interventions in Jamaica do not pose a major security risk; however, due to Jamaica's topography, some locations are not accessible to motor vehicles. In addition, there is the potential for political pressure and the expectation from those affected that supplies will be delivered during the damage assessments.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

Due to the threat posed by Hurricane Matthew, particularly to eastern Jamaica, provisions were being made to provide aid to 524 families through the pre-positioning of hygiene kits, kitchen sets, cleaning kits, LLITNs, mattresses (double), blankets, 14-litre buckets, tarpaulins, foldable jerry cans, portable stoves (gas stoves), mattresses (single) from its preparedness stocks for the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, St. Thomas, Portland, St. Mary, St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Ann and St. Elizabeth.

Proposed strategy

The DREF was designed to help 524 families (2,620 people).

JRC headquarters sector-based divisions coordinate with its branches and the overall emergency response structure, enabling the National Society to deliver an efficient and effective emergency response.

The Jamaica Red Cross rely on its volunteers, who are well known and accepted in the communities where they work, to help implement the response; additionally, the JRC is well recognized by the government and the community for its work and its neutrality, making it possible to work unimpeded during times of emergencies. Were a full operation undertaken in response to the effects of Hurricane Matthew, the National Society would have executed a response by mobilising its volunteers in conjunction with government actors in communities, in keeping with the established emergency response structure.

During this operation, the National Society focused on the pre-positioning of non-food items (NFIs) for 524 families.

Items for up to 524 families were already pre-positioned; the proposed strategy was to fund retroactively the actions that had already been conducted prior to the dispersal of the DREF and to replenish the JRC's headquarters' stocks according to the next description:

ITEM DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Bucket, 14L, white	524
Stove, Royal, gas, top table	60
Kitchen set, type 1 (large)	358
Cleaning kit	236
LLITNs, PermaNet	520
Mattress, double	170
Blanket, thermal	610
Hygiene, kit, IFRC type	524
Tarpaulin, 4m x 6m	235
Jerry can, foldable	450
Mattress, single	10
Water boots	9
Raincoats	6

The above strategy was to be implemented after the event and as the situation warranted; however, it became evident that there were only isolated cases of infrastructural damage and not any significant impact to the population that justified the distribution of pre-positioned relief supplies on a considerable scale. Teams were placed on standby to conduct assessments; however, this too was seen as unnecessary as the island was largely unaffected and had already returned to normalcy.

Target Population and community selection criteria

The population that was targeted under this operation was determined by the forecasted trajectory of Hurricane Matthew, which was predicted to strike eastern Jamaica. The parishes in this region are Saint Mary, Portland, Saint Thomas, Saint Andrew and Kingston. The parish of Saint Ann, though not in the east was also expected to be impacted, especially when the hurricane reached higher latitude. No criteria were developed for the selection of communities.

Operational support services

The only operation conducted to date was in the preparatory phase, in which the National Society mobilized volunteers to facilitate the pre-positioning of relief items and the provision of its auxiliary functions; this required the transportation of items to the four parishes that were predicted to be struck, warehouse management and the preparation of relief items for haulage.

Human resources (HR)

The staff and volunteers of the National Society collaborated in the preparations for the anticipated impacts of Hurricane Matthew. Designated volunteers and staff pre-positioned and prepared for delivery relief supplies such as hygiene kits,

cleaning kits, tarpaulins, jerry cans, mattresses and other non-food items being prepared for delivery to the branches.; An IFRC logistics delegate, who was instrumental in guaranteeing adherence to all procedures that were in keeping with quality warehouse management provided support in the management of this process.

Staff members were involved in data gathering, collation and reporting, and they performed additional roles in the form of communications and the deployment of liaison persons at the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) as the situation developed. This continued until the end of the operations with only a reduction in the warehouse activities at the national headquarters.

Logistics and supply chain

The National Society contracted the services of two truckers for providing haulage services (pre-positioning of relief supplies) to the Saint Ann, Saint Mary, Portland and Saint Thomas branches. For these services the National Society spent a total of 6,140 CHF; further details are provided in the attached financial report. ([See the attached Final Finance Report](#))

Communications

The National Society designated a focal point/ media liaison person to ensure that the press releases and information requested were accurate and represented the position of the National Society and the IFRC when necessary.

The IFRC's Communications Department provided support to the operation. As in previous emergency appeals and operations, the communications component played a crucial role in documenting the humanitarian aid actions on behalf of the affected communities, and it enhanced the National Society's efforts and image within these communities; several news stories and interviews were provided regarding these efforts, which were also disseminated over the Red Cross's virtual channels.

Security

No security issues arose in the targeted areas, and the good relationship with both communities and authorities facilitated the Red Cross' work.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The project included only this final report, which follows the IFRC's mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities for 524 families	Products		% achieved
	Output1.1 Distribution of Hygiene related goods (non-food items [NFIs]), which meet sphere standards, are provided to at least 524 families in affected areas		0%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Acquisition of 524 hygiene kits (1 per family) (standard kit)		X	0%
Acquisition of 524 buckets, 14 litres, white (1 per family)		X	0%
Acquisition of 320 LLITNs		X	0%
Acquisition of 250 jerry cans		X	0%
Acquisition of 236 cleaning kits		X	0%

Distribution of above NFIs		X	0%
Achievements			
There was no procurement of the items outlined above as there was no significant impact on communities from the passage of Hurricane Matthew.			
Challenges			
There were not any challenges in this regard as no procurement was undertaken.			
Lessons learned			
Not applicable			

Shelter and Settlement

Outcome 2: Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met	Products		% achieved
	Output 2.1 Essential non-food items are provided to the target population		0%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Acquisition of 358 kitchen sets, type 1 (large)		X	0%
Acquisition of 235 tarpaulins		X	0%
Acquisition of 180 mattresses, double		X	0%
Acquisition of 610 blankets, thermal		X	0%
Acquisition of 60 portable stoves (royal, gas, top table)		X	0%
Distribution of the NFIs above		X	0%
Achievements			
No expenditure was undertaken for the above mentioned items.			
Challenges			
Not applicable			
Lessons learned			
Not applicable			

Quality programming/ Areas common to all sectors / Cash transfer programme

Outcome 3: Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Products		% achieved
	Output 3.1 Assessment of needs, operational management and operational security.		0%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Assessments of affected areas performed		X	0%
Acquisition of visibility materials for volunteers.		X	0%
Monitoring visits by the JRC and the IFRC.		X	0%
Achievements			
The National Society did not conduct a DREF operation.			
Challenges			

Information on the situation was not provided as quickly as required for the rapid decision-making. Community Teams were reluctant to go and conduct assessments to verify reports of non-impact. These anecdotal reports were unverified allegedly because the lead agency for conducting assessments, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS), was not deployed and the transportation of team members was also a major concern.

Lessons learned

- Further institutional and capacity strengthening is required, particularly at the branch level. This would require the retraining of some Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs) in Damage Analysis and Needs Assessments (DANA) and Damage and Loss Assessments (DALA). Additionally, sensitization sessions will be required in the future to impress the need to document and verify information received from people affected by disaster events upon the CDRTs.
- Another key lesson learned is the need for the Community Disaster Response Teams to be continuously engaged in order to guarantee their readiness to respond to events.
- The National Society will have to sensitize and encourage teams to conduct assessments regardless of whether its governmental partners, to which it is an auxiliary, decide to do so.

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table:

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

- Priscila Gonzalez, planning, monitoring and reporting team coordinator; email: priscila.gonzalez@ifrc.org

[Click here](#)

1. DREF Operation Final 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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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRJM004 - Jamaica - Hurrigan Matthew

Timeframe: 07 Oct 16 to 07 Dec 16

Appeal Launch Date: 07 Oct 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/10-2017/1	Programme	MDRJM004
Budget Timeframe	2016/10-12	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		130,149				130,149	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		130,149				130,149	
C4. Other Income		130,149				130,149	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		130,149				130,149	
D. Total Funding = B +C		130,149				130,149	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		130,149				130,149	
E. Expenditure		-6,140				-6,140	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		124,009				124,009	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Budget Timeframe	2016/10-12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)						130,149	130,149	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	3,055							3,055
Clothing & Textiles	20,446							20,446
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	23,532							23,532
Utensils & Tools	18,313							18,313
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	65,347							65,347
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	10,400							10,400
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,373		1,266			1,266		3,107
Logistics Services	16,500							16,500
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	31,273		1,266			1,266		30,007
Personnel								
National Society Staff	2,915							2,915
Volunteers	3,722		750			750		2,972
Other Staff Benefits	5,831							5,831
Total Personnel	12,468		750			750		11,717
General Expenditure								
Travel	6,802		2,162			2,162		4,640
Information & Public Relations	3,110							3,110
Office Costs	1,166		32			32		1,134
Communications	1,555		211			211		1,344
Financial Charges	486		1,343			1,343		-857
Total General Expenditure	13,119		3,749			3,749		9,370
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	7,943		375			375		7,569
Total Indirect Costs	7,943		375			375		7,569
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	130,149		6,140			6,140		124,010
VARIANCE (C - D)			124,010			124,010		

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	130,149		130,149	130,149	6,140	124,009	
Subtotal BL2	130,149		130,149	130,149	6,140	124,009	
GRAND TOTAL	130,149		130,149	130,149	6,140	124,009	