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# Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

## Tanzania: Hailstorm (Shinyanga)

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation:</b> MDRTZ016	<b>Glide n°</b> <a href="#">ST-2015-000019-TZA</a>
<b>Final Report ; 18 December 2015</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 4 Months
<b>Operation start date:</b> 4 March, 2015	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 3 March, 2015-14 July 2015
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 115,885	<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 3,000
<b>National Society:</b> Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS)	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> American Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government of Tanzania, UNICEF, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), Zurich and Medtronic	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2015 at around 23:00 hrs, hailstorms accompanied by strong winds and heavy rainfall pounded the villages of Mwakata, Magung'unhwa and Nhumbi in Msalala district, Shinyanga region. The villages are located 20 kilometres from Kahama town, 75 kilometres from Shinyanga town and 1,000 kilometres North-West of Dar es Salaam. According to the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) up to 5,000 people were affected, including 3,500 people who were displaced, Six hundred and thirty four (634) houses destroyed ,47 people killed and 112 injured majority of whom were children.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> March 2015, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) released CHF 115,885 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the TRCS provide immediate relief assistance to 500 families (3,000 people) affected by the storms, for a period of three months.



TRCS Volunteers training on use of mobile phone technology in data collection© TRCS

Following the launch of the DREF operation, the procurement of some Non Food Items (NFIs) items (mosquito nets, blankets and water buckets) were done through the IFRC East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands (EAI/OI) regional office in Nairobi , however slight delay was experienced during the clearance process thus affecting distribution . On 14 May 2015, the timeframe of the DREF operation was extended by six weeks (until 30 June 2015), and then on the 17<sup>th</sup>

June 2015, by additional two weeks (until 14 July 2015). All activities planned within the DREF operation were completed by the end of June 2015.

The DREF was partially replenished by DG ECHO. The other major donors and partners of the DREF are the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) the Medtronic and Zurich and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Tanzania Red Cross Society would like to extend its thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

## Summary of current response

Following the disaster, the local branch volunteers and community members assisted the affected families through provision of first aid, burial and search / rescue activities. The TRCS Shinyanga branch led by the disaster management (DM) staff from the National Headquarters (NHQ) conducted an initial assessment after which a target beneficiary list was also prepared for use in issuing/distribution of non-food items (NFIs). Initially, the TRCS NHQ mobilized NFIs from its own regional/zonal storage facilities in Mwanza and Dar es Salaam for the response within the first 24 hours of the disaster. The NFIs included 100 blankets, 200 buckets and 200 jerry cans. The national society (NS) initial assessment identified 500 most vulnerable families for targeting with NFIs as indicated in the table below:

**Table 1: Planned versus actual NFI distributions**

Relief Non-Food Items	Target Quantity	Actual distributed
Mosquito nets	1,500	1,500
Blankets	1,500	1,000
Water buckets	1,000	1,000
Kitchen sets	500	500
Laundry soap, bars	2,500	2,500
Mattresses	500	500

## Overview of Host National Society

It should be noted that this is the first time the Shinyanga branch experienced a disaster or response of this magnitude and the DREF operation has contributed in increasing the capacity of the volunteers, as well as their understanding of the IFRC disaster response. Through the DREF operation, based on the results of a beneficiary satisfaction survey (BSS) that was carried out (Refer to “Detailed Operational Plan” section), the interventions contributed extensively to the alleviation of suffering of the disaster affected population.

## Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provided assistance through the East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands (EAI) Regional office as well as the Africa zone office based in Nairobi, Kenya. Since the onset of the disaster, regular contact with the IFRC EAI regional representation’s disaster management department was maintained, regular updates on the situation and activities planned were shared. On 5 March 2015, an alert was issued through the IFRC disaster management information system (DMIS), and an operational strategy call carried out with colleagues at Secretariat, zone and regional level. Additionally an information bulletin was issued on 6 March 2015. It was also agreed that allocation should be made from the DREF to enable the TRCS respond to the immediate needs of the affected population.

The American Red Cross (ARC) and Spanish Red Cross, which are based in-country were informed of the situation and collaborated in the response.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Following the disaster, the government of Tanzania immediately assumed its pivotal role of coordination. The regional authorities carried out initial assessments of the disaster and mobilized resources in order to assist the affected people with both life-saving food and NFIs (500 blankets). The regional authorities ordered temporary closure of two primary schools in order to provide temporary accommodation to over 500 people who were homeless, while others were hosted by relatives and friends. On the 5<sup>th</sup> March 2015, the Tanzanian Prime Minister visited the affected areas and assured the affected population of the continued government support. Through the disaster management department the government mobilized tents and provided 100 blankets to the affected population..

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

According to situation assessments carried out by the TRCS Shinyanga branch, the immediate needs of the affected population were identified in the areas of emergency as:- food, NFIs (blankets, buckets, kitchen sets, mattresses, mosquito nets, school items and soap), shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene. Through the DREF operation, the activity planned included the distribution of NFIs and sensitization on their use since the government and other stakeholders had indicated they will be assisting in the areas of emergency food, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene.

Beneficiary targeting was based on the following selection criteria: displaced families (whose homes were destroyed) and/or damaged, the chronically ill, elderly, female-headed families, lactating mothers and children under the age of five, pregnant women, and single parents. The procurement/distribution of NFIs included blankets 1,500 pieces (three per family), water buckets 1,000 pieces (two per family), kitchen sets 500 sets (one per family), laundry soap 2,500 bars (five bars per family), mattress 500 pieces and mosquito nets 1,500 pieces (three per family). The DREF operation addressed cross-cutting themes including gender and diversity mainstreaming to ensure the inclusion of most vulnerable groups like women, children, disabled, the elderly, the chronically ill and those affected by HIV/AIDS.

### Risk Analysis

The weather situation in the affected and neighbouring areas was not expected to worsen and did not throughout the operation. The security situation also remained stable.

## B. Operational strategy and plan

### Overall Objective

The overall objective of the operation was to meet the survival and immediate needs of the disaster affected populations' through the provision of essential emergency relief items in Mwakata, Magung'unhwa and Nhumbi villages, Msalala district, Shinyanga region.

The strategy used by the TRCS in providing 500 families (3,000 people) with emergency relief assistance included the following activities:

- Initial and detailed assessment to establish the immediate needs of the affected population and response gaps, which was to inform a revision of the activities planned if required. As part of the assessment, the following costs were included, and reimbursed through the DREF allocation: provision for per diem for branch and NHQ staff, driver and transportation.
- Procurement and distribution of NFIs which included; blankets (three per family), buckets (two per family), kitchen sets (one per family), laundry soap (five bars per family), and mosquito nets (three per family) which In addition, volunteers provided sensitization on the use of the NFIs at the point of distribution. The DREF allocation was also used to replenish NFIs that were distributed from pre-positioned stocks (Refer to "Summary of response" section). Please note that jerry cans were replenished through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that is in place between TRCS and UNICEF, and therefore were not included in this DREF operation.
- Procurement of assessment equipment's and training of staff and volunteers on its (ODK) use for surveying/distributions in collaboration with the IFRC EAIOI and zone offices was also carried out.

## Operational support services

### Human resources (HR)

Twenty (20) volunteers were mobilized to support the implementation of the activities planned in the DREF operation including the registration of beneficiaries, distribution of NFIs, beneficiary satisfaction survey (BSS).

The NHQ and branch mobilized members of staff to support the implementation of the DREF operation. NHQ and branch staff members were given per diem per day to cover their allowances for accommodation while in the field. Two (2) NHQ staff were deployed to the affected area for 15 days while one (1) branch staff was deployed for 30 days. The IFRC EAIOI regional representation DM unit and logistics unit provided technical support to ensure that the DREF operation was implemented in accordance with the EPoA as well as agreed conditions for the DREF.

### Logistics and supply chain

Procurement / replenishment of NFIs was carried out by the IFRC EAIOI regional representation's logistics unit with the items then stored at the TRCS central storage facility. Temporary storage based in the affected areas were also set up and delivery of NFIs to the affected area done using a hired truck.

### Communications

Following the ODK training that sought to improve branch staff and volunteers capacity on the use of mobile phones in data collection, a web story was published and can be accessed through the link below : <https://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/africa/tanzania/better-than-pen-and-paper-innovative-software-improves-disaster-response-in-tanzania-69215/> In addition, the IFRC Africa zone also publicized the DREF operation via social media platforms (Facebook and Twitter).

### Security

No security related incidents were reported during the implementation period.

### Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

As part of the IFRC's efforts to improve the appropriateness of DREF operations in Tanzania and elsewhere in the Africa region, a post distribution beneficiary satisfaction survey (BSS) was conducted targeting the recipients of the NFIs. The BSS was included as part of the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA), and carried out using the Open Data Kit (ODK) cell phone based software (used to assist data collection). The objective was to review satisfaction of beneficiaries who were assisted through this particular DREF operation in order to improve future DREF operations as well as enhanced accountability to beneficiaries

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

<b>Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors</b>	
<b>Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.</b>	
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Needs assessments are updated following consultation with beneficiaries	
<b>Output 1.2:</b> The emergency plan of action is updated and revised as necessary to reflect needs	
<b>Activities Planned:</b>	
1.1.1:	Conduct rapid needs and damage assessment
1.1.2:	Conduct detailed needs and damage assessment
1.2.1:	Continuous update of the operation plan
1.2.2:	Procurement of Mega V / ODK equipment and training
1.2.3:	Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey
<b>Achievements</b>	
1.1.1	Local branch volunteers with the support of NHQ DM officer carried out the initial and detailed damage assessments in order to establish the immediate needs of the disaster affected population, as well identify the most vulnerable/affected 500 families (3,000 people) to receive NFIs. Distribution was based on the following criteria: displaced families (whose homes were destroyed), the chronically ill, elderly, female-headed families, lactating mothers and children under five years, pregnant women, and single parents.
1.1.2	Please refer to “Activity 1.1.1”.
1.1.3	Continuous update of the DREF operation was carried out by the TRCS in collaboration with the IFRC EAIOI regional representation and included the issue of Operations Updates to extend the timeframe to enable the completion of procurement/replenishment, which was delayed due delays in clearance of items by the customs which in turn delayed the distributions.
1.2.1	Procurement of Mega V/ODK equipment was carried out by the IFRC EAIOI regional representation’s logistics unit and then reimbursed through the DREF operation. The IFRC EAIOI regional representation senior DM officer and Africa zone DREF delegate supported the training of 10 NHQ staff, one branch staff and 11 branch volunteers on the use of the ODK for data collection using mobile phones.
1.2.2	Following the ODK training, the TRCS with support from the IFRC EAIOI regional representation senior DM officer and Africa zone DREF delegate, then completed a BSS, which reached 268 (53%) of families supported through the DREF operation. Some initial findings from the BSS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80% of sampled people who received water buckets used them for fetching/storing water, 7% used to support house reconstruction and 3% to support other activities such as livelihood activities.</li> <li>• 98% of sampled beneficiaries received hygiene items, 98% reported they received and used jerry cans,</li> <li>• 99% received mosquito nets and used them. 61% reported that they received all the utensils they needed however, 38% felt that they did not receive all they needed. A BSS report will be issued in due course on the IFRC evaluations database.</li> </ul>
<b>Lessons learned</b>	
None reported.	
<b>Challenges</b>	
None reported.	

## Health and Care

<b>Health and Care</b>	
<b>Outcome 1: Immediate risks to the health of disaster affected are reduced in Mwakata, Magung'unhwa and Nhumbi in Msalala district, Shinyanga region, over a period of three months.</b>	
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Target population is provided with mosquito nets; and sensitization on their use (Target: 500 families / 3,000 people)	
<b>Activities planned</b>	
1.1.1:	Procure and transport mosquito nets for malaria prevention
1.1.2:	Distribute 1,500 mosquito nets to target population (three per family)
1.1.3:	Demonstration for the beneficiaries on how to use the mosquito nets.
<b>Achievements</b>	
1.1.1	Procurement and transportation of mosquito nets (1,500) was completed by IFRC EAIOI regional representation logistics unit in collaboration with the TRCS logistics counterparts.
1.1.2	1,500 mosquito nets were distributed (three per family), which equates to 100% of the intended target reducing the potential for malaria cases particularly for lactating women and children under the age of five.
1.1.3	During the distributions, volunteers provided demonstrations/sensitization on the use of mosquito nets to recipient families.
<b>Lessons learned</b>	
None reported.	
<b>Challenges</b>	
None reported.	

## Shelter and Settlements

<b>Shelter and Settlements</b>	
<b>Outcome:</b> Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the disaster-affected population in Mwakata, Magung'unhwa and Nhumbi villages are met over a period of 2 months.	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	
1.1.Target population is provided with essential family items (EHIs)/NFIs (Target: 500 families (3,000 beneficiaries)	
<b>Activities Planned:</b>	
1.1.1.	Procure and transport 1,500 blankets
1.1.2.	Procure and transport 1,000 buckets
1.1.3.	Procure and transport 500 kitchen sets (locally assembled) (six bowls, six cups, two knives, three pans, six plates and six spoons)
1.1.4.	Procure and transport 2,500 bars of laundry soap
1.1.5.	Procure and transport 500 mattresses
1.1.6	Distribute the EHI/NFIs to 500 households
<b>Achievements</b>	
1.1.1	Procurement and transportation of blankets (1,500) was completed by IFRC EAIOI regional representation logistics unit in collaboration with the TRCS logistics counterparts.
1.1.2	Procurement and transportation of buckets (1,000) was completed by IFRC EAIOI regional representation logistics unit in collaboration with the TRCS logistics counterparts.
1.1.3	Procurement and transportation of kitchen sets (500) was completed by IFRC EAIOI regional representation logistics unit in collaboration with the TRCS logistics counterparts.
1.1.4	Procurement and transportation of bars of laundry soap (2,500) was completed by IFRC EAIOI regional

representation logistics unit in collaboration with the TRCS logistics counterparts.

1.1.5 Procurement and transportation of 500 mattresses (500) was completed by IFRC EAIOI regional representation logistics unit in collaboration with the TRCS logistics counterparts.

1.1.6 500 families (3,000 people) received NFIs comprising blankets (three per family), buckets (two per family), kitchen sets (one per family), laundry soap (five bars per family) (100% of the intended target). The NFI distribution has helped the recipient families maintain a dignified life and get protected from extreme weather conditions. As a result, throughout the DREF operation there was no outbreak of diarrheal diseases or respiratory tract infections.

#### **Lessons learned**

- PMER: Based on the BSS finding recommendations, revision of the DREF operation (including a second allocation) should have been considered to ensure that assistance required meets emerging needs either within the DREF or can be mobilized from other stakeholders.
- Shelter and Settlements: It is also advised, based on the preferences indicated by the respondents in the BSS, that conditional cash transfer or voucher strategies are considered (49% indicated a need for cash) to ensure that any needs not addressed through the distribution of NFIs are met.

#### **Challenges**

- Human Resources: There were fewer days allocated for the distribution of NFIs. These should have been increased so that staff deployment would be commensurate with duration of the distribution.
- Logistics and supply chain: There was limited storage capacity for NFIs in the affected areas. This was however remedied by storing the NFI stock in TRCS central storage facility before being pre-positioned ready for distribution to the affected areas. Temporary storage based in the affected areas was set up. Due to the remoteness of the affected areas, accessibility to deliver NFIs was difficult.

## Contact information

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

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

- IFRC: Robert Ondrusek, PMER Coordinator; Phone: +254 731 067 277; email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) 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**

MDRTZ016 - Tanzania - Hail Storm (Shinyanga)

Timeframe: 09 Mar 15 to 14 Jul 15

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Mar 15

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2015/3-2015/11	Programme	MDRTZ016
Budget Timeframe	2015/3-2015/7	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>		115,885				115,885	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		115,885				115,885	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		115,885				115,885	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		115,885				115,885	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		115,885				115,885	

\* 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>		115,885				115,885	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-92,476				-92,476	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		23,409				23,409	

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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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>115,885</b>			<b>115,885</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Clothing & Textiles	44,100		34,083			34,083	10,017	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,500		1,467			1,467	33	
Utensils & Tools	23,300		17,629			17,629	5,671	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>68,900</b>		<b>53,179</b>			<b>53,179</b>	<b>15,721</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	5,000						5,000	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>5,000</b>						<b>5,000</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage			847			847	-847	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7,109		3,964			3,964	3,145	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>7,109</b>		<b>4,811</b>			<b>4,811</b>	<b>2,298</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
National Society Staff	6,345		8,400			8,400	-2,055	
Volunteers	9,188		10,796			10,796	-1,608	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>15,533</b>		<b>19,196</b>			<b>19,196</b>	<b>-3,663</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	3,000		3,175			3,175	-175	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>3,000</b>		<b>3,175</b>			<b>3,175</b>	<b>-175</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	4,500		3,758			3,758	742	
Information & Public Relations	1,500						1,500	
Office Costs	1,000		978			978	22	
Communications	1,270		657			657	613	
Financial Charges	1,000		1,077			1,077	-77	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>9,270</b>		<b>6,470</b>			<b>6,470</b>	<b>2,800</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	7,073		5,644			5,644	1,429	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>7,073</b>		<b>5,644</b>			<b>5,644</b>	<b>1,429</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>115,885</b>		<b>92,476</b>			<b>92,476</b>	<b>23,409</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>23,409</b>			<b>23,409</b>		

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**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 response	115,885		115,885	115,885	92,476	23,409	
Subtotal BL2	115,885		115,885	115,885	92,476	23,409	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>115,885</b>		<b>115,885</b>	<b>115,885</b>	<b>92,476</b>	<b>23,409</b>	