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DREF Final report

Sudan: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRSD019; Glide number: OT-2014-000001-SDN
Date of Issue: 23 September, 2014	Date of disaster: December, 2013
Operation start date: 25 February, 2014	Operation end date: 25 May, 2014
Host National Society: Sudanese Red Crescent Society	Operation budget: CHF264,836
Number of people affected: Over 80,000 people as of end of May 2014.	Number of people assisted: 15,000 individuals (3,000 families)
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Canadian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross.	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: WFP, UNHCR, IOM, MSF, Plan Sudan, Ministry of Health, Water and Environmental Sanitation Agency.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The conflict in South Sudan which started in December 2013 resulted in large displacement of civilian population to neighbouring countries, including to Sudan. Only in the first two months after the conflict erupted, Sudan saw around 20,000 people arriving in the country, with the majority seeking refuge in White Nile and the number of displaced population increasing to over 80,000 by the end of May 2014. Several reception centres were established in the states of South Kordofan, West Kordofan, White Nile, Blue Nile, East Darfur and Khartoum by the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the Commission of Refugees (COR) of Sudan. The majority of new arrivals from South Sudan were the elderly, women and unaccompanied minors who fled with very limited or no household belongings.



SRCS health staff and volunteers provided essential primary health care in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and other organizations at the reception center of Kilo 10 in White Nile. Photo / SRCS.

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) was among the first ones to address the urgent needs of the South Sudanese. With funding received from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated on 25 February 2014, the National Society rendered assistance to 15,000 individuals from South Sudan, primarily in White Nile. Over the three months, the SRCS provided emergency health, water and sanitation, and tracing services at the reception centres as well as arranged transportation of the new arrivals from the border to the centres, providing essential non-food items and food in partnership with the governmental and international nongovernmental agencies. The Canadian Red Cross and Canadian government, the Netherlands Red Cross and Netherlands government, and the Swiss Red Cross contributed to the replenishment of the DREF. IFRC on behalf of Sudanese Red Crescent Society would like to extend many thanks to all partners for their generous contributions. Details of all donors can be found at <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MDR00001.pdf>

[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society partnered with the Government of Sudan, relevant agencies and international organizations, such as UNHCR, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and others, in addressing the acute needs of the South Sudanese in White Nile. The operation supported by the DREF enabled the SRCS in providing timely assistance to displaced population from South Sudan as follows:

- Transportation of the South Sudanese arrivals from the border to the established reception centres in White Nile;
- Registration of displaced people at the reception centres;
- Setting up and overall management of the reception centres;
- Distribution of non-food items (NFI) from the National Society's prepositioned stocks (for 500 families) as well as supplied by various agencies such as UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF (reproductive health kits, hygiene kits, jerry cans, and others);
- Distribution of 1,800 tarpaulins supplied by UNHCR in White Nile;
- Distribution of food supplied by WFP;
- Provision of health services through primary health centres set up at the reception centres in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, WHO, Global Health Foundation and others;
- Provision of safe water through deployment of the National Society's three water treatment units in White Nile;
- Community health education and sanitation/cleaning campaigns at the reception centres.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Country Office in Sudan continued providing technical support to the SRCS for this operation. A joint needs assessment was carried out in White Nile by the IFRC and SRCS representatives at the end of March 2014. As a result, recommendations were made to include the SRCS planned activities related to assisting the South Sudanese in White Nile and other affected states under the Revised Emergency Complex Appeal. A regional disaster response team (RDRT) member was deployed for one month during April-May 2014 to support the SRCS' operation in White Nile. In addition, an IFRC Regional Disaster Management Delegate was also deployed for a short term in May to provide technical support to the SRCS operation team and involved branches.

The Partner National Societies (PNSs) present in Sudan include Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Iranian Red Crescent, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Saudi Arabia Red Crescent, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent. Updates on the SRCS operation have been provided through the established coordination mechanisms. For this specific operation, the Netherlands Red Cross has pledged one tent (20x20 meters) to be utilized as a health facility in one of the reception centres in White Nile.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The SRCS has been coordinating their activities with other actors through the existing national and state coordination mechanisms. For the issues related to the South Sudanese displaced population in Sudan, the government formed an emergency coordination committee with the HAC as the lead agency, supported by the Commission of Refugees and the High-level Technical Committee.

At the national level, there are several inter-agency technical sectors/cluster coordination mechanisms in place (Health, WASH, Shelter/NFI, Food Security) led by respective government agencies with support of other agencies (Health – WHO, WASH – UNICEF, Shelter/NFI – UNHCR, Food Security – FAO, etc.). The SRCS has been exchanging information and coordinating their activities with other actors through these fora. At the state level, there are coordination mechanisms set up by local governments (High Coordination Committees for New Arrivals from South Sudan, comprising of local government/administration, local departments of the MoH, Water and Environment

Sanitation agency (WES), HAC, and SRCS) which serves as a coordinating body and information exchange fora for the involved actors. The SRCS branches are active members of these state working groups.

For the operation in White Nile, the SRCS has collaborated with the following agencies in delivering services to the South Sudanese population at the reception centres:

In collaboration and with supplies from WFP, the SRCS distributed food (436,077 metric tons) to 37,262 people. Fifty six volunteers were involved in food distributions. Food items included sorghum, lentils, oil and salt. In addition, UNHCR supplied 1,800 NFIs that were further distributed by the SRCS staff and volunteers in White Nile. UNHCR provided further training to the SRCS volunteers and staff of the White Nile branch on registration of new arrivals. The Zakat Chamber (under the Government of Sudan) provided NFIs (6,000 sleeping mats, 6,000 blankets and 1,000 kitchen sets) which were distributed to 3,000 households by the SRCS volunteers. Furthermore, the SRCS has collaborated with UNFPA, UNICEF and other actors in providing services to the South Sudanese in White Nile.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The SRCS operation in White Nile was built on the analysis of the immediate needs of the South Sudanese displaced population in February 2014 and considered the recommendations of the joint assessment by the SRCS-IFRC in March 2014 as well as of continued monitoring throughout the implementation.

Risk Analysis

With the situation evolving in South Sudan, it was anticipated at the launch of the DREF operation that the displaced population from South Sudan might not be able to return back to their country for a long period of time. With the number of South Sudanese reaching over 80,000 in Sudan (in White Nile, Khartoum, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states) at the end of May 2014, the SRCS and IFRC revised the complex emergency appeal to cater for the needs of the new population in need of humanitarian assistance in a situation of an extended displacement in Sudan. The operational plan now includes providing essential services to the displaced population from South Sudan and host communities in four states over the period of twelve months (please refer to the Revised Complex Emergency Appeal for more details, published on 4 June 2014).

B. Operational strategy and plan

The SRCS operation provided emergency assistance to at least 15,000 displaced people from South Sudan in White Nile state in line with the set objective and proposed strategy (please see the detailed operational plan section below for achievements).

Overall Objective

The overall objective was to provide basic house hold items, safe water, hygiene services, emergency health care for 3,000 families (15,000 individuals) arriving from South Sudan currently seeking shelter in the White Nile State of Sudan.

At the launch of the DREF, the SRCS anticipated to provide assistance to at least 15,000 people from South Sudan. By the end of May, the White Nile reception centres at Kilo 10 and Alagaya were hosting over 32,000 people. The critical needs of the affected population remained emergency health, basic non-food items, safe water, and adequate sanitation. In collaboration with other agencies and support generated through the DREF, the SRCS focused on addressing those needs over the DREF operation timeframe. The SRCS activities beyond 25 May 2014 that continue to address the needs of the displaced people in White Nile have been integrated into the broader operational plan, reflected in the Sudan Revised Complex Emergency Appeal and published on 4 June 2014.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

The SRCS mobilized 250 volunteers in support of this emergency operation, with continued support provided by the SRCS HQ to the SRCS White Nile branch. A regional disaster response team (RDRT) member with relief background was deployed for 1 month during April-May 2014 to support the implementation and monitoring of the operation. IFRC country office in Khartoum provided overall technical support to this DREF operation.

Logistics and supply chain

No international procurement was undertaken for this operation.

Communications

IFRC Regional and Zone offices provided technical assistance to the SRCS and the IFRC Country Office with communication and advocacy activities for this emergency operation. The IFRC Communications Delegate was deployed to support the SRCS in media relations. Publications were shared both locally and internationally on different platforms including [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

Security

SRCS worked closely with HAC, CoR, local authorities, UNHCR and other partners to ensure access for volunteers, supervisors, monitors, and staff during the implementation of the operation.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Regular monitoring of activities, as well as overall situation, was carried out by SRCS and IFRC, in close coordination with CoR, HAC, UNHCR and other partners. Technical support was provided by the IFRC Country and Regional, and Zone offices. SRCS dedicated PMER capacity to the operation to maintain timely and standard reporting against the set objectives of the response operation. SRCS incorporating some lesson learned in the revised complex emergency appeal.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Shelter/Non-food Items

Needs analysis: The operation planned to assist 3,000 families (15,000 persons) from South Sudan who were hosted at the two reception centres in White Nile. The SRCS planned to provide basic non-food items, including blankets, sleeping mats and kitchen sets.

Population to be assisted: 3,000 families (15,000 persons) affected by the South Sudan population movement.

Shelter and settlements

Outcome 1: Vulnerability is reduced through provision of basic household items to 3,000 families (15,000 persons) arriving from South Sudan during 3 months.

Output 1. 3,000 displaced households have been provided with basic household items.

Activities:

- Mobilize 161 SRCS volunteers to carry out relief operations.
- Registration and verification of the targeted beneficiaries.
- Conduct rapid emergency needs assessment.
- International procurement of basic household items (6,000 blankets, 6,000 sleeping mats, 1,000 kitchen sets for families).
- Distribution of basic household items (2 blankets, 2 sleeping mats, 1 kitchen set) to displaced families.
- Transportation of vulnerable South Sudanese arrivals from the border to the reception centres.
- Monitor and evaluate relief activities and provide reports on relief distribution.

Achievements

SRCS provided 500 NFI kits (2 mattresses, 2 blankets, 2 mosquito nets, and 1 kitchen set) to the target beneficiaries from its prepositioned stocks at the beginning of the operation. The National Society also provided 1,800 tarpaulins

with support of UNHCR. While it was foreseen that the SRCS and IFRC would conduct international procurement of NFIs for 3,000 households, the procurement was halted and later cancelled due to the delays in the customs clearance processes in Sudan. Instead, with support of the Zakat Chamber of the Government of Sudan, the SRCS distributed essential NFIs (6,000 sleeping mats, 6,000 blankets and 1,000 kitchen sets) to 3,000 households in White Nile in line with the set targets under this component. The remaining funds that were foreseen to be utilized for international procurement of NFIs will be returned to DREF. See financial report.

72 volunteers were involved in carrying out relief operations (NFI and food distributions). The SRCS provided transportation for new arrivals throughout the implementation timeframe. A joint SRCS and IFRC needs assessment was conducted at the end of March 2014 and recommendations were considered as the implementation progressed and for the revision of the Sudan Complex Emergency Appeal.

The SRCS White Nile Branch provided monthly activity reports to the SRCS regional focal points and technical departments at the HQ within the NS's reporting structure.

Challenges

Due to the delays in the customs clearance processes in Sudan, it was not possible to carry out international mobilization for non-food items. However, it was possible to mobilize the needed items in-country in collaboration with other organizations.

Lessons learned

It is important to resolve the issues related to the customs clearance at the earliest possibility and consider local procurement for the future operations as one of the options to minimise potential delays to an operation.

Health and Care

Needs analysis: The operation aimed to address basic health needs of the South Sudanese displaced families in White Nile, with particular attention to the needs of women, children and the elderly.

Population to be assisted: The operation aimed to assist 3,000 families at the two reception centres in White Nile. Host communities were also expected to benefit through the services available at the reception centres.

Health and Care

Outcome 1: To meet the emergency and basic health needs for 3,000 South Sudanese families (15,000 persons), during 3 months.

Output 1: The South Sudanese population in the two reception centres is accessing basic health care services.

Activities:

- Operating two health facilities in two reception centres (2 medical assistants, 2 midwives, 2 nurses, 1 lab technicians, 1 pharmacy assistants per facility).
- Deploy SRCS volunteers to assist at health facility (5 per facility per day)

Achievements

All planned activities under this component were implemented. The National Society was able to run two public health centres (PHCs) at the reception centres in Alagaya and Kilo 10 over the operation timeframe, recruiting 2 medical assistants, 2 laboratory technicians, 4 nurses, 2 midwives and 12 volunteers. The health centres were supplied with needed drugs and medical equipment. Close collaboration took place with the Ministry of Health, WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA and other actors in providing health services to the displaced population, including in the areas of nutrition, reproductive health, vaccination, and health education. Additional activities on psychosocial support to children, restoring family links, and continuation of referral services were included in the Revised Complex Emergency Appeal.

Over the period of three months, the SRCS reached a total of 10,174 people through the two PHCs services:

- Alagaya PHC reported to have treated a total of 2,358 cases, including malaria, respiratory infections, eye infection, diarrhea, urinary tract infections, injuries, and others.
- Kilo 10 PHC reported to have treated a total of 7,816 patients over three months, cases including malaria, respiratory infections, eye infections, and others.

In addition, the following activities were carried out with participation of the SRCS health staff and volunteers:

Alagaya

- With support of WFP, nutrition/supplementary feeding activities were carried out for 480 children, 56 pregnant women, and 122 lactating women;
- 5 health education campaigns were carried out for 1,087 beneficiaries with participation of 20 SRCS volunteers;
- 18 community clean-up/sanitation campaigns were carried out with participation of 23 SRCS volunteers;
- 2 spraying campaigns (vector control) were organized.

Kilo 10

- With support of WFP, nutrition/supplementary feeding activities were carried out for 2,175 children, 103 pregnant women, and 196 lactating women;
- 12 health education campaigns were conducted for 3,763 beneficiaries with participation of 137 SRCS volunteers.
- 6 community clean-up/sanitation campaigns were implemented with participation of 73 volunteers and displaced population.

Challenges

No major challenges were faced during the implementation of this component.

Lessons learned

Continue close collaboration with the partners of the Health Cluster in order to leverage resources and ensure cost-effectiveness and efficiency of the activities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis: The operation primarily aimed to provide safe water to 3,000 South Sudanese displaced families in White Nile.

Population to be assisted: The operation aimed to assist 3,000 families at the two reception centres in White Nile.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: Reduced risk of water related and water borne diseases among affected communities by provision of safe drinking water, safe sanitation and appropriate hygiene level maintained.

Output 1.1: Access to safe water is provided to 3,000 families in two reception centres in the White Nile State.

Activities:

- Engage 90 SRCS WASH volunteers.
- Operate water plant unit (low Sand Filter) for 3 months.
- Daily water trucking to both locations.

Output 1.2: Sanitation and hygiene conditions are improved and clean-up campaigns are routinely conducted as a way to prevent diseases for 3,000 South Sudanese families.

Activities:

- Training of 30 volunteers in PHASTER.
- Procurement of 500 rakes, 500 sweepers, 250 axes, 500 shovels and 25 wheelbarrows.
- Carry out weakly clean-up campaigns in both locations for 3 months.
- Carry out hygiene promotion campaigns in two locations, integrated and coordinated with the clean-up campaigns.

Achievements

The SRCS set up its water treatment unit in Alagaya, which produced 45,000 litres of safe water on a daily basis with further distribution to the displaced population at the reception centres in White Nile. The water treatment unit was operated by the trained and experienced WASH volunteers who participated in similar emergency response operations in the past. In addition to the water treatment unit, 2 water hand-pumps were installed in Alagaya. A total of 28 volunteers were provided with PHAST training (20 in Kilo 10, 8 in Alagaya). A total of 189 volunteers were involved in carrying out hygiene promotion and clean-up campaigns in Alagaya and Kilo 10. The following summarizes the relevant

activities carried out by the SRCS health and WASH volunteers:

Alagaya

- 5 health education campaigns were carried out for 1,087 beneficiaries with participation of 20 SRCS volunteers;
- 18 community clean-up/sanitation campaigns were carried out with participation of 23 SRCS volunteers;
- 2 spraying campaigns (vector control) were organized.

Kilo 10

- 12 health education campaigns were conducted for 3,763 beneficiaries with participation of 137 SRCS volunteers.
- 6 community clean-up/sanitation campaigns were implemented with participation of 73 volunteers and displaced population.

Challenges

With more people arriving from South Sudan, the needs at the reception centres increased over time, and the SRCS looked into deploying an additional water treatment unit from Gezira in support of its operation in White Nile. With the population of Kilo 10 scheduled to relocate in June, the water treatment unit was placed in a new location in Jouri to serve the relocated South Sudanese and host communities.

Lessons learned

Continuous monitoring of the evolving situation in this type of emergencies and develop suitable response scenarios in advance is important.

D. THE BUDGET

CHF 264,836 was allocated for this operation out of which CHF 107,949 was spent. The balance of CHF 156,887 has been returned to the DREF. This is the money that would have been used for international procurement but owing to delays in custom clearance in Sudan, this procurement did not take place.

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)

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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 (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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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**MDRSD019 - Sudan - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 25 Feb 14 to 25 May 14

Appeal Launch Date: 25 Feb 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/2-2014/8	Programme	MDRSD019
Budget Timeframe	2014/2-2014/5	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		264,836				264,836	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		264,836				264,836	
C4. Other Income		264,836				264,836	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		264,836				264,836	
D. Total Funding = B + C		264,836				264,836	

* 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		264,836				264,836	
E. Expenditure		-107,949				-107,949	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		156,887				156,887	

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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)			264,836			264,836		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	54,000						54,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	18,600		14,848			14,848	3,752	
Medical & First Aid	10,800		8,326			8,326	2,475	
Utensils & Tools	28,000						28,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	111,400		23,174			23,174	88,226	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	2,000		2,538			2,538	-538	
Distribution & Monitoring	24,000						24,000	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	38,147		42,204			42,204	-4,057	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	64,147		44,742			44,742	19,405	
Personnel								
International Staff	12,000		5,339			5,339	6,661	
National Staff			769			769	-769	
National Society Staff	11,283		8,058			8,058	3,225	
Volunteers	27,300		9,636			9,636	17,664	
Total Personnel	50,583		23,802			23,802	26,781	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	5,000		2,626			2,626	2,374	
Total Workshops & Training	5,000		2,626			2,626	2,374	
General Expenditure								
Travel	8,000		5,037			5,037	2,964	
Communications	5,942		1,246			1,246	4,696	
Financial Charges	3,600		310			310	3,290	
Other General Expenses			424			424	-424	
Total General Expenditure	17,542		7,017			7,017	10,525	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	16,164		6,588			6,588	9,575	
Total Indirect Costs	16,164		6,588			6,588	9,575	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	264,836		107,949			107,949	156,888	
VARIANCE (C - D)			156,888			156,888		

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Budget Timeframe	2014/2-2014/5	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
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	264,836		264,836	264,836	107,949	156,887	
Subtotal BL2	264,836		264,836	264,836	107,949	156,887	
GRAND TOTAL	264,836		264,836	264,836	107,949	156,887	