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DREF Final Report

Chad: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRTD012
Date of Issue: 12 February 2014	Glide number: OT-2013-000152-TCD
Date of disaster: January 2014	Operation start date: 11 February, 2014
Host National Society: Red Cross of Chad	Operation end date: 11 July 2014
Number of people affected: 101,000 persons	Operation budget: CHF 140,756
Number of people assisted: 10,555 beneficiaries	
Number of National Societies involved in the operation: Netherlands Red Cross	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: International Organization for Migration, World Food Programme, United Nations High Commission for Refugees and Chadian government	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Armed conflict in Central African Republic (C.A.R) has resulted into population movement into Chad. Chadian nationals living in Central African Republic have fled violence and crossed into the southern regions of Chad in large numbers since early January 2014. Chadian authorities have assisted in the repatriation of its nationals. According to figures released by Chadian authorities including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a total of 92,000 persons arrived in Chad by 30 March, 2014, of which 12,000 were Central African refugees increasing the number of refugees living in Chad to 90,052.

The Red Cross of Chad (RCC) volunteers played a crucial role in reducing the vulnerability of the affected persons in the target areas. At the onset of the crisis, the National Society released non-food items (NFIs) and medical items from its emergency stockpiles and distributed them to displaced persons. An assessment team was deployed to carry out needs assessment and provide recommendations. Following the assessment, DREF was allocated to support approximately 1,500 families (10,500 people) in the area of Sarh and Sido through NFI distribution and water and sanitation services.

The DREF allocation enabled emergency items to be provided to 1,500 vulnerable returnee families in the two target areas of Sarh and Sido, who had lost all their belongings after being forced to flee the violence. A total of 10,555 people have benefited from the distribution of mosquito nets, jerry cans, soaps and buckets. The distribution process was followed by the construction of ten water points and ten latrines in the target areas, providing thereby access to safe water and decent sanitation facilities.

In late May, 2014, the Chadian authorities decided to relocate all returnees to two identified sites in the region of Logone Oriental and Moyen Chari; and assign the sites to national organizations including the Red Cross of Chad. The Red Cross was assigned the site of Maigama. The Chadian government has a bilateral partnership with the National Society to



A total of 10 water points were constructed in the area of intervention, providing returnees with access to safe water. Photo/RCC.

provide personnel and services related to emergency relief distributions, water and sanitation. The relocation process has started smoothly from Sarh and Sido the new site of Maigama where the Red Cross of Chad has supported UNHCR with the construction of shelters, and through the DREF allocation, installed water points and latrines.

Government authorities have set up a reinsertion program to support those willing to return to their areas of origin, and families of origin with transportation and food. Since most of the returnees have been living for decades in C.A.R and some have lost complete contact with their families, the Chadian government decided to relocate them to sites where they can meet their basic needs and have access to farmland.

Despite prompt response from the Chadian government, the Red Cross of Chad and other partners, returnees still live in dire conditions in the three camps throughout the country. A genuine integration process should be embraced by the government and its partners to provide returnees with basic health care, education and livelihoods, thus enabling them to live with dignity in the new context.

The Netherlands Red Cross/ Silent Emergencies Fund and Spanish Red Cross /Government AECID contributed towards a partial replenishment of the DREF allocated for this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors.

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

[<click here for the final financial report and here for the contact details >](#)

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The Red Cross of Chad has a long experience of responding to emergencies and carrying out recovery activities. It works closely with communities and through a wide volunteer network. The volunteers have been active in emergency operations for many years, including assistance to Sudanese refugees in the eastern Chad, response to cholera epidemic, food insecurity and flood.

The Red Cross of Chad responded promptly to the influx of returnees and provided emergency assistance through distribution of NFIs and provision of first aid. Red Cross volunteers from branches have supported in all the areas of intervention; and the National Society coordinated efforts to provide a better response and support those in the field. Therefore, many branches have received logistics support such as light vehicle and medical items to deal with the influx. Technical support was also provided through the deployment of a multisectoral emergency assessment team which provided a rapid appraisal report detailing the emergency needs in the field. The presence of the staff and volunteers in the field and during coordination meetings in the capital has upgraded the status of the National Society and pushed the government to sign a bilateral agreement and assign one of the biggest returnees camp to the Red Cross of Chad.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners operating in Chad have been very active throughout the reporting period. During the onset of the crisis, an internal coordination task force was set up to coordinate the movement efforts in responding the needs of returnees. This task force enabled to common approach to be presented by the Movement during the global coordination meetings organized by the government and attended by all aid agencies operating in the areas of intervention. The task force includes the Red Cross of Chad, the IFRC Chad office, the French and Netherlands Red Cross National Societies. The National Society has also received support in non-food items from the Iranian Red Crescent.

Table 1: Summary of the items distributed

Partner/items	Kitchen set	Blanket	Bucket	Jerry can	Soap	Tent
ICRC	800	1,600	0	0	0	0
Iranian RC	650	4,000	0	0	0	500
Netherlands RC	400	800	400	800	800	0
Total	1,850	6,400	400	800	800	500

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Chadian authorities have taken the lead to reduce the suffering of returnees from the onset of the disaster. Supported by its military presence in C.A.R, the authorities started evacuating Chadian nationals since early January 2014. In late March 2014, Chadian authorities declared the end of repatriation of all nationals but some families who were in remote areas continued to return to Chad through their own means.

The Chadian authorities have also put in place a national commission to manage the crisis and provide emergency assistance to the returnees as well as other nationals crossing the border to find safety in Chad.

United Nations agencies operating in Chad such as the IOM, United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNCHR), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and World Food Programme (WFP) provided great support to vulnerable returnees with emergency and long term assistance and advocated with Chadian authorities to review its decision of forcing the returnees to integrate their family of origin.

Overall Objective

To improve living conditions and reduce health risks of 10,555 displaced persons (4,389 in Sarh and 6,166 in Sido in the region of Moyen Chari) through community health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and restoring family links interventions. The actions of the Red Cross of Chad will complement the activities of other humanitarian actors.

Proposed strategy**Operational implementation**

Training of volunteers, hygiene and health promotion messages: A total of 50 volunteers were trained on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion techniques; along with 25 on Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) and Epidemiological control for Volunteers (ECV). The IFRC deployed a Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member who carried out the trainings in collaboration with the National Society's disaster management (DM) officer, and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WatSan) officer. Volunteers were provided with sensitization tools such as image boxes to carry out mass and door to door hygiene promotion and health risk prevention messages in the two target areas (Sarh and Sido). In total, 10,040 people were reached through the campaigns.

Table 2: Number of people reached by hygiene promotion sensitization

Theme discussed	Number of persons reached by sensitization activities						Total
	Sarh			Sido			
	Youth	Men	Women	Youth	Men	Women	
Hand washing	715	965	305	234	345	165	2,729
House cleaning	845	1500	803	345	760	202	4,455
Water storage	1,000	765	543	112	347	89	2,856
Total	2,560	3,230	1,651	691	1,452	456	10,040

Non-food items distribution: Following the allocation and the first transfer of the DREF, the National Society rapidly launched the procurement of NFIs and dispatched them to the field. Prior to the distribution process, the RDRT member deployed to supervise the implementation of the DREF in collaboration with the National Society's DM Officer carried out the identification/selection of beneficiaries against specific criteria. Families who had not benefited from Chadian

government and other aid agencies distributions, and families with lack of essential items such as mosquito nets and soaps were prioritized.

The NFI distributions provided target vulnerable families with essential household items such as mosquito nets, buckets, jerry cans and soap. The distribution of mosquito nets accompanied by mass sensitization campaigns on how to use it contributed to curbing the level of malaria among the beneficiaries in an area where the malaria morbidity rate is very high. The buckets and jerry cans provided families with proper water storage items. A total of 1,500 families (10,555 people) benefitted from the distribution.

Table 3: Summary of the distribution organized in Sarh and Sido.

Areas	Households	Total	Bucket	Soap	Mosquito nets	Jerry cans
Sarh	1,000	7,000	1,000	7,000	2,000	1,000
Sido	500	3,500	500	3,000	1,000	500
Total	1,500	10,500	1,500	10,000	3,000	1,500

Water and sanitation facilities: Since access to water points and latrines was a major challenge following the arrival of returnees, through the DREF operation, the National Society installed 10 water points and 10 community latrines. On the submission of the Operations Update, it was planned that seven would be installed in Sarh and Sido; with the remaining 13 in a new site, which was to be identified by the Government and rehabilitated by UNHCR. However, due repeated changing decisions on the new site, it was finally agreed that water points would be constructed in Sarh (since many families have remained in this area), and in Maigama, which the Government allocated to returnees. As such, through the DREF operation, four water points was installed in Sarh and six in Maigama. Ten community latrines were installed in Maigama. Please note that this has provided safe water for the affected population in the camps, thereby reducing water borne diseases which were very likely at the onset of the crisis.

Restoration of family links (RFL): The sudden displacement of Chadian and other nationals living in C.A.R for decades has torn many families apart. During the first days of crisis; the number of unaccompanied children was very high. The ICRC in collaboration with local Red Cross volunteers trained as RFL focal points were very active in restoring family links between those that crossed the border and those remaining stranded in C.A.R. Satellite phone calls and SIM cards were provided to those who had a mobile phone, to enable them contact their loved ones. The plight of unaccompanied children was also professionally dealt with in collaboration with local authorities and UNICEF office in Chad. Since the ICRC was fully covering this sector, planned RFL activities under the DREF were not prioritized.

Human resources (HR)

An RDRT member with logistics and DM background was deployed for two months to monitor the operation and support volunteers carry out the planned activities. The National Society's DM and WatSan officers have been fully involved in the implementation of the DREF along with around 100 volunteers. Salaries for RDRT, National Society staff and per diems, as well as insurance for volunteers were fully covered during the implementation period. The DREF has also covered the salary of the IFRC PMER officer appointed as project manager for the operation.

Logistics and supply chain

All the NFIs planned in the DREF were procured locally at a reasonable price reducing thereby international transportation costs as well as blockade by customs agencies. A tender bid process was launched and under the supervision of National Society and IFRC staff, the procurement timeframe was respected and supplier's invoices settled.

Communications

The National Society President along with the Secretary General and other governance bodies has undertaken many field visits to supervise implementation in the field and provide support for volunteers. All field visits were accompanied by media personnel providing coverage being aired and read for national audience.

Security

Tensions inside the C.A.R have not resulted in any incursion into Chad. The government stepped up security measures in the field and during the reporting period no major security incident was registered.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

The IFRC PMER officer in charge of M&E activities and as a project manager supervised the operation from the beginning to the last activity implemented in the field. Liaising with the RDRT member and National Society staff in the field, weekly update information was regularly shared with the zones offices, providing timely internal information.

A Monitoring and Evaluation mission should have been undertaken in collaboration with the Netherlands Red Cross country office (which contributed significantly to the DREF) but was not implemented due to the unavailability of staff from both sides. The deployment of the RDRT member ensured a swift and complete implementation of planned activities in the field and provided beneficiaries with needed items.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Health and Care

Needs analysis: Among the urgent needs that will reduce the vulnerability of diseases and reduce the risk of malaria the distribution of mosquito nets and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to educate the community. Training in epidemic control for volunteers in the target areas will be conducted which the volunteers will then use to inform the target beneficiaries.

Population to be assisted: 10,555 persons will be targeted in the districts of Sarh Sido in the Moyen Chari region.

Health and Care	
Outcome 1: Reduced immediate risk to poor health of 10,555 persons through community health activities and first.	
Expected result (Output)	Planned activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,555 persons targeted by health promotion activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize 160 volunteers for provision of first aid services accompanied by the dispatch of first aid kits Organize and train 25 volunteers using epidemic control for volunteer methodology Diseases surveillance in the target areas and identification and referral of cases to health facilities. Distribution of 3,000 mosquito nets to 10,555 persons accompanied with usage training and malaria awareness. Attend health coordination meetings with local health authorities Conduct awareness campaigns accompanied by distribution of 15 community health kits.
Impacts:	
<p>A total of 3,000 mosquito nets were distributed to 1,500 families (1,555 people) in the area of Sido and Sarh. The distribution process was preceded with the selection of beneficiaries through specific criteria set by the National Society staff and the RDRT member. Families who have not benefitted from other distribution and families extreme vulnerable with several children and elder persons were prioritized. Each family has received two insecticide treated bed nets supporting them to cope in an environment where malaria morbidity rate is very high.</p> <p>The training of 25 volunteers on CBHFA as well as ECV and their involvement in the spreading health promotion messages was intended to contribute to the reduction of morbidity rate among target beneficiaries. Please note that the actual collection of date related to referral services was not carried out during the period of the DREF operation. Curative health care was provided by local health structures supported by first aid volunteers from the intervention areas. A total of 15 community health kits were procured and pre-positioned per sector in the camp of Sido.</p>	
Challenges:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing curative health care for beneficiaries was essential at the onset of the crisis. Local health structures were overwhelmed by the influx of returnees and refugees, however support from the Ministry of Health (MoH) and aid agencies operating inside an outside Chad provided medical assistance those that required it. A long term approach should be adopted by the National Society staff in the field to further reduce health related vulnerability during future crisis through the training and coaching of community health volunteers. 	

- The mobilization of 160 volunteers for the provision of first aid services was not carried out; as was not budgeted for and could not therefore be implemented through the DREF operation.

Lessons learned

- Community health kits, pre-positioned at the National Society's warehouse enabled a prompt response to be made to the medical needs of returnees and refugees. The National Society was among the first aid agencies to supply the regional health hospital with essential kits.
- Since the humanitarian needs in Chad continue to rise, further training of first aid volunteers and important medical stock is needed to enable the National Society to address the numerous humanitarian challenges that it is presented with, as well as perform its role as auxiliary.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis: The sites assessed did not have the facilities and infrastructure necessary to provide adequate access to safe water and sanitation facilities; and open defecation was noted in several places. In the camp in Sido, no latrines were available for the displaced population.

In Sido, private water points were expected to be sufficient for the increased demand for safe water, but the displaced population did not have any means for water transport and storage. In Sarh, UNICEF constructed water pumps; and the DREF operation complemented these activities through the provision of buckets and jerry cans. The initial assessment of the sanitation situation has demonstrated a possible high risk of both water and vector borne diseases.

Population to be assisted: 10,555 persons will be supported in the districts of Sarh and Sido in the Moyen Chari region. The affected persons will benefit from the distribution of jerry cans, buckets and soap. Volunteers will be trained through Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Training methodology to conduct hygiene awareness campaigns in the areas of intervention. Community latrines and hand pumps will be built in the home sites to the gap left by other partners.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: Reduced risk of water-borne diseases of 10,555 persons through the provision of storage equipment, sanitation and hygiene promotional activities.

Expected result (Output)

- 10,555 persons families are supported in water conservation, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities

Planned activities

- Mobilize and train 50 volunteers in total on hygiene promotion through the emergency PHAST methodology.
- Assess the sanitation situation in the sites for design of possible sanitation activities.
- Purchase and distribute 1,500 jerry cans, 1,500 buckets and 10,000 pieces of soap to 10,555 persons.
- Build 10 community latrines per site Construct 10 hand operated pumps.
- Conduct hygiene awareness campaigns

Impacts

The training of 50 volunteers through the PHAST methodology and their involvement to disseminate hygiene promotion messages and carry out sanitation enabled to raise awareness among the target community on water -borne diseases and other diseases. The distribution of bucket, jerry cans and soap improved the water collection and storage system as well as providing a mean to improve hygiene of beneficiaries.

At the onset of the disaster, access to safe water was a real challenge; however the construction of 10 water points (four water points was installed in Sahr and six in Maigama) in the two affected areas increased water availability in the camps and provided beneficiaries with safe water, thereby reducing the effect of water -borne disease among returnees. In the Maigama site, access to safe sanitation improved through the construction of 10 community latrines.

The Chad government has signed a bilateral agreement with the National Society to provide services in water & sanitation, food distribution and camp management. This partnership will provide durable assistance to affected victims even though gaps remain to be tackled in the field.

Challenges

- The easy access to the areas of intervention as well as the easy access to ground water enabled to provide prompt water and sanitation facilities for returnees. Multiple change of decision from the Chadian government to relocate

returnees in other sites prevented for a short period the construction and location of these facilities.

Lessons learned

- Please note that as in any other humanitarian crisis, the provision of water and sanitation services is a real concern. During this operation, the National Society played crucial in providing water treatment technique for beneficiaries at onset of the crisis and installing water and sanitation facilities through the DREF. But lack of proper emergency stock in WatSan needs to be seriously looked at to enable volunteers respond promptly and adequately to future disasters.

Restoring Family Links

Needs analysis: Separation of family members and loved ones has been identified as a need. According to preliminary information received from the field, a significant number of unaccompanied or separated children are among the returnees.

Population to be assisted: 10,555 persons will be assisted through this activity.

Restoring family links

Outcome 1: Contacts are re-established and maintained between family members separated by the disaster, within and outside the affected areas.

Expected result (Output)

- People in affected areas and relatives outside these areas have access to appropriate means of communication to re-establish and maintain contact with loved ones

Planned activities

- Train volunteers in restoring family links methods
- Collection of Red Cross messages
- Open tracing requests
- Exchanging news through phone and Red Cross Messages.

Impacts

The Restoring Family Links activities have been planned in the DREF but not budgeted because they are fully covered by the ICRC country office in the two targeted areas. The National Society Restoring Family Links focal points trained at regional level were deployed to support separated families to restore communication with their loved ones either left behind or ended up in another transit site. The main services provided during the reporting period includes phones calls, Red Cross messages and distribution of phone cards to enable returnees contact rapidly their relatives through their own phones. A total of 1,249 national and international phones calls were made during the reporting period. The number of unaccompanied children has been greatly reduced and during the reporting period only 84 children remained unaccompanied.

D. THE BUDGET

The DREF operation timeframe was extended for two months through an Operations Update to enable the effective implementation of all the planned interventions, such as the construction of water points and sanitation infrastructures. The extension incurred some overspends in terms of salary payment to staff planned; and also local procurement. Local and regional monitoring missions, which were planned, were not carried out during the timeframe and therefore resulted in an underspend on International staff; and resulting in a return of DREF funds (CHF **10,100**) not used in the operation. Please note, that salaries for permanent structures should not be funded through the DREF, however it was agreed (through the approval of the Operations Update) that expenditure for National Society staff, specifically the DM and WatSan officer as well as the ICRC regional PMER coordinator who was seconded as project manager could be supported.

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**MDRTD012 - Chad - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 11 Feb 14 to 11 Jul 14

Appeal Launch Date: 11 Feb 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/2-2014/9	Programme	MDRTD012
Budget Timeframe	2014/2-2014/7	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
A. Budget		140,756				140,756	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		140,756				140,756	
C4. Other Income		140,756				140,756	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		140,756				140,756	
D. Total Funding = B +C		140,756				140,756	

* 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		140,756				140,756	
E. Expenditure		-130,656				-130,656	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		10,100				10,100	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Reporting Timeframe	2014/2-2014/9	Programme	MDRTD012
Budget Timeframe	2014/2-2014/7	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)			140,756			140,756		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	19,626		19,271			19,271	355	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	41,963		41,728			41,728	235	
Medical & First Aid	1,402		2,224			2,224	-822	
Utensils & Tools	11,215		11,171			11,171	44	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	74,205		74,394			74,394	-188	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	5,607		5,920			5,920	-313	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,641		4,039			4,039	-398	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	9,249		9,960			9,960	-711	
Personnel								
International Staff	12,000		8,218			8,218	3,782	
National Staff	6,963		4,577			4,577	2,385	
National Society Staff	5,748		8,262			8,262	-2,514	
Volunteers	12,412		9,928			9,928	2,484	
Total Personnel	37,122		30,985			30,985	6,138	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,682		1,720			1,720	-37	
Total Workshops & Training	1,682		1,720			1,720	-37	
General Expenditure								
Travel	4,112		3,828			3,828	284	
Information & Public Relations	374		443			443	-69	
Office Costs	748		101			101	647	
Communications	2,430		1,173			1,173	1,257	
Financial Charges	2,243		79			79	2,164	
Total General Expenditure	9,907		5,624			5,624	4,283	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	8,591		7,974			7,974	616	
Total Indirect Costs	8,591		7,974			7,974	616	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	140,756		130,656			130,656	10,100	
VARIANCE (C - D)			10,100			10,100		

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Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/2-2014/9	Programme	MDRTD012
Budget Timeframe	2014/2-2014/7	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	140,756		140,756	140,756	130,656	10,100	
Subtotal BL2	140,756		140,756	140,756	130,656	10,100	
GRAND TOTAL	140,756		140,756	140,756	130,656	10,100	