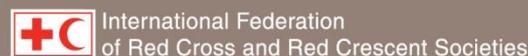


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DREF Operation Final Report

Belize: Floods



DREF operation	Operation no. MDRBZ004
Date of Issue: 21 December 2016	Glide no.: FL-2015-000151-BLZ
Date of disaster: 18 October 2015	
Operation start date: 18 October 2015	Operation end date: 1 April 2016
Host National Society: Belize Red Cross Society (BRCS)	Operation budget: 71,925 Swiss francs (CHF)
Number of people affected: 20,000 (estimated)	Number of people assisted: 2,017 people (487 families)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners involved in the operation: Belize Red Cross Society (BRCS) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations involved in the operation: National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO), City Emergency Management Organization (CEMO) and the United States Agency for International Development/Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)	

[<Click here to view the final financial report. Click here to view the contact information>](#)

Summary

The emergency operation has been implemented in line with the activities identified in the plan of action. A no-cost extension to finalize the shipment of the replenishment of items was requested to ensure compliance with the full financial reporting requirements. The extension was requested due to a delay in the delivery of the goods (hygiene kits) from the international provider, without incurring additional cost.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On 18 October 2015, an area of low pressure moved away from Belize, causing the onset of heavy rainfall that had begun on 15 October and continued across the country, Belize City in particular, where residents were affected by localized flooding. This system continued to produce heavy rainfall across coastal, northern and western Belize throughout the night and into 19 October 2015, causing severe flooding in much of Belize City and various other areas of the country. CEMO evacuated people living in low-lying and extremely vulnerable areas to four different collective centres in the city and a few more in the northern district of Corozal while residents along rivers, creeks, waterways and low-lying areas whose homes were likely to flood, were cautioned to move to high ground or to community collective centres. Farmers were forced to make the necessary preparations for their livestock and crops.

During this time, compounded by heavy rains in both Guatemala and Mexico, Belize received a total of 71 cm of rain over a five-day period. Official government assessments were never disclosed or shared with the BRCS, and access to some of the affected communities was difficult due to fallen live electrical lines lying in flooded yards in some communities in Belize City. It was estimated, that several hundred families were badly affected by this situation.

After a day and a half of assisting CEMO with their response and not receiving any information on the assessments that were being carried out, the Belize Red Cross Society determined it was necessary to branch off on its own in order to carry out their own assessments in affected areas in Belize City. According to the plan of action, the aim was to assist 350 families (approximately 1,750 people), 150 families in Corozal and 200 in Belize City. The distribution of relief was in the form of blankets, tarpaulins, hygiene kits, buckets, drinking water, cleaning kits, jerry cans and clothing from 18 October to 1 April 2016.

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

The balance of this operation will be reimbursed to the DREF.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The BRCS completed all activities planned for this relief operation in December 2015. A total of 487 families or 2,017 people received relief assistance. This number includes 424 families from Belize City (including Ladyville, the second largest village in the nation, 8 miles north-west of Belize City), 22 families from Corozal and an additional 41 families from Toledo District; the inclusion of the latter was not anticipated at the time of the development of the plan of action. About two weeks after the main event in Belize City and Corozal District, the Toledo district also suffered the effects of the heavy rains running down from Guatemala, which caused floods in the areas of Bladen and Bella Vista. The Toledo branch of the BRCS activated is Human Resources and, together with the NEMO at the District level, conducted assessments and provided relief.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

In this case, there was no action by Partner National Societies (PNSs). The BRCS acted alone with the support of the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) of 28,330 Swiss francs, which covered the National Society's operating costs of interventions and community activities.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The BRCS received 5,000 US dollars from the USAID/OFDA for local procurement of cleaning kits.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

During distribution, assessments of affected areas continued within Belize City, based on reports received on a daily basis regarding the needs of the affected families in new areas of the city. In the end, 187 additional families were assessed and assisted. This increase was mainly due to additional families being assessed: 84 families in Belize City (communities of Victoria and Racecourse Streets), who were badly affected by the flood's destruction of their personal effects and household items; 50 families in the Albert communities upon the request of an Area Representative from the government and in Belize City; 12 families in the Corozal District and 41 families in the Toledo District. The branches from the latter two affected areas initially planned to assist NEMO only with the assessments, but while they were conducting these assessments, the urgent need to activate their teams for the distribution of relief was identified.

Despite the increase in the number of people assisted, the operation did not incur additional costs as goods and the transfer of stocks was covered with the National Society's small supply of pre-positioned stocks in containers at its headquarters and the affected branches in Corozal and Toledo, and was implemented in conjunction with the planned activities in the target areas. Additionally, the NEMO, domestic airline companies, and local business companies supported the operations by providing trucks for the transportation of relief items and volunteers involved in the distributions.

Risk Analysis

During this operation, BRCS was never able to receive the government's assessments of areas they assisted. The country was only weeks away from general elections and the perception was that the focus on their end was to a great extent on the elections to take place, and not on sharing the information they

had gathered. This caused some delays in response as the National Society needed to carry out their own assessments from the beginning.

In some areas within Belize City and Toledo district, access to the affected communities was hampered by fallen live electrical wires, high water levels, crocodile infested water and distance, which in the case of Toledo, hindered the ability to effectively mobilize volunteers.

The Red Cross's auxiliary role, albeit recognized by local authorities, was put at risk due to the aspiring Area Representatives, whom were vying for votes in the upcoming elections and had taken part in the national response, thereby exposing the Belize Red Cross Society, to cases of discrimination reported by the beneficiaries.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The overall objective was to alleviate human suffering among the Belizean population affected by heavy rains and floods. The specific objective was to provide the affected population with relief items, including long-lasting insecticide treated [mosquito bed] nets (LLITNs) for the prevention of vector-borne diseases.

Proposed strategy

In the beginning, the BRCS's headquarters activated its staff and volunteers to work along with CEMO in Belize City. Once it was clear that there would not be any access to assessments afforded to them, by CEMO nor by the Ministry of Human Development (relief and supplies) or Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA), the approach to response was changed and Belize Red Cross assessment teams were activated in Belize City. In the Corozal and Toledo districts, assessments were carried out without any hitches.

- BRCS carried out assessments on an ongoing basis after their initial assessments, at every distribution mission and from the HQ office.
- The need to work with the communities in initiatives involving water and sanitation, vector-borne illnesses and First Aid was identified.

The Plan of Action:

- To assist 350 families (200 in Belize City and 150 in Corozal) with relief items.

The BRCS was approached on several occasions by local government's representatives, who were campaigning for the upcoming general elections, and asked to provide them with relief items that could be distributed to their constituencies. The BRCS requested copies of assessments of the affected areas and offered to accompany the distributions; however, the BRCS did not receive the requested feedback and continued to distribute on its own as a result.

At the end of the BRCS's operation, the objective was met and exceeded in two and a half months after the intervention began. The final number of families assisted was 487. All families received hygiene kits, blankets, jerry cans, water, clothing and LLITNs, and most received tarpaulins, buckets and cleaning kits.

During distributions, the effects of vector-borne illnesses were detected in Belize City, and information on Zika outbreaks in neighbouring countries (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras) began appearing, prompting the BRCS to partner with the Ministry of Health for the distribution of a brochure with vital information on how to prevent dengue, chikungunya, and the Zika virus, with no costs associated with this DREF operation.

Throughout the operation, the BRCS came into contact with several members of the assisted communities that were interested in learning more about the National Society and becoming volunteers. In the community of Jane Usher, the partnership with that community through the formation, training and certification of Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs) proved to be sustainable as Jane Usher's well-organized community group assisted the response team with the delivery of orderly and peaceful distributions to their fellow affected community members. The Red Cross Branches in Corozal and Toledo

also strengthened their auxiliary role by working side by side with the district NEMO while the BRCS's headquarters' responders did the same with their CEMO partners and members of the different governmental departments involved in the government's response.

The need to work with the affected communities on initiatives involving water and sanitation, water and vector-borne diseases as well as First Aid was identified.

Operational support services

Management support for the operation came from the National Society's Management at its headquarters, which served as an emergency operations centre (EOC), in which all of the planning, implementing and evaluating occurred. The BRCS's three operational vehicles were made available to transport staff and volunteers and relief items to the Corozal Branch. All other services were provided through the BRCS's headquarters, e.g., telephone and computer access as well as office material.

The domestic airline companies, Maya Island Air and Tropic Air, supported the operations by airlifting relief items to the Toledo District on the BRCS's behalf. In the two Districts of Corozal and Toledo, NEMO provided transportation for BRCS volunteers during the operation.

Business companies such as Brothers Habet Limited and Habet & Habet Company Limited, also supported the operations by providing trucks for transporting relief items to the Corozal Branch.

CEMO/NEMO provided security at the BRCS's headquarters, while stocks of relief items were moved from containers and stored for preparation and distribution in the building.

The operation was fully supported by the National Society's small supply of pre-positioned stocks in containers at its headquarters and the affected branches in Corozal and Toledo, as well as through the DREF, which was replenished by the IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit (RLU). Furthermore, the BRCS received financial support from the National Society's disaster funds and from USAID/OFDA.

Human resources (HR)

A total of 9 Staff members and 18 volunteers were involved in the relief operation (from Belize City, Corozal and Toledo branches) at a total cost of CHF 1,023 for cost related to food allowances.

There were other volunteers (truck drivers, unloaders, loaders); however, they did not incur any expenses.

Logistics and supply chain

Procurement of the following relief items was carried out by the IFRC through the RLU: blankets (1,750); buckets (590); jerry cans (700); tarpaulins (350); LLITNs (700).

The National Society locally procured 300 sets of cleaning items and 110 buckets; all of the other items were obtained from pre-positioned stocks at the BRCS's headquarters and the affected branches of Corozal and Toledo.

The finance officer/deputy director general managed the DREF and cost of local procurement. The logistics officer managed local in-house procurement (from containers and purchase at local stores). The director general, together with a team of National Intervention Team (NIT)/Regional Intervention Team (RIT) and other disaster management (DM) staff and volunteers managed the relief operations.

Communications

The National Society took every opportunity to communicate its progress through the television coverage of the response and its Facebook page; however, the media was mostly focused on the government's activities in the pre-election period, which limited the coverage of the response.

A brochure on prevention of dengue, chikungunya, and the ZIKA virus was distributed countrywide through a partnership with the Ministry of Health.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

There was no training provided to National Society staff members in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER). The National Society recently recruited an M&E officer, who was involved in the operation. In addition, staff members that had already received training in DANA and relief distribution were

also deployed. Nevertheless, daily briefings and debriefings were held to discuss issues of concern, adaptations of the approaches being used and to address the challenges that were being faced during the operation.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Outcome 1 The Belize Red Cross Society has an integrated emergency plan of action that complements actions of key stakeholders	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 Detailed assessments are carried out in the affected districts of Belize City and Corozal with adequate monitoring and evaluation of activities linked to the findings of the assessments		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Assessments of affected areas are conducted	X		100 %
Registration of beneficiary families	X		100 %
Plan of action developed and submitted to Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU)	X		100 %
Evidence-based communications and advocacy that leverage both traditional and non-traditional media is produced throughout the operation	X		100 %
Beneficiary communications mechanisms are used during project planning in order to ensure beneficiary participation and accountability	X		100 %
IFRC disaster management regional coordinator mission in country for monitoring and reporting		X	0 %
Achievements			
Detailed assessments were carried out in the affected districts of Belize City, Toledo and Corozal with adequate monitoring and evaluation of activities linked to the findings of the assessments. The original target was 350 families; however, a total of 487 families were assessed and assisted.			
Challenges			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not receiving full cooperation from the government on the sharing of assessments; as a result, the Belize Red Cross Society conducted its own assessments. 2. Inaccessible communities (Toledo, Belize City). 3. The IFRC disaster management regional coordinator mission in country for monitoring and reporting was not conducted due to staff changes within PADRU, among which was the regional coordinator's assumption of the role of acting Red Cross Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Reference Centre (CADRIM) coordinator at the end of January 2016. 			
Lessons learned			
<p>One key lesson identified was that the affected communities are open to work with the Belize Red Cross Society, and they are interested in learning more about the BRCS.</p> <p>Another key lesson identified is that BRCS must be vigilant and attentive to detect incidences of discrimination and must always exercise the Fundamental Principles of Neutrality, Impartiality, and Independence while taking the opportunity to educate the community on all of the Fundamental Principles and the manner in which the National Society operates.</p>			

Health & Care

Needs analysis: Disease prevention and health promotion was necessary to be undertaken immediately in order to protect overall health and prevent outbreaks of diseases, including water and vector-borne

diseases. As there was a likelihood of more rain, affected families received information to build awareness on the importance of proper water, health and hygiene practices in order to prevent water and vector-borne diseases.

Population to be assisted: Up to 350 families from the affected districts of Belize City and Corozal.

Outcome 2 The Belize Red Cross Society has contributed to the reduction of immediate risks for outbreaks of vector-borne diseases amongst the affected population.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1 Target population participates in activities that increase their knowledge and receive materials to contribute to the prevention of vector and waterborne diseases		72%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Awareness activities on the prevention of vector and waterborne diseases are conducted with different groups in the affected areas	X		80%
Cleaning campaigns are developed in the target communities	X		100%
Production and distribution of vector-borne disease prevention materials		X	0%
Distribute 700 LLITNs to target population	X		100%
Mass communications campaign is delivered through social media to increase epidemic control awareness and to prevent water and vector borne diseases		X	0%
Achievements			
Communication was done house-to-house and face to face. Social media was used to disseminate the work and the areas of assistance. While LLITNs were being distributed, the team took the opportunity to educate the communities about proper water use and vector-borne diseases and how to prevent them. A total of 437 families received LLITNs (an average of 3 people per family). The RLU replenished the following items through the DREF: LLITNs (700).			
Challenges			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Belize Red Cross Society was not the only actor in the field. The Ministry of Health had their health workers in the field to build awareness on the prevention of vector and waterborne diseases. 2. The materials produced for distribution on vector-borne disease prevention were designed by the Ministry of Health; they also produced several hundred brochures, which significantly reduced the BRCS's output. 3. The Mass communications campaign became the responsibility of Ministry of Health, which was compounded by the fact that all of the Ministries were focusing on the upcoming general elections and the media was flooded with paid political announcements, making it impossible to submit anything else. 			
Lessons learned			
There is a need for health and hygiene programme with the target communities.			

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Areas in pockets of the affected districts remained flooded after the heavy rainfall, thereby increasing the risk of sanitation and hygiene issues amongst the population. This section of the plan of action sought to the immediate reduction waterborne diseases through the BRCS's distribution of purified water and water containers. Donations of bottled water were supplemented by the provision of additional water purchased locally, to ensure adequate distribution to the targeted number of affected families. Sensitization on safe water and hygiene practices was conducted as necessary.

Population to be assisted: 350 families from the affected districts of Belize City and Corozal

Outcome 3 Affected communities in Belize City and Corozal Districts are provided with purified water	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 3.1 Immediate reduction of waterborne diseases in targeted districts		113%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Local procurement of water and buckets	X		113%
Distribution of purified water and safe water promotional materials to 350 affected families	X		113%
Distribution of 700 jerry cans and 700 buckets to 350 affected families	X		100%
Distribution of 700 hygiene kits and hygiene promotion materials to 350 affected families	X		139%
Achievements			
396 families (approximately 1,200 people) received containers of purified water (through a local donation). 487 families (approximately 2,017 people) received hygiene kits. 396 families (approximately 1,200 people) received hygiene promotion.			
The following items were replenished by the RLU through the DREF and received and stored in BRCS's containers: buckets (590); jerry cans (700); hygiene kits (700); LLITNs (700); tarpaulins (350); and blankets (1,750)			
Challenges			
The bulk of relief stocks arrived in Belize on time; however, the delivery of the hygiene kits was significantly delayed.			
Lessons learned			
No lessons learned were reported.			

Shelter and settlements

Needs analysis: Based on the BRCS's conducted assessments, over 487 households were affected by the floods, mainly in Belize City, Corozal and Toledo. The total number of people who sought refuge in collective centres throughout the entire period is unknown; however, the final number reported by CEMO for Belize City was that more than 170 persons were in collective centres at one time or another. To date, the BRCS has been unable to determine the final number of persons who sought shelter in the collective centres.

During the initial response, along with CEMO, the BRCS provided support to families in the collective centres by distributing blankets and hygiene kits. The immediate needs of other affected families outside of the collective centres was met through the provision of essential items, including tarpaulins, cleaning kits and blankets. Cleaning kits were purchased through separate funding provided by USAID.

Population to be assisted: 350 affected families in the districts of Corozal and Belize City.

Outcome 4. 350 affected families in Corozal and Belize City are reached with essential items	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 4.1 Provide Non-Food Items (NFIs) to affected people as an immediate response		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Conduct detailed assessments	X		100%
Local procurement of blankets	X		100%
Procurement of tarpaulins	X		100%
Distribute Non-Food Items (blankets, tarpaulins) to 350 affected families	x		100%
Achievements			
In coordination with CEMO, 125 people were assisted with blankets and hygiene kits in two collective centres in Belize City during the initial response. At the same time, other affected families/households were also assisted with tarpaulins, blankets, and hygiene kits. These numbers were included in the total general population that was assisted.			
A total of 487 families were assisted with relief items. These items varied according to assessments conducted and included tarpaulins, hygiene kits, jerry cans, blankets, cleaning kits, LLITNs, baby kits, food, water, and clothing; the latter four items were not included in the DREF, but they were nevertheless distributed as they were donated by the general public.			
Challenges			
People in the collective centres were transient and hard to keep track of as they moved back to their homes at different intervals.			
Lessons Learned			
There was a need for a more efficient system of recording and tracking those who were in the collective centres.			

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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

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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBZ004 - Belize - Floods

Timeframe: 01 Nov 15 to 01 Apr 16

Appeal Launch Date: 01 Nov 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/11-2016/11	Programme	MDRBZ004
Budget Timeframe	2015/11-2016/4	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			71,925			71,925	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>			71,925			71,925	
C4. Other Income			71,925			71,925	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			71,925			71,925	
D. Total Funding = B +C			71,925			71,925	

* 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			71,925			71,925	
E. Expenditure			-50,938			-50,938	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			20,987			20,987	

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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)						71,925		71,925
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	4,545			3,802				3,802
Clothing & Textiles	9,124			9,138				9,138
Food	3,615							3,615
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	24,101			10,614				10,614
Teaching Materials	738							738
Utensils & Tools	5,233			4,370				4,370
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	47,355			27,924				27,924
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,348			4,412				4,412
Distribution & Monitoring	3,689			6,342				6,342
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,579			580				580
Logistics Services	1,879			5,545				5,545
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	8,495			16,880				16,880
Personnel								
National Society Staff	148							148
Volunteers	7,651			1,023				1,023
Total Personnel	7,799			1,023				1,023
General Expenditure								
Travel	2,459							2,459
Information & Public Relations	344							344
Office Costs	295			100				100
Communications	590			361				361
Financial Charges	197			1,542				1,542
Total General Expenditure	3,886			2,003				2,003
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	4,390			3,109				3,109
Total Indirect Costs	4,390			3,109				3,109
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	71,925			50,938				50,938
VARIANCE (C - D)				20,987				20,987

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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
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Water and sanitation	71,925		71,925	71,925	50,938	20,987	
Subtotal BL3	71,925		71,925	71,925	50,938	20,987	
GRAND TOTAL	71,925		71,925	71,925	50,938	20,987	