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DREF Final report

Seychelles: Flood

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRSC002
GLIDE n° FL-2013-000012-SYC
30 January, 2014

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 106,551 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 7 February 2013, to support the Red Cross Society of Seychelles (RCSS) in delivering assistance to some 600 families (3,000 beneficiaries) and for replenishment of relief items distributed immediately following the disaster.

The DREF operation was launched following the heavy rains from the Feleng tropical depression in the Indian Ocean between 27 and 28 January 2013, that caused severe flooding in the regions of Anse Aux Pins, Au Cap, Point Larue on the main Island Mahe and on the third largest inhabited island, La Digue.



Seychelles RC volunteers distribute emergency items such as mattresses and blankets to affected families. Photo: RCSS

The Red Cross Society of Seychelles (RCSS) quickly responded to the disaster by activating its Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) volunteers from the Mahe branch and the National Society command centre immediately coordinated with the local administration to distribute mattresses and bed sheets to the most affected people.

A rapid assessment was conducted together with the Department of Risk and Disaster Management (DRDM) and other relevant Ministries and this provided the first situation report which subsequently informed the initial response planning. IFRC deployed Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members who supported the national society in conducting detailed assessments, response planning, training of staff and volunteers and provision of technical support.

This DREF operation enabled the distribution of emergency relief to 165 affected families on Mahe, which contributed to address immediate needs of the affected and displaced families. Up to 600 families were reached with health education and interventions to decrease the risk for waterborne and water related diseases, in particular cholera, diarrheal diseases, malaria, and dengue fever, among others. Psychosocial support was provided to around 275 affected persons in need of support. The water, sanitation and hygiene activities focused on hygiene promotion for vulnerable families exposed to health risks, including door to door awareness raising and campaigns broadcasted in media.

The Directorate General of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) as well as IFRC's Tsunami Residual Funds contributed to the full replenishment of the DREF allocation made 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 Seychelles Red Cross, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

The situation

On 27 and 28 January 2013, the Seychelles main island of Mahe was devastated by the Tropical depression Feleng and the island La Digue was severely affected. Initial assessments indicated that approximately 1,000 families were affected, with 246 families displaced after their houses were either totally destroyed or partially damaged. Most of the displaced families were sheltered in temporary accommodations set up by the government, while a few families were hosted by their relatives or friends.

The districts lying on the eastern coasts of Mahe, including Pointe Larue, Au Cap, Anse Aux Pins and Cascade, were the worst hit. Severe floods and landslides from the heavy rains devastated these districts, sometimes sending huge boulders crashing into houses at Anse Aux Pins and Cascade.

The government took the lead role in responding to the needs of the population and requested the RCSS to support with complementary interventions, in particular in relief distribution, health promotion and disease prevention, psychosocial support, water, sanitation and hygiene activities.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The RCSS quickly responded to the disaster by activating its BDRT volunteers from the Mahe branch, who immediately coordinated with DRDM and the Ministry of Local Government in assessing the immediate needs of the affected population. RCSS command centre coordinated with the local Administration to immediately distribute relief items such as mattresses and bed sheets to the most vulnerable of the affected families.

RCSS volunteers were quickly mobilized and trained to support and assist in relief distribution as well as health and sanitation interventions.

IFRC supported with the launching of the DREF operation and the deployment of two Regional Disaster Response team (RDRT) members, specialized in water and sanitation and emergency health, to provide technical support during the initial stage of the operation. IFRC also undertook a review of the DREF operation in the final stage of the programme implementation and this allowed for lessons learned reflections and technical advice to support RCSS to close the operation.

The RCSS signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI) for EUR 50,000 to support part of the flood response undertaken by the RCSS. The support from PIROI covered items and programme activities that were not covered in the DREF operation, such as pumping of stagnant water, and provision of household appliances (gas cookers, electrical fans, washing machines, irons, refrigerators) to 75 affected families in the three districts on Mahe.

The RCSS volunteers undertook distribution of mattresses, pillow cases and beds sheets to 600 affected families on Mahe and La Digue, including overall assistance (DREF and other contributions). They also assisted in the distribution of food and sanitation items to the families that were staying in the temporary shelters. A total of 160 kitchen sets were distributed in Anse Aux Pin, Perseverance to the displaced families in Aux Cap. The national Society's' intervention contributed to address immediate needs of the affected families.

RCSS undertook health education and other prevention interventions to decrease the risk for water related diseases, in particular cholera, diarrheal diseases, malaria, and dengue fever, among others. Additionally, psychosocial support was provided to affected families on the two islands.

Importantly, the RCSS implemented watsan and hygiene activities, focusing on hygiene promotion for families exposed to health risks. Up to 14 rolls of carpets were distributed to 14 families as part of the hygiene and cleaning material provided.

During the relief operation regular management meetings were taking place at the Red Cross office at Providence and close coordination with DRDM office was maintained throughout the operation, through regular meetings and communication.

Achievements against outcomes

With this DREF-funded operation, the RCSS aimed to provide basic relief support to 165 vulnerable families in Mahe and La Digue that were displaced by the floods and lost all their belongings.

A detailed assessment was undertaken which informed the detailed and refined plan of action.

Up to 75 RCSS volunteers undertook relief distribution of mattresses, pillow cases, and beds sheets to 165 affected families on Mahe and 50 families in temporary shelters also received hygiene materials (soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, sanitary pads, and diapers). The national Society's' intervention contributed to address immediate needs of the affected families.

A total of 40 RCSS volunteers were trained in health promotion and sanitation sensitization and up to 600 families were directly reached with health education and interventions to decrease the risk for waterborne and water related diseases, in particular cholera, diarrheal diseases, malaria, and dengue fever, among others.

Psychosocial support was provided to around 275 affected persons in need of support, by already trained psychosocial support (PSS) counsellors. The NS had planned for additional training to ensure appropriate support would be provided to families in need, however the planned PSS training for volunteers and social workers was not carried out due to the engagements in implementing the DREF operation and time limitation.

In relation to water, sanitation and hygiene activities, focus was on hygiene promotion for the families exposed to health risks, including door to door awareness raising and campaigns broadcasted in media.

The distribution of household cleaning materials and spraying activities were not carried out, since it had already been undertaken by the communities and households themselves with support of the Government.

The operation was complementary to government efforts.

Situation and Needs assessment	
Outcome: Detailed information on the situation and emergency needs in affected areas is available and used for planning of continued intervention.	
Outputs (expected results):	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Society has conducted an in-depth assessment of the situation and emergency needs in affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a detailed assessment of the situation and emergency needs in Mahe and La Digue. Use the data for planning the emergency operation.

Impacts: The RCSS undertook needs assessments in the areas of intervention, which formed the basis for the detailed plan of action that was developed. One water and sanitation and one health RDRT member supported the development of the detailed plan and worked closely with the national society to support implementation of the operation.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Outcome: 165 households (825 beneficiaries) have benefitted from basic non-food items	
Outputs (expected results):	Activities planned:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 165 displaced households (825 beneficiaries) in temporary accommodation centres have received complementary basic non-food items to improve their situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and register beneficiaries in coordination with local authorities Train volunteers to support and assist in relief distributions Replenish the relief items distributed, including 100 mattresses, 550 bed sheets, 550 pillow set, and hygiene materials (soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, sanitary towels for women, diapers and baby wipes for babies). Monitor, evaluate and report on activities.
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Impacts: The national society Volunteers were trained to support and assist in relief distribution and subsequently undertook distribution of mattresses, pillow cases, and beds sheets to 165 affected families in Mahe. The volunteers also provided support in the distribution of food and sanitation items to the families that were staying in the temporary shelters. Additionally, hygiene materials, such as soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, sanitary towels for women, diapers and baby wipes for babies, were provided to around 50 families in the temporary shelters.

The identification and selection of 165 beneficiaries were based on the level of damage on their house structures, i.e. the families who had their homes completely destroyed were selected for assistance, with particular focus to elderly, single mothers and low income household.

The national Society's' intervention contributed to address immediate needs of the affected families.

Table 1: Summary of NFIs distributed.

Items	Quantity				Total
	Anse Aux Pin	Aux Cap	Point Larue	La Digue	
Mattresses	145	20	55		220
Bed sheets	145	40	47		232
Pillow sets	290	80	94		464

Challenges:

- The risk of unstable land and the level of damage to some houses posed challenges during the implementation of activities. Some of the targeted beneficiaries had to be relocated and or evacuated to new areas causing delays in implementing some of the activities including NFI distribution and health education awareness rising.
- Volunteer deployment during the response operation was affected and delayed due to the fact that most of the volunteers for deployment were employed full time and could only be engaged after working hours.

Emergency health

Outcome 1: Immediate risks to health caused by floods and landslides reduced for 600 affected families by providing health education and mosquito nets.	
Outcome 2: Psycho-social support provided to affected families affected by floods and landslides	
Outputs(expected results):	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The affected families of Mahe and La Digue know how to protect themselves from health risks due to water borne/ related diseases, including cholera, other diarrheal diseases, malaria and dengue fever. The targeted families use mosquito nets to protect themselves from health risks. Affected families in Mahe and La Digue received 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct assessment of health needs of the affected population. Train 35 volunteers in community based health education and hygiene promotion. Provide 600 families with mosquito nets (2 mosquito nets per family-200 families in accommodation centres and 400 families in La Digue). Health education for 600 affected families to promote safe health practices and inform about the health risks relating to waterborne/related diseases, including cholera, other diarrheal diseases, malaria, and dengue (This component will be performed coordinated with hygiene awareness mentioned under WATSAN and hygiene).

psychosocial support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 15 social workers and counsellors, and five volunteers in advanced PSS. • Train 25 volunteers in basic PSS. • Psychosocial support provided to the affected families in need of support from the two targeted areas (Mahe and La Digue). • Close cooperation and coordination with health authorities. • Monitor the situation and ensure adequate reporting.
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Impacts: A total of 25 RCSS volunteers were mobilized in Anse Aux Pin and Point Larue and trained in health promotion and sanitation sensitization. An additional 15 volunteers from La Digue branch were also trained. Their acquired skills and knowledge from the training was used in community health education and awareness raising campaigns on the prevention of water-borne and communicable diseases.

Mosquito nets were distributed in Mahe and La Digue to 600 families (2 to 3 mosquito nets per family according to the family size). In addition, 200 mosquito repellent tubes as part of prevention measures were distributed to vulnerable families. To prevent any health related issue, authorization was sought from the Ministry of Health prior to the distribution of the repellent tubes.

Table 2: Summary of mosquito nets and repellents distributed.

Items	Anse Aux Pin	Point Larue	Aux Cap	La Digue	Total
Mosquito nets	60	40	15	2,150	2,265
Mosquito repellents	0	0	0	200	200

The Red Cross society utilized already trained psychosocial support (PSS) counsellors that provided psychosocial support to 25 affected persons in homes for elderly and 50 displaced families (around 250 persons) in a temporary shelter in need of support. Training programme and training materials in PSS were developed and social workers, counsellors and volunteers identified for the training, however the planned PSS training was not conducted in the end due to the engagements in implementing the DREF operation of the volunteers and time limitation of the project timeframe.

Challenges:

Some of the beneficiaries on La Digue did not follow the instructions given to them in terms of the use of the mosquito net and to this effect some allergic reaction were reported but with minor consequence.

The engagement of volunteers in emergency and response activities, and obligations of volunteers to their workplace did not allow for enough time to undertake PSS training as planned.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: To reduce the risk of waterborne diseases for 600 floods affected households (3,000 persons) by improving sanitation conditions and undertaking hygiene promotion.

Outputs (expected results):

- 600 households (3,000 persons) are targeted with sanitation activities and hygiene promotion activities at community level on two islands (Mahe and La Digue).

Activities planned:

- Conduct assessment of water and sanitation facilities in the affected area.
- Provision of protective material to 40 volunteers who are helping with the cleaning efforts
- Support 165 families to disinfect their houses.
- Distribute household cleaning materials for 165 families.(Cleaning kit per family include 1l bleach, 1l washing liquid, 1 toilet cleaner, 1l disinfectant, 1 mop and bucket, 1 broom, plastic brushes).
- Spray stagnant water for mosquitoes, and water contaminated by sewage and other debris and vectors that might carry diseases, in the affected areas in Mahe and La Digue, reaching 600 families.
- Organize hygiene promotion activities among the affected population to prevent waterborne disease outbreak. This will be done jointly with the health education activities described under emergency health. Around 200 families reached at the temporary accommodation centres, and 400 families reached at La Digue Island.

- Monitor the situation and ensure adequate reporting

Achievements:

30 RCSS volunteers were mobilized in the Anse Aux Pins, Au Cap and Pointe Larue and La Digue for water, sanitation and hygiene activities (including collection of information and hygiene promotion, etc.).

Prior to the activities being carried out, the water and sanitation RDRT conducted a three-day training with the aim of strengthening the capacity of the National Society's volunteers to carry out sanitation and hygiene promotion in the community. The same training was conducted on La Digue for the branch volunteers by both the water and sanitation and health RDRT members. 30 volunteers were trained during these trainings.

The RCSS, in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government, conducted a one day training on hygiene promotion and sanitation with 30 members of the Aux Cap community. The aim of the training was to provide the participants with basic knowledge on sanitation and hygiene promotion and how to collect information in preparation for their response to sanitation and health promotion needs in their communities.

Door to door sensitization activities were carried out in the affected communities, including in displacement centers. In addition, 30 relocated families from the displacement centers were reached with health education and hygiene awareness.

One TV spot on hygiene promotion was aired on the national TV station for two months and aimed at reduction of post disaster related health problems. Around 78,000 persons on the two most affected islands, Mahe and La Digue, are usually reached by broadcasts from the TV station.

The distribution of household cleaning materials and spraying activities were not carried out, since it had already been undertaken by the communities and households themselves with support of the Government.

Challenges:

Due to the need for the relocation of some of the displaced targeted families, part of the health education and awareness raising activities were delayed.

Lessons learned and recommendations:

IFRC regional Watsan delegate and Zone DREF Officer facilitated a lesson learn exercise on 8th June 2013. Summary of key findings, recommendations and action points below:

- RCSS has limited cash available for emergency response activities, thus is unable to implement activities until funds arrive. For the DREF, households had already cleaned up themselves by the time the funds were received in-country, therefore RCSS had to rearrange some activities based on need. Discussion with Government around potential to access emergency funds in order to enable access to rapid emergency funding.
- Some budget lines were not sufficient for items due to fluctuation of prices (e.g. planned to purchase 40 sets of PPE however only 24 sets could be purchased.).
- Capacity to be built within the NS DM structure in terms of procedures around DREFs, Emergency appeals, and other support available for disaster response.
- Clarify lines of communication with PIROI to IFRC during events of disasters, to ensure a speedy processing of the funding application.
- Utilize the option of rapidly launching a DREF for assessment and initial relief, and then revise the operation based on the findings.
- DM and warehousing policies to be finalized and disseminated.
- Contingency Planning. Following workshop technical support provided from IFRC and PIROI to roll-out CP activities.
- Mosquito repellents to be used as opposed to mosquito nets in similar emergency operations in the Seychelles, which is more effective and appropriate response.
- Capacity building of RCSS in warehousing/logistics to be undertaken.
- Decentralise storage of protective equipment and Red Cross vests to other districts (due to potential difficulties in access them at HQ). Recommendation would be to stock this gear in locations where BDRTs are present.
- Planning, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation training to be organized for RCSS staff and volunteers (branch and national committee members).
- Training for the RCSS Finance unit.

Financial comments:

Underspending in water, sanitation and hygiene relates to some activities not being carried out, in particular budget for materials for cleaning of houses and affected areas, since this had already been undertaken by the communities themselves with support from the government. Additionally, underspending in workshops and trainings categories was due to a planned psycho-social workshop not being carried out. Additionally, over budgeting for distribution and monitoring, volunteers, travel, information and public relations, resulted in a net balance at the end of the operation. This balance has been returned to the DREF fund. Some overspending for transport and vehicle costs relates to an increase in prices during the operational period.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Seychelles Red Cross Society:** Collete Servina, Secretary General; phone: +248 437 4543 / 437 4544 ;email: servinac@ymail.com
- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Finnjarle Rode, Regional Representative for East Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 20 283 5000; email: finnjarle.rode@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator; Nairobi; phone: +254 (0)731 067 489; email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41 22 730 45 29; email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU):** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Zone Logistics Unit; phone: +254 733 888 022/ Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC Zone:** Martine Zoethouthmaar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; Addis Ababa; phone: + 251 11 518 6073; email: martine.zoethoutmaar@ifrc.org

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

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER Coordinator; Nairobi; phone: +254 731 067277; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org
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DREF history:

- This DREF was initially allocated on 7 February 2013 for CHF 106,551 for 3 months to assist 3000 beneficiaries.
 - DREF operation update 1 was issued 23 May 2013, to provide an update of the progress so far and extend the operation with additional 6 weeks to complete all activities and undertake a review of the operation.
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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.
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Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRSC002 - Seychelles - Floods**

Timeframe: 06 Feb 13 to 30 Jun 13

Appeal Launch Date: 06 Feb 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/2-2013/12	Programme	MDRSC002
Budget Timeframe	2013/2-2013/6	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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		106,551				106,551	
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
Income							
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		91,405				91,405	
C4. Other Income		91,405				91,405	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		91,405				91,405	
D. Total Funding = B +C		91,405				91,405	

* 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		0				0	
C. Income		91,405				91,405	
E. Expenditure		-91,405				-91,405	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		0				0	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	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)			106,551			106,551		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	38,050		36,337			36,337	1,713	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	13,202		1,840			1,840	11,362	
Utensils & Tools	1,850		1,726			1,726	124	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	53,102		39,903			39,903	13,199	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	3,000		78			78	2,922	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,000		3,697			3,697	-697	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	6,000		3,775			3,775	2,225	
Personnel								
International Staff			1,369			1,369	-1,369	
Volunteers	6,920		1,891			1,891	5,029	
Other Staff Benefits			2,233			2,233	-2,233	
Total Personnel	6,920		5,493			5,493	1,427	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	7,675		5,252			5,252	2,423	
Total Workshops & Training	7,675		5,252			5,252	2,423	
General Expenditure								
Travel	14,202		10,254			10,254	3,948	
Information & Public Relations	6,399		4,637			4,637	1,763	
Office Costs	4,750		5,386			5,386	-636	
Communications			520			520	-520	
Financial Charges	1,000		10,608			10,608	-9,608	
Total General Expenditure	26,351		31,404			31,404	-5,052	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	6,503		5,579			5,579	924	
Total Indirect Costs	6,503		5,579			5,579	924	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	106,551		91,405			91,405	15,146	
VARIANCE (C - D)			15,146			15,146		

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	106,551	0	91,405	91,405	91,405	0	
Subtotal BL2	106,551	0	91,405	91,405	91,405	0	
GRAND TOTAL	106,551	0	91,405	91,405	91,405	0	