

FINAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

CUBA: HURRICANES ISIDORE AND LILI

5 February 2004

Appeal No. 29/02; Launched on: 8 October 2002 for 6 months for CHF 597,000 to assist 10,000 beneficiaries. The operation was extended until 31 October 2003. Appeal coverage: 75.2%

Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) Allocated: N/A

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries.

For more information: www.ifrc.org

Summary

In late 2002, two hurricanes hit the island of Cuba in the space of just 11 days; Hurricane Isidore struck on 20 September and Hurricane Lili struck on 2 October. Isidore, a category 2 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson scale and Lili, a category 1 hurricane, reached wind speeds of 165 and 130 km/hour respectively. One person was killed as a result of a landslide. Over a million people were evacuated by the Civil Defence, assisted by Cuban Red Cross volunteers. Some 77,275 of these people had to be housed in shelters. The worst damage was caused by flooding as a result of the heavy rains that hit the western region of the country and the southern coast of the eastern provinces. Many families lost their belongings and household goods due to tidal surges. The areas most affected by Isidore were the Isla de la Juventud and eight municipalities in the province of Pinar del Río. Following Lili, heavy rain caused serious damage in four municipalities in the province of Granma, three municipalities in the province of Santiago de Cuba and one municipality in the province of Holguín.

Around 50,000 houses were damaged throughout the country, 37,000 of which were in the province of Pinar del Río; 17,481 houses were totally destroyed. Some 14 hospitals and 400 schools were affected, as were the electricity and communications networks. Cattle and poultry were lost as well as crops of fruit, coffee and tobacco.

The disaster coordination committee of the Cuban Red Cross and a delegate from the Federation conducted a damage and needs assessment in the wake of the hurricanes in the affected municipalities and communities of the province of Pinar del Río. Based upon this assessment, a plan of action was drawn up to assist victims of the hurricanes.

Damage to housing was as follows:

Worst affected Provinces	Worst affected Municipalities	Total number of damaged houses
Pinar del Río	San Juan y Martínez, San Luis, Guane, Minas de Matahambre, Sandino, Mantua, La Palmar, Pinar del Río	37,847
Isla de la Juventud	Isla de la Juventud	3,343
Holguín	Gibara	500
Granma	Pilón, Manzanillo, Bayamo, Niquero	1,945
Santiago de Cuba	Guamá, III Frente, Santiago de Cuba	1,066

Based upon the needs of the communities and beneficiaries affected by the hurricanes, the CRC put forth the following goals for the relief operation:

- Support and assist local authorities in damage and needs assessments during the emergency phase of the operation.
- Provide assistance and first aid to injured and sick beneficiaries in shelters.
- Prevent the outbreak of epidemics
- Support housing reconstruction projects by providing roofing materials.
- Ensure that affected families receive household and personal hygiene goods.
- Supply first aid equipment to National Society volunteers and branches.
- Coordinate with governmental and non-governmental organizations to provide the necessary resources to carry out the relief operation so as not to duplicate efforts in the same area.
- Increase the level of coordination and improve relationships with the different organizations and institutions that make up the Civil Defence.
- Improve the image of the Cuban Red Cross and increase the level of satisfaction among CRC volunteers, the public and government authorities.
- Ensure that volunteers participate in drawing up assessments and beneficiary lists, receiving beneficiaries in shelters, storing and distributing relief items and transporting goods and personnel as a means of strengthening the CRC's image.

In order to implement the plan of action, the Cuban Red Cross created a coordination committee made up of members of the National Society. The CRC's national intervention teams (NITs) were mobilized, as were tracing services. The radio communication network helped to transmit information between the affected provinces and was useful during a series of telephone outages, although there were some difficulties due to insufficient equipment and several electricity failures.

Of the total funding received during for the relief operation, a portion of it was used to purchase articles that were difficult to obtain in Cuba, such as zinc sheets, nails, some household items such as, water bottles, backpacks, lanterns and first aid kits. The remainder of the funding was sent to the Cuban Red Cross to be used for the purchase of mattresses, water sanitation and construction materials, equipment for NITs in the province of Pinar del Rio, radio communication equipment, computers and educational material addressing community based disaster preparedness. These funds were also used to cover logistical costs such as customs fees, international courier services, and transportation, including the purchase of two motorcycles to augment the National Society's limited means of transportation.

The Spanish and German Red Cross Societies both contributed to the appeal on a bilateral basis; the German Red Cross financed the second shipment of zinc sheeting and nails that was used to repair damaged homes throughout the country, while the Spanish Red Cross purchased items for two hospitals that were affected by floods. Multilateral funding was provided through donations from the National Societies of Canada, Japan, Hong Kong Monaco, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Coordination

The Cuban Red Cross maintained close coordination with the provincial and municipal branches involved in disaster response, and has worked in close cooperation with the government authorities and state bodies that make up the Civil Defence system. The Civil Defence, assisted by the Red Cross, evacuated more than a million people from high risk areas, taking 77,275 to temporary shelters. The coordination committee facilitated the compilation and analysis of information and the coordination between institutions and governments. Coordination was ensured with NGOs, PNSs, community leaders and beneficiaries, as well as with the regional delegation in Santo Domingo (a sub regional office as of January 2003) and the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU). In addition, the Cuban Red Cross mobilized approximately 4,000 volunteers to assist in the relief effort.

Once the hurricanes had passed, the coordination committee began evaluating the damage and identifying the primary needs. Needs assessments were carried out through beneficiary surveys that took place in close

collaboration with local government offices and community organizations. Red Cross volunteers participated in the needs assessments, helped beneficiaries to clear debris from their homes, and removed fallen trees and mud left behind by the floods. Volunteers also held community talks addressing hygiene and vector control, emphasizing the importance of boiling water. Government and municipal authorities assisted by providing transportation and fuel in order to facilitate the distribution of relief goods. The CRC also worked closely with Ministry of Health on sanitation projects.

Objectives, achievements, impact

Damage and needs assessments were carried out by a team of specialists from the Cuban Red Cross and a member of the Federation’s regional delegation. This team conducted interviews with local authorities and community members, which helped them to identify the most affected areas. The major damage incurred was to houses, particularly roofs. Despite preventative measures taken, many members of the population lost their personal goods because of tidal surges. Crops were also seriously affected by the hurricanes, particularly those crops that are the mainstay of the Cuban economy, such as tobacco, plantain and rice.

The evaluation team also visited shelters housing evacuated families, where they discovered that beneficiaries were in need of personal and household articles. The Red Cross gave priority to sanitation and psychological first aid in the shelters, helping to maintain sanitary conditions and providing food and water. It was determined that Red Cross assistance would focus on some 500 families whose houses had been affected by the hurricanes in 6 selected municipalities. By the end of the relief operation, the CRC had assisted in repairing 1,362 houses, including completely repairing the roofs of 150 houses and rebuilding 20 homes. In addition, 1,586 families benefited from the distribution of hygiene and household articles.

Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items)

Objective 1: *To ensure a rapid return to normal life for 500 families affected by the disaster, through the distribution of basic relief items and household goods.*

Emergency humanitarian relief was provided to beneficiaries through the Japanese Red Cross Society-funded container project, which involves pre-positioned containers of relief items that have been placed in strategic areas for use in times of disasters. The container project provided 300 kitchen kits, 300 hygiene kits, 300 water containers and 105 blankets to disaster victims in 11 communities in the municipality of San Juan y Martinez, 8 communities in the municipality of San Luis, both in the province of Pinar del Rio, and 2 communities in the municipality of Isla de la Juventud. The Federation supplied 699 hygiene kits and 700 kitchen kits to restock the container and to increase the number of beneficiaries receiving these relief items. The additional kits were distributed among 18 communities in Isla de la Juventud and 10 communities in La Palma. In addition, the Federation provided mattresses, bed sheets and bath towels. The list below illustrates the household goods that were provided to disaster victims who had lost all of their property:

Article	Quantity
Mattresses	250
Single mattresses with covers	500
Sheets for single bed	498
Sheets for double bed	251
Kitchen kit	700
Hygiene kit	699
Bath towels	200
Water containers	300
Blankets	105

The following chart outlines the distribution of relief goods:

Province	Pinar del Río			Isla de la Juventud	Total
	San Juan y Martínez	San Luis	La Palma	Isla de la Juventud	
Beneficiary Municipalities					
Beneficiary communities	11	8	10	18	47
Hygiene kits	150	150	200	199	699
Kitchen kits	119	121	200	260	700
Single sheets	0	0	198	300	498
Double sheets	0	0	125	126	251
Mattresses	0	0	125	125	250
Individual mattresses	0	0	200	300	500
Water containers	150	150	0	0	300
Blankets	53	52	0	0	105
Bath towels	0	0	100	100	200
Beneficiary Families	312	313	710	251	1,586

The same communities that received these household items also received zinc sheeting and supplies for roof repair in order to ensure a more significant impact of Red Cross assistance.

The Spanish Red Cross funded the purchase of two generators for the General Hospital in the municipality of Guane and the Specialized Hospital for patients with AIDS and associated diseases, both in the province of Pinar del Río. The funding also provided for the purchase of 3 fridges, 2 freezers, 2 washing machines, 1 air conditioning unit, 10 ventilators, 200 taps and 196 door locks. The taps and door locks benefited 326 families (some 996 beneficiaries). Remaining funds were used for printing and photo developing, office supplies and the purchase of oil and gas for transportation.

In addition to these emergency relief efforts, the Cuban Red Cross focused on disaster preparedness in the hope that future natural disasters will have a less devastating effect on the Cuban population. Around 600 families took part in community sessions on the “Community Guide for Disasters and Emergencies” as part of training aimed at increasing the capacity of vulnerable families to prepare for and respond to various types of disasters. Equipment was also provided to the CRC, such as computers and radios, which will help the Red Cross respond more quickly and more efficiently to disasters.

Water and Sanitation

Objective 1: *To ensure adequate water storage and hygienic water use for 500 families affected by the disaster and dissemination of basic community health and hygiene information to prevent the outbreak of infectious diseases.*

The Cuban Red Cross operation gave priority to issues of sanitation, first aid and the psychological health of those in shelters. The CRC worked to maintain sanitary conditions in the temporary shelters, and to ensure the distribution of clean water and food to the community. The National Society’s primary objectives in the area of water and sanitation were to provide toilets and clean water supplies to affected areas, and to promote health education. In addition, the CRC distributed hygiene kits to beneficiaries. The CRC has worked closely with the Cuban government on water and sanitation activities by supporting the government’s efforts to rebuild and repair damaged houses, primarily by providing toilets and clean water systems.

In addition, community sessions were held to address the importance of safe water and boiling water for drinking, and carrying out personal and environmental hygiene measures. The importance of food hygiene was also emphasized. The CRC also supported the work of the Ministry of Health to increase awareness of how epidemics are spread and how to control vectors.

Shelter

Objective 1: To provide adequate housing for 1,000 families affected by the disaster through the reconstruction of partially or totally destroyed houses.

Zinc sheeting and nails to repair roofs were procured to assist those whose houses had been severely damaged. In order to ensure that the largest possible number of beneficiaries was reached, the Cuban Red Cross coordinated with local authorities to include homes with partial roof damage, as well as homes that needed total roof reconstruction. Distribution of zinc sheets was monitored carefully so that a greater number of houses and families could benefit from this component of the operation.

A total of 26,500 zinc sheets, 5,000 kg of nails for metal and 4,000 kg of nails for wood were distributed. Some 1,700 zinc sheets were supplied on 25 October 2002 and transported to the provincial warehouse in Pinar del Río. By 4 December 2002 these had been supplied to 92 families (317 beneficiaries) in the municipality of Minas de Matahambre. A second shipment of 15,300 zinc sheets and 6,000 kg of nails was supplied by the German government through the German Red Cross. These were distributed in the three municipalities of San Juan y Martínez, San Luis and Pinar del Río between 27 November and 18 December 2002. An additional 1,000 kg of nails from this shipment were also sent to the municipality of Minas de Matahambre to attach zinc sheets that were provided through Federation funding. By 17 February 2003, 892 families had benefited from the construction of new roofs. The third shipment of 4,500 sheets of zinc and 1,500 kg of nails was sent to the Province of Pinar del Río and distributed by 24 April 2003. Finally, the fourth shipment of 5,000 zinc sheets and 1,500 kg of nails was distributed in Pinar del Río and the Isla de la Juventud, and roofs were repaired in those areas by 30 May 2003. The distribution of these items is outlined in the following chart:

Articles for the reconstruction of roofs	1st shipment	2nd shipment	3rd shipment	4th shipment	TOTAL
Zinc sheets	1700	15,300	4500	5000	26,500
Nails for metal (kg)	0	3000	1000	1000	5000 kg
Nails for wood (kg)	0	3000	500	500	4000 kg

A total of 1,362 families were provided with new roofs in the following communities:

Municipality	Number of communities
Minas de Matahambre	1
San Juan y Martínez	12
San Luis	10
Pinar del Rio	10
La Palma	6
Holguín	1
Isla de la Juventud	2
Granma	6
Total	48

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Principles and initiatives

- Impartial criteria were applied in the selection of beneficiaries. Priority was given to those most affected by the hurricanes, persons with few economic resources and households that included single mothers or elderly or handicapped persons.

- The Japanese Red Cross Society funded container project ensured the immediate release of relief goods, which were then replaced through funds provided by the appeal.

National Society Capacity Building

Objective 1: *to reinforce the capacity of the Cuban Red Cross, and of the Pinar del Río branch in particular, to respond to future disasters.*

As a result of the coordination of relief efforts, ties were strengthened between the Cuban Red Cross, the Federation’s sub regional office and governmental and non-governmental organizations. In addition, volunteering was strengthened as some 4,000 volunteers were mobilized to assist beneficiaries in affected areas. The main activities carried out by CRC volunteers were:

- Evacuating beneficiaries from high risk areas.
- Providing care to families in temporary shelters.
- Supporting soup kitchens for beneficiaries.
- Conducting search and rescue missions for beneficiaries in flooded and hard to reach areas.
- Providing first aid to injured or sick beneficiaries.
- Providing psycho-social assistance to beneficiaries and other relief workers.
- Supporting the food distribution effort in shelters.
- Instructing beneficiaries and other members of the population on the rules of conduct during disasters.
- Providing volunteers and resources to assist in high-risk, isolated areas.
- Working with blood banks, seeking for donors.
- Supporting local authorities in damage and needs assessments.
- Supporting organizations and institutions such as the Civil Defence, fire brigade and the Ministry of Health.
- Participating with beneficiaries in projects such as cleaning streets, removing debris and fallen trees and creating channels to help water drain away from affected areas.
- Helping to decrease the spread of diseases by supporting the effort to eradicate mosquitoes and emphasizing the importance of boiling drinking water.

In order to strengthen the provincial Red Cross branch of Pinar del Rio, articles were procured for the national intervention team (NIT) members. These items were included in the relief goods that were purchased through PADRU. Items supplied to the NITs included the following:

Item	Quantity
Water bottles	32
Backpacks	15
Torches	15
Individual first aid kits	15
First aid kits	2
Protective helmet	15
Overalls	15
Boots	15
Raincoats	15
Reinforced gloves	15
Whistles	15
Folding beds	2
Tent	1

In addition, the Pinar del Rio branch was equipped with two HF radios, six portable radios and a computer, and received tires and car batteries to improve transportation conditions. The relief department of the National Society was also provided with a computer in order to process information from the operation, and two motorcycles to help meet the CRC’s transportation needs.

In Pinar del Rio and Isla de la Juventud, 240 volunteers were mobilized to participate in the damage and needs assessment, the beneficiary surveys and drawing up of beneficiary lists. During the course of the operation, volunteers assisted in transferring, handling and stocking relief goods in the warehouses and in distributing relief goods to beneficiaries. In addition, Cuban Red Cross volunteers formed small brigades in the communities in order to help beneficiaries place their roofs. Volunteers received training in the following areas:

- Red Cross history and the Fundamental Principles
- An overview of disaster management
- Damage and needs assessments
- Management of temporary shelters
- Management of Cuban Red Cross warehouses
- First aid
- Psychological support.

To assist in their work, volunteers received office supplies, photocopies of useful materials, food, as well as gloves, t-shirts, raincoats, stickers, caps and flags displaying the Red Cross emblem. Volunteers wearing Red Cross clothing and radio and television coverage helped to promote a positive image of the Red Cross in Cuba and internationally.

The Cuban Red Cross produced an informational television segment that addressed hurricanes and recommended actions to be taken during such times. The segment was broadcast on national television stations. In addition, interviews with Red Cross personnel related to the actions of volunteers were broadcast on national television and radio stations. The international media also covered news about the hurricanes and the relief effort, including news items that were drawn up by the Federation and posted on the Federation's webpage.

Assessment and lessons learned

- The operation provided the National Society with an opportunity to improve its disaster response capacities, as well to train volunteers and staff.
- Coordination of resources was effective and response to the disaster was quick and efficient. The Cuban Red Cross, including a large number of volunteers, worked closely with the Federation, PNSs and several Cuban governmental organizations in order to provide support to as many beneficiaries as possible. The relationship between the CRC and the Federation has been strengthened, as has the relationship between the CRC and other organizations.
- Volunteering was strengthened as CRC volunteers participated in every aspect of the relief operation, including damage and needs assessments, food distribution and community education on issues such as water and sanitation and disease prevention.
- The actions of the Red Cross have helped to improve the image of the Cuban Red Cross and have improved the relationship between the CRC and the public.
- However, the following issues need to be addressed so that future relief efforts in Cuba can be improved:
 - The importance of the radio communications network was highlighted by a series of telephone outages. Unfortunately, some difficulties remain in setting up this network because of a lack of equipment and the unreliability of electricity.
 - The Red Cross has insufficient vehicles available, which hampered the CRC's ability to reach some remote areas in a timely manner.
 - Red Cross volunteers still lack some of the necessary resources needed for relief work. For example, the materials available to the National Intervention Teams are still inadequate.

- Delays in the delivery of relief goods and problems with shipping documentation affected both the distribution of supplies and equipment and the overall timetable of the implementation of the operation.

For further information please contact:

- Cuban Red Cross; email crsn@infomed.sld.cu; phone 53-7-228272; fax 53-7-228272
- Julian Gore-Booth, sub regional coordinator, Trinidad and Tobago sub regional office; email ifrcjt06@ifrc.org; phone (869) 627-2665; fax (868) 627-9627
- Luis Luna, regional officer; email luis.luna@ifrc.org; phone (41 22) 730-4274; fax (41 22) 733-0395

All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The procurement for this operation was carried out in full compliance and conformity with the Federation's standard for international and local procurement.

For support to or for further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

This operation sought to administer to the immediate requirements of the victims of this disaster. Subsequent operations to promote sustainable development or long-term capacity building will require additional support, and these programmes are outlined on the Federation's website.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

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Appeal No & title: 29/2002 Cuba - Hurricanes Isidore and Lili
Period: 2002 - 2003
Project(s): PCU505
Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	597,000				
less					
Cash brought forward					
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	597,000				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
American Red Cross (DNUS)	14,860				14,860
British Red Cross (DNGB)	485				485
Canadian Red Cross #01 (DNCA01)	68,162				68,162
Closed appeals balances (DBAL)	-998				-998
Hong Kong Red Cross (DNHK)	384				384
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	19,467				19,467
Monaco Red Cross (DNMC)	4,404				4,404
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO)	99,750				99,750
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	11,083				11,083
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	95,100				95,100
United States - Private Donors (DPUS)	446				446
GERMAN - RC			133,740		133,740
TOTAL	313,141		133,740		446,881

II - Balance of funds

OPENING	
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	313,141
CASH EXPENDITURE	-313,141

CASH BALANCE	-0

Appeal No & title: 29/2002 Cuba - Hurricanes Isidore and Lili

Period: 2002 - 2003

Project(s): PCU505

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	APPEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction	353,000	152,881			152,881	200,119
Clothing & Textiles	23,000	29,927			29,927	-6,927
Food & Seeds						
Water & sanitation	37,000	405			405	36,595
Medical & First Aid	1,000	2,000			2,000	-1,000
Teaching materials	3,000	515			515	2,485
Utensils & Tools	33,000	16,185			16,185	16,815
Other relief supplies		12,829	133,740		146,569	-146,569
Sub-Total	450,000	214,742	133,740		348,482	101,518
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	4,000	2,498			2,498	1,502
Computers & Telecom equip.	13,000	15,156			15,156	-2,156
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures	12,000					12,000
Sub-Total	29,000	17,654			17,654	11,346
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>						
Warehouse & distribution		8,425			8,425	-8,425
Transport & vehicles	6,000	10,575			10,575	-4,575
Sub-Total	6,000	19,000			19,000	-13,000
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	22,000	11,733			11,733	10,267
Personnel (regional, national staff)		16			16	-16
Consultants						
Workshops & training						
Sub-Total	22,000	11,749			11,749	10,251
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Travel & related expenses	8,000	3,702			3,702	4,298
Information expenses	3,000	1,394			1,394	1,606
Admin./general expenses	14,000	21,500			21,500	-7,500
Sub-Total	25,000	26,597			26,597	-1,597
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Operational provisions	65,000	23,400			23,400	41,600
Transfers & contributions						
TOTAL BUDGET	597,000	313,141	133,740		446,881	150,119

Cuba - hurricanes Isidore and Lili

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 29/2002

PLEDGES RECEIVED

03/02/2004

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				597,000		TOTAL COVERAGE 75.2%
AMERICAN - RC		10,000	USD	14,962	15/10/2002	
AMERICAN - PRIVATE DONOR		300	USD	446	25/11/2002	
BRITISH - RC		210	GBP	485	14/11/2002	
CANADIAN - RC		74,250	CAD	68,882	26/11/2002	
GERMAN - RC		90,000	USD	133,740	29/10/2002	BILATERAL
JAPANESE - RC		13,100	USD	19,467	24/10/2002	
MONACO - RC		3,000	EUR	4,404	15/10/2002	
NORWAY - RC/GOVT		555,556	NOK	111,372	11/12/2002	
SWEDISH - GOVT		600,000	SEK	95,400	15/10/2002	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				449,158	CHF	75.2%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES						
				0	CHF	0.0%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED						
				0	CHF	